

# Forensic Analysis and Evidence Collection for Web Browser Activity

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**Abstract**— Digital Forensics is a branch of forensic science. Today the internet users continue to grow day by day, therefore crimes related to the internet also increases. The process of digital forensic is using digital devices to extract the information and identify whether the device has been hacked before or being viewed. The prime objective of Digital Forensic is to gather the “evidence” of crime scene. Digital forensic is a continuation of computer forensic, it includes digital electronic technology likes mobile phone, printers. Web browser forensics is a major part within computer forensics, because a greater number of criminal and civil cases may be based on evidence collected from user internet activities. Both criminals as well as investigators use internet. Web browser is used by criminals to collect or inquire information for a new crime technique, to conceal his/her crime. Every moment criminal leaves the traces on computer while using web browser. This proof is found in the browser history, temporary files, index.dat, cookies, download files, unallocated space and the cache etc. In this paper, we studied major tools used for web browser analysis. Also, we compare them and find out its benefits and limitations.

**Keywords**— Digital forensic, Web browser forensic, private browsing

## I. INTRODUCTION

Digital forensic is a branch of forensic science concerned with the use of digital information (produced, stored and transmitted by computers) as source of evidence in investigations and legal proceedings. An alternative definition for digital forensics science is “The practice of scientifically obtained and established techniques toward the uploading, accumulation, validation, recognition, examination, understanding, documentation and presentation of digital proof derived from digital sources for the purpose of help or furthering the rebuilding of events found to be criminal, or helping to predict unauthorized actions shown to be disturbing to planned operations”[1].

Digital Forensic Life Cycle steps [2]:

1. Preparing for the Evidence and Identifying the Evidence
2. Gathering and Registering Digital Evidence
3. Storing and delivering Digital Proof
4. Inspecting/ studying Digital Evidence
5. Analysis, Interpretation and Attribution
6. Reporting
7. Testifying

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Web browser may be used by the suspect to retrieve information or to conceal his/her criminal activities and to explore new crime techniques. Searching for evidence left by web browsing activity is typically a crucial component of digital forensic investigations. When suspect uses web browser all his activities leaves mark on the computer. This proof can provide useful information to the investigator while examining the suspect’s information. It is feasible to study this proof for web sites visited, time and frequency of access, and search engine keywords used by the suspect after recovering data such as cache, history, cookies, and download list from a suspect’s computer.

Author Junghoon Oh, Seungbong Lee and Sangjin Lee [3] suggest a new evidence collection and analysis methodology and tool (WEFA) to aid this process.

There are many research studies and tools present for Web Browser Forensic and most of them share typical features.

1. These studies and methods are aimed to a peculiar web browser or a peculiar log file from a fixed web browser.
2. Present study and approach remain at the level of plain parsing.

For above mentioned purpose, a new evidence collection and analysis tool is needed. [3]

### A. Advanced evidence analysis

- *Integrated analysis*- For integrated analysis, the critical information, more than all other information, is time information. Every web browser’s log file contains time information, and therefore it is possible to construct a timeline array using this time information
- *Timeline analysis*- By performing a timeline analysis, the investigator can trace the criminal activities of the suspect in their entirety.
- *Analysis of search history*- A single word or a sentence, Search words might give keywords for suspect’s crime.
- *Analysis of URL encoding*- Decoding encoded characters is relevant for investigators in non-English speaking nations.
- *Analysis of user activity*- The investigator must access each appropriate web site to guess user activity.
- *Recovery of deleted information*-Web browsers can recover the deleted information from temporary internet files, session log files, cookies, cache files.

## B. Private browsing

Private browsing is a privacy feature in all major browsers to disable browsing history, and the web cache. This allows person to browse the web without storing local data that could be retrieved at a later date.

G. Aggarwal, E. Bursztein, C. Jackson, and D. Boneh [5] gives the main goals of private browsing modes. [6] Private browsing modes have two primary goals [5]: privacy against the web and privacy against local machines, but all major web browsers are failed in providing private browsing mode. This is mainly because browser plug-ins and extensions develop difficulties to private browsing sessions. User activities can be recorded because many browser extensions disempowered private browsing modes. For example, Google Chrome weaken all extensions during private browsing and Firefox does not.

## C. Major browsers and privacy capabilities

### • Microsoft Internet Explorer

Microsoft IE offers users a private browsing feature called InPrivate browsing[6]. According to Microsoft, InPrivate browsing facilitates users to surf the internet without leaving a hint on their computer. In InPrivate browsing, information such as cookies and temporary files are momentarily stored so that webpage performs properly. All this data is removed once the browsing session is finished. In regards to browser extensions, IE disables all toolbars and extensions during InPrivate browsing sessions to make certain more good privacy. IE also does not clear anything regarding toolbars and extensions after a private session is closed.

### • Google Chrome

There is a provision of Incognito mode to browse the internet in a private session [6]. According to Google, Incognito mode does not log any browsing or download histories and any generated cookies will be removed after leaving an ongoing session completely.

### • Mozilla Firefox

Mozilla Firefox offers a secret browsing mode called Private Browsing [6]. According to Mozilla, private browsing allows users to surf the internet without saving any information about visited sites or pages. Mozilla does make it clear as some of the other web browsers do that private browsing modes do not make users incognito from web sites, ISP's, and networks. Besides from other privacy features, there is an option to activate the Do-Not-Track feature in Firefox, which ask that websites do not track user browsing behaviour. This request is accepted intentionally.

### • Apple Safari

According to Apple, when using private browsing mode in Safari, webpages are not added to the history list, cookie changes are removed, searches are not stored to the search fields, and websites cannot change data stored on the computer.[6]

## III. WEB BROWSER FORENSIC TOOL

### A. WebHistorian 1.3

Web Historian 1.3 [3,10] is a tool that allows an investigator to collect, display and analyze web history data. It bolsters windows o.s and most of the browsers.

Fig 1, 2, 3 shows web history, cookie history, website analyzer respectively.

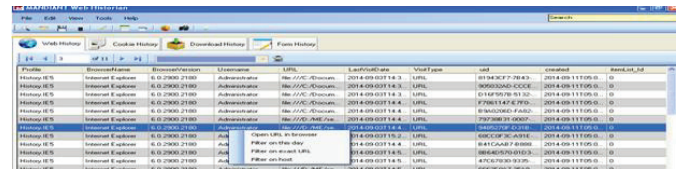


Fig.1 Web History

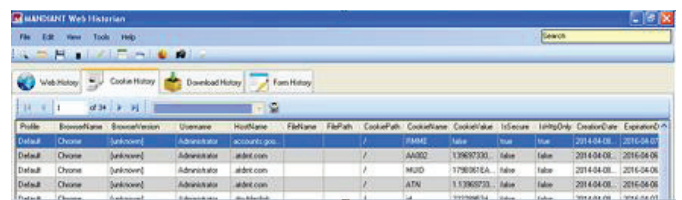


Fig.2 Cookie History

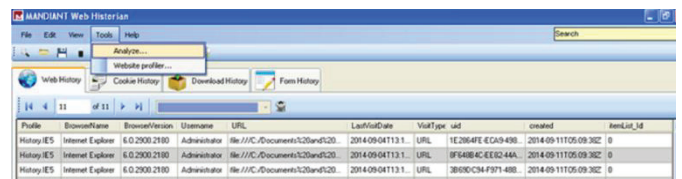


Fig 3.Website Analyzer

### B. Index.dat Analyzer 2.5

Internet Explorer saves numerous files named "index.dat" within each user's home directory on the computer system. It gives all tracks of online activity, what sites visited, list of URLs, recently accessed files and documents. Index.dat Analyzer works on windows o.s and retrieve index.dat file from IE [3, 11]. Index.dat Analyzer automatically scan the computer for all Index.dat items, and investigator can select which ones he wants to explore. Index.dat Analyzer works on windows O.S and retrieve index.dat file from IE.

Fig 4, 5, 6 shows index.dat file in cookie, history and temporary internet files respectively.

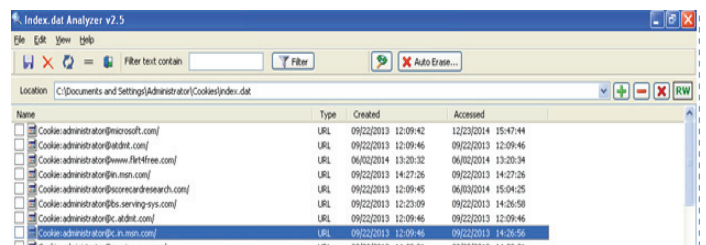


Fig 4.Index.dat file in cookie

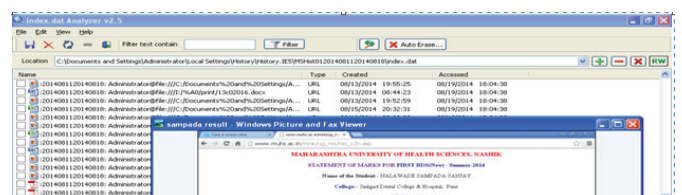


Fig5. Index.dat file in history



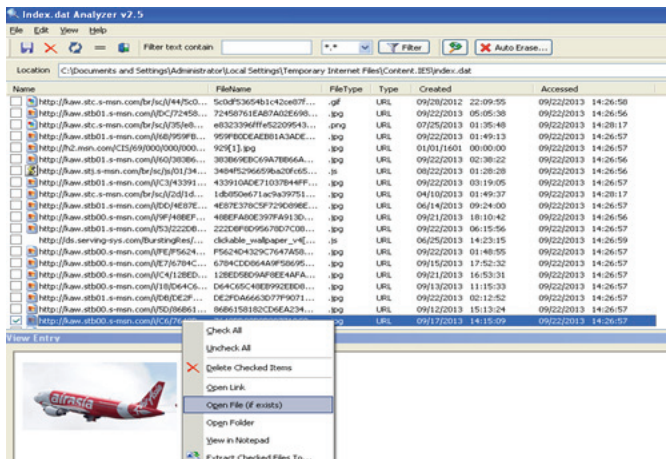


Fig. 6 Index.dat file in temporary internet file

### C. ChromeAnalysis Plus

ChromeAnalysis Plus [3, 12] is a software tool for getting, viewing and studying internet history from the Google Chrome web browser. It extract history regarding bookmarks, cookies, downloads, favicons, logins, most visited sites, search terms and website visits. Fig 7 to 12 shows web history, cookie history, download history and search term timelines, login information, cache analysis respectively.

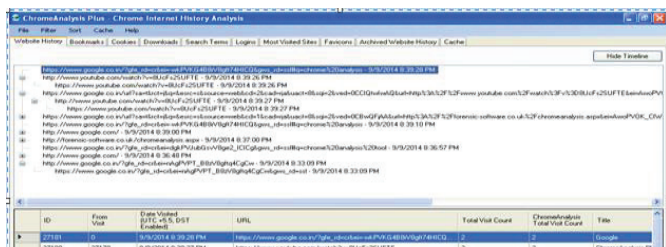


Fig 7.Web History Timeline

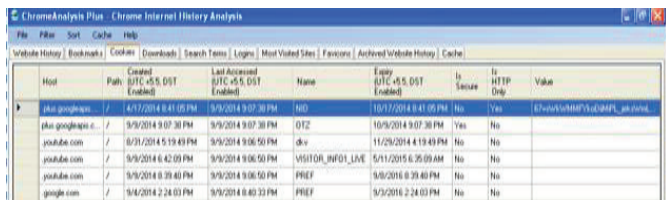


Fig 8.Cookie History Timeline

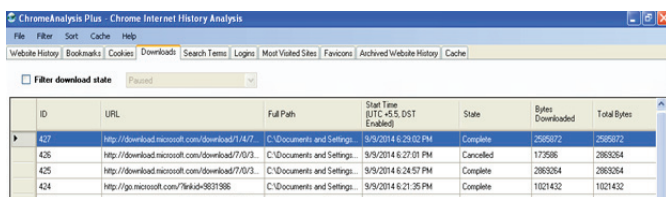


Fig 9.Download History Timeline

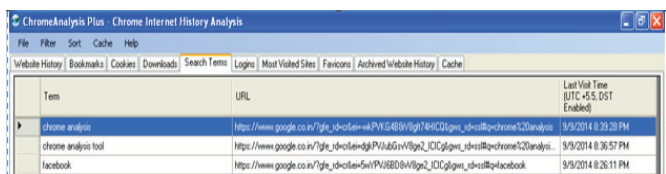


Fig 10.Search term timelines



Fig 11.Logins Information

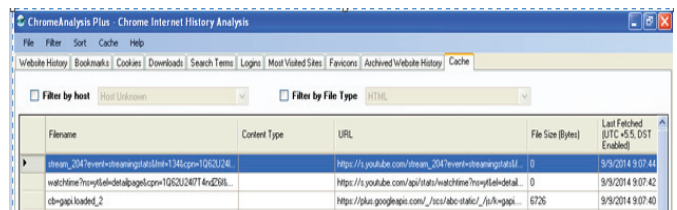


Fig 12.Cache analysis

### D. NetAnalysis v1.52

NetAnalysis v1.52 [3, 13] is web browser forensic tool, it supports all major five browsers. It is mainly used to analyze history information. Fig 13, 14, 15 shows different tabs and sql query builder.

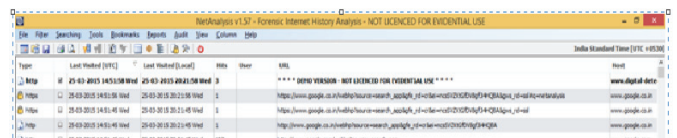


Fig 13. Type, Last visited timings, URL, Host tabs

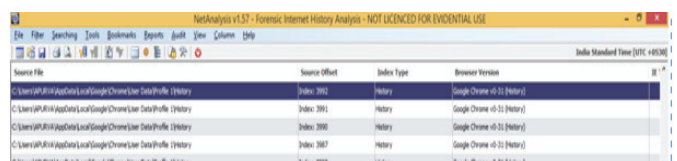


Fig 14. Source file, offset, index type, browser version tab

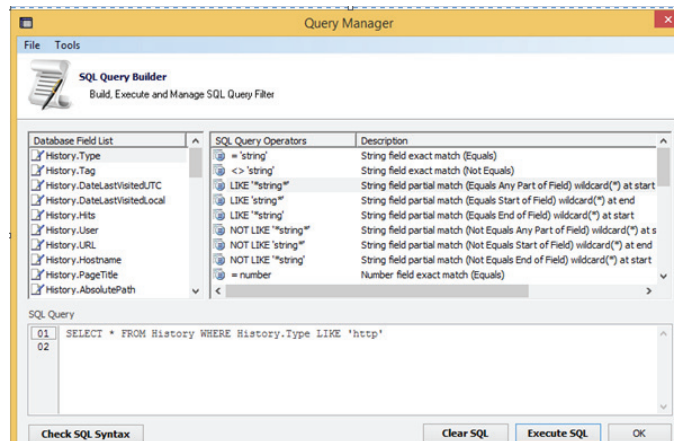


Fig 15.Sql query builder

### E. The WEFA (Web Browser Forensic Analyzer)

WEFA tool [3, 14] gives improvements to the weak points of other tools and provides effective analysis of web browsers. This tool provides an integrated analysis function for all five web browsers in various time zones, in addition it provides online user activity, search words, and URL parameters, which are significant information for digital forensics. Also this tool gives a decoding function, when the search word information is encoded in unknown characters or if the search words are in different languages.

An investigator can find out the motive of the illegal actions as well as the intention of the untrustworthy person with these functions. Available tool environments include Windows o.s and the targeted web browsers for analysis are Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, and opera. Fig 16 to 21 shows different analysis of web browser by WEFA.

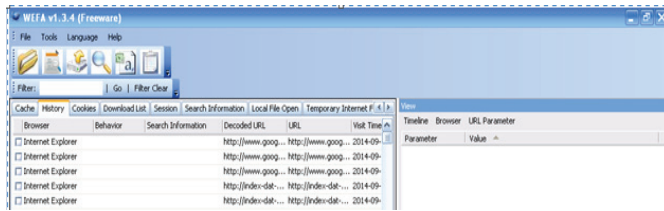


Fig16. Integrated Analysis

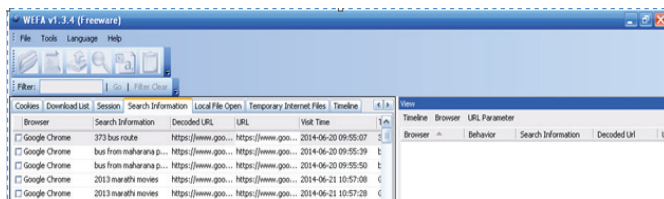


Fig 17. Timeline Analysis

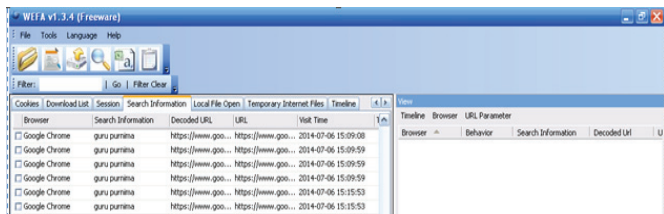


Fig 18. Investigation of search word

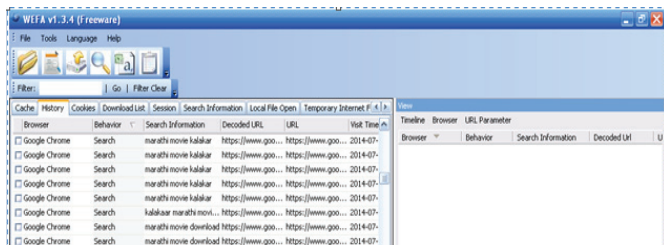


Fig 19. Classification of user activity

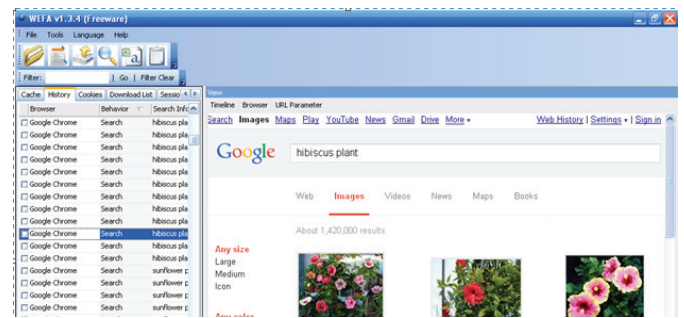


Fig 20. Cache/history examination

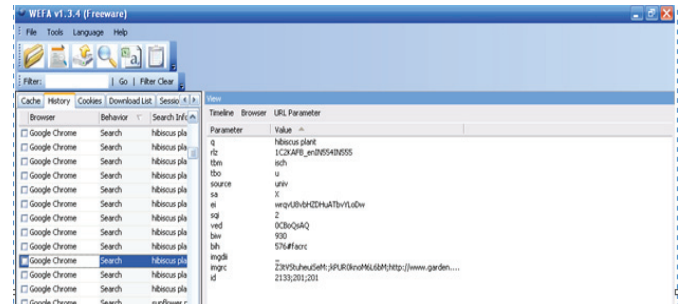


Fig 21. Analysis of URL parameter

## IV. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

TABLE I. Describe comparative analysis of different technology used to investigate data

Tools/Technology	Targeted web browser/O.S	Information to be analyzed	Information Retrieved
Web Historian 1.3 [10]	IE, Firefox, Safari, chrome / Windows	Web history, cookie history, download history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows name of the browser, browser version, windows account name that created this record, web page visited.</li> <li>Download history tab gives information about type of download operation, name of the file that was downloaded,</li> <li>URL from which the file was downloaded, local directory where the file was downloaded to, entire HTTP header that caused the download, date the file was last accessed and modified.</li> </ul>
Index.dat Analyzer 2.5 [11]	IE / Windows	Index.dat	Index.dat Analyzer enables to view the content of index.dat files which has hint to cookies, browser history and cached pages.
ChromeAnalysis plus [12]	Chrome	It get's history related to bookmarks, cookies, downloads, favicons, logins, most visited sites, search terms and website visits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows host name, cookie created and last accessed date and time information, cookie name and expiry date and timing from cookie history timeline.</li> <li>Download history gives information about downloaded file URL, path, and downloading state.</li> <li>Search term timeline gives the information about what search words are used by suspect.</li> <li>Login information gives username field and password field information.</li> <li>Most visited sites tab indicates websites suspect visited frequently.</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favicons shows the icon associated with a website for which suspect is searching for.</li> <li>Archieved Website History extracts archieved search terms and web history.</li> <li>Cache analysis gives the cache file information. It shows the properties of cache file, file name, URL of cached files and last fetched date and time.</li> </ul>
NetAnalysis 1.52 [13]	IE, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Opera / Windows	History	Shows type of protocol, last visited timings, URL, Host name, page title, source file, browser version. Find type of protocol, last visited time, URL and host. From this investigator can retrieve the information of criminals internet activity. Integrated and timeline analysis can be done.
WEFA [14]	IE, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Opera/windows	Cache, History, Cookies, Download List	Easy to perform integrated and Timeline analysis. Provides Search word analysis, URL decoding function. Classification of user activity through specific keywords from HTTP URLs.

We analyzed here history, cookies, cache, bookmarks, download list, search words and index.dat file.

Web Historian 1.3[10] Shows name of the browser, browser version, windows account name that created this record, web page visited. Download history tab gives information about type of download operation, name of the file that was downloaded, URL from which the file was downloaded, local directory where the file was downloaded to, entire HTTP header that caused the download, date the file was last accessed and modified.

Index.dat analyzer [11] is used to view the data of index.dat files which has references to cookies, browser history and cached pages.

ChromeAnalysis [12] plus Shows host name, cookie created and last accessed date and time information cookie name and expiry date and timing from cookie history timeline. Download history gives information about downloaded file URL, path, and downloading state. Search term timeline gives the information about what search words are used by suspect. Login information gives username field and password field information. Most visited sites tab shows which websites suspect visited frequently. Favicons shows the icon associated with a website for which suspect is searching for. Archieved Website History extracts archieved search terms and web history. Cache analysis gives the cache file information. It shows the properties of cache file, file name, URL of cached files and last fetched date and time.

NetAnalysis [13] Shows type of protocol, last visited timings, URL, Host name, page title, source file, browser version. find type of protocol, last visited time, URL and host. From this investigator can retrieve the information of criminal's internet activity. Also gives collective and timeline analysis.

WEFA [14] is Easy to perform integrated and Timeline analysis. Provides search word analysis, URL decoding function. Classification of user activity through specific keywords from HTTP URLs.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Forensic evidence could be collected from a web browser such as cache, history, cookies, download list. Private browsing is a privacy feature in all major browsers to disable browsing history, and the web cache. This allows criminal to browse the web without storing local data.

In Private browsing records were found in the database file, WebCacheV01.dat, in related log files, and in other areas on the disk. It can be recovered by using some carving tool such as ESECarve.

Some other techniques that can use to recover browsing data – WEFA tool provides improvements to the weak points of other tools and has the strength of providing efficient analysis of Web browsers compared to past tools. If the unauthorised person has deleted log information then these log files can be recovered with this tool. After analyzing information from the tool, it is possible to use the different search functions such as keyword search, regular expression search, and search by time period. Depending on the information the investigator selects, he can create the reports. All tools mentioned in this paper are running in windows environment, future scope will be web browser forensic in various operating systems.

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