

Computer Forensics for Private Web Browsing of UC Browser

*Rahul Neware

P.G. Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, G.H.R.C.E. College, CRPF Gate Hingna
Road Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author: Rahul Neware

Abstract: Private Browsing modes provides the privacy where the surfing activity traces are not present but this Private Browsing is a great task for the Computer Forensics who want to recover the Browser history in the case of any misuse of the web browser. To recover that history the use of volatile memory forensics methodologies and the tools can be used to obtain the traces in main memory after PB(Private Browsing) session. To gain this artifacts left in the foremost reminiscence the proper memory framework will be beneficial for the investigators to successfully retrieve the reminiscence related with the past PB session History. The framework shown in flowchart below is used to overall procedure to collect and analyse the data related to personal browsing using UC Browser.

Keywords: Private Web Browsing, Web Browsers, Computer Forensics, Web Browser Artifacts, UC Browser

Date of Submission: 21-08-2017

Date of acceptance: 05-09-2017

I. Introduction

Many users are continuously using internet to access information or data over internet by using various browsers. Like, Social community, credit card, Online Banking, User email address etc. Therefore, it is very important to ensure privacy of user over the internet. To overcome this problem major browser vendors provide Private Browsing Mode. One of the browser used in India is UC Browser, UC Browser has over 400 million users worldwide; 58% market shares in India. As of now UC browser is the second most popular browser in market shares. The browser claims to have 100 million daily active users, UC Browser provide the Private Browsing Mode(PBM) by the name of "Incognito Browsing". Incognito mode of UC browser claims that when the feature is used all the data is cleared or deleted after browser is closed.

"Computer forensics is the application of investigation and analysis techniques to gather and preserve evidence from a particular computing device in a way that is suitable for presentation in a court of law". A forensic process can be of two kinds, based on how you collect the data. The two kinds are: Live Acquisition and Dead Acquisition.

From a forensic investigation firm point of view, every case would have the following phases:

1. Pre-Investigation Phase
Request from Clients, Signing Service Level Agreement, Chain of Custody, Hashing Mismatch.
2. Investigation Phase
Planning, Acquisition, Examination, Analyse.
3. Post Investigation Phase (Reporting, Report Delivery).

II. Related Work

Still the research regarding Private mode of various browsers and its promises given by vendor and its effectiveness, is still limited and in early stages. First Aggarwal et al, 2010 was analyse the private browsing and artifacts of private browsing mode. Aggarwal collect and tested all major browser private browsing artifacts i.e. Chrome, Firefox, Internet Firefox, Safari. Also authors expanded their analysis in both extension and plugging to identify weaknesses of user privacy while using these browsers. They conclude that by using private browsing mode of these browsers exposed the user privacy information. In 2011, Oh et al focused on analysing the log files created by the browsers like history search, history of deleted data, URL encoding etc. They used WEFA tool for collecting and analysis of data, but the analysis was limited because the browsers used by them are outdated. In 2013, Ohana and Shashidhar focused on portable web browsers which is quite different technique as compared to private browsing mode in the normal desktop computer. But still by using Portable browsers all data is recoverable. In 2015, Heule et al provide some important research that mandatory access control and protect sensitive data that may be accessed and used by chrome extension, Many researchers studied about Private Browsing Mode (PBM) in 2015 like Ruize el at 2015v focused on technique of recovery for page related dat. Montasari and Peltola 2015, studied at the famous four browsers and concluded that chrome is most secured browser. In 2016, Ahmad Ghafarian,Sayed Ameen Hosseini Seno studied all famous browser Private

Browsing Mode(PBM) and given very good results by using Redline powerful tool but they studied major browsers i.e. already studied by other researchers but get the different and advanced results. In this research we are also using Redline Mandient tool to get good results with UC Browsers which is is not studied earlier by any researchers.

III. Methods & Material

3.1 Components:

For prove or examine the result we need following components;

- Three computers with Windows OS 32-bit or 64-bit, Two PC used as user machine and the third one used as forensics machine.
- USB adaptor.
- VWware workstation to install Redline in Virtual machine.
- USB flash drive used for forensics machine.
- WinHex tool.
- UC Browser
- External hard drive.
- Mandient Redline forensics software.
- WinHex

3.2 Tool Used:

- Mandient Redline is very powerful tool to collecting and evaluating the result generated by Incognito Mode of UC Browser :
- 1. Redline has a great User Interface.
- 2. Provide option directly for Private session analysis and all the records by this it is time consuming .
- 3. Redline allows to import memory analysis result to MS word file for offline processing.
- 4. The best thing of using Redline is it's easy to use and had great features.
- WinHex tool is used to find out history about ended process in recent by Operating system and gives all details of any ended process.

3.3 Method for RAM forensics:

Following are the processes of RAM analysis after Incognito mode;

- Redline has submenu where creating collector is one of the option, which is used to collect from suspect machine.
- .bat is generated, save that file into the removable storage device.
- Run that .bat file collect on suspect machine by connecting removable device into and collect all needed data and Session is generated.
- After collecting data from suspect machine install generated session into forensics machine for evaluation.
- After the report generation click on Hidden Visits to see data access with the help of Private Browsing Mode.

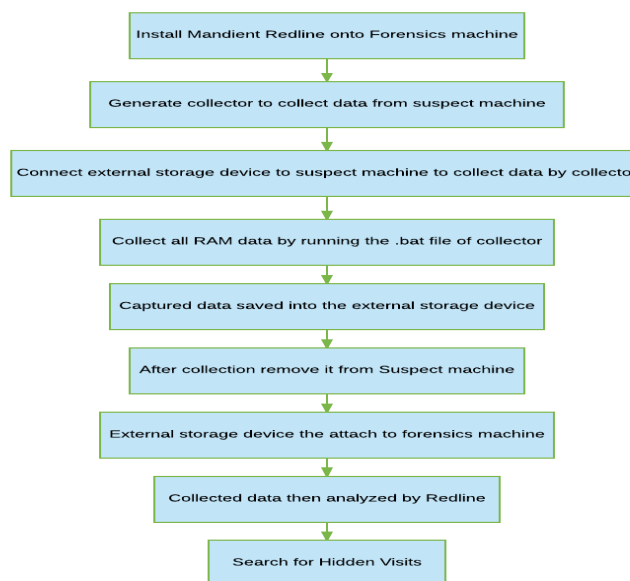


Fig 3.1 RAM Forensics Framework

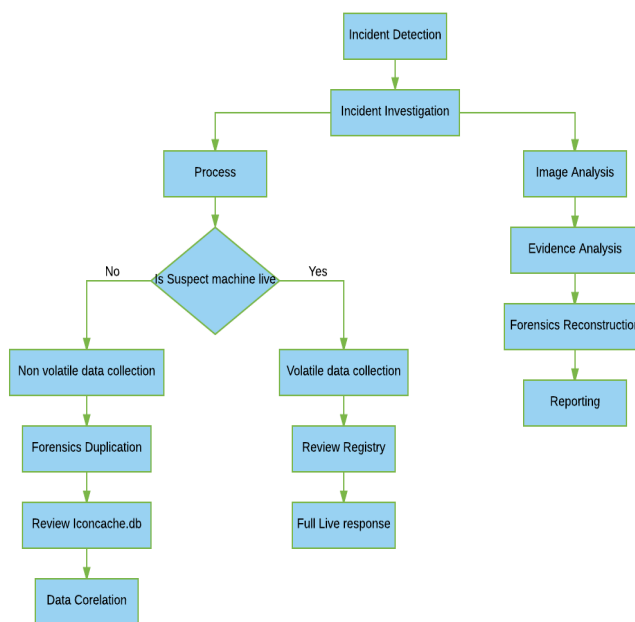


Fig3.2 Computer forensics overall technique

IV. Experimental Result

Retrieved computer forensics data after “Incognito mode” of UC Browser showed in table.

Data Item	UC Browser(Closed)	UC Browser(Open)
Browser Processes	No	Yes
Cookies	Yes	Yes
File Download	Yes	Yes
Timelines	Yes	Yes
Browser History	Yes	Yes
Email ID	Yes	Yes
Email Password	No	Yes
Videos	Yes	Yes
Images	Yes	Yes
Search History	Yes	Yes

Table 4.1 Result after analyzing all PWB data

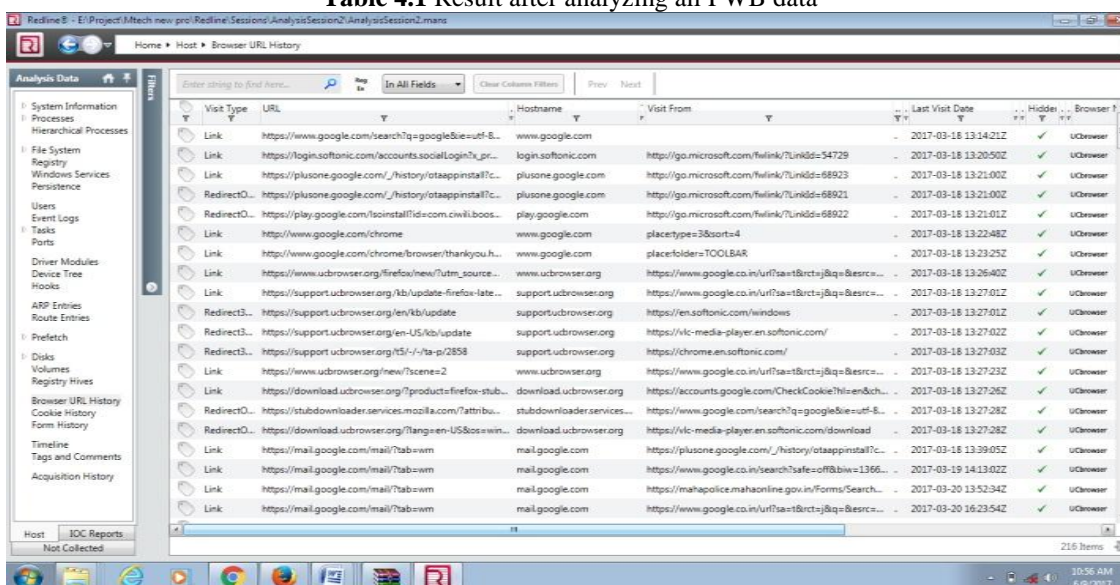


Fig. 4.1 Web History of user after RAM analysis of UC browser.

09B18250	61 74 65 3A 20 46 72 69 2C 20 31 39 20 4A 75 6E	ate: Sat, 21 Jan
09B18260	20 32 30 31 35 20 31 31 3A 33 33 3A 34 36 20 47	2017 11:33:46 G
09B18270	4D 54 00 43 6F 6E 74 65 6E 74 2D 54 79 70 65 3A	MT Content-Type:
09B18280	20 74 65 78 74 2F 68 74 6D 6C 00 43 6F 6E 74 65	text/html Conte
09B18290	6E 74 2D 4C 65 6E 67 74 68 3A 20 31 38 34 00 4C	nt-Length: 184 L
09B182A0	6F 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 3A 20 68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F	ocation: https://
09B182B0	2F 70 6F 6F 79 61 2E 75 6D 2E 61 63 2E 69 72 2F	/sblonline/Conte
09B182C0	00 00 00 00 BC 5E D9 01 8F D9 6A 4E 5F F6 E9 95	nt
09B182D0	93 E2 A8 CB 0C 00 00 00 31 37 32 2E 32 30 2E 38	172.20.8
09B182E0	2E 32 34 31 50 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.200

Fig. 4.2 Detailed of visited website (Date, Time, Full URL)

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
21E3EA00	01	20	20	39	2F	20	27	32	20	47	31	20	39	45	44	03
21E3EA10	12	83	F8	3E	04	00	27	01	20	27	33	2A	41	27	2F	47
21E3EA20	20	34	48	2F	20	03	32	83	F8	3D	04	00	67	01	2E	6D
21E3EA30	65	6D	31	27	20	20	27	20	72	61	6D	20	61	6E	61	6C
21E3EA40	79	73	69	73	20	74	6F	6F	6C	20	20	28	46	27	45	20
21E3EA50	72	65	64	6C	69	6E	65	22	46	27	44	03	13	83	F8	3C
21E3EA60	04	00	29	01	20	28	44	27	41	27	35	44	47	20	48	20
21E3EA70	41	27	03	20	83	F8	3B	04	00	43	01	20	20	36	2D	28
21E3EA80	44	27	41	27	35	44	47	20	27	32	20	31	45	20	63	61
21E3EA90	70	74	75	72	65	20	03	16	83	F8	3A	04	00	2F	01	20
21E3EAA0	28	27	34	2F	20	35	2D	28	33	2A	46	20	45	31	48	31
21E3EAB0	03	18	83	F8	39	04	00	33	01	20	27	37	44	27	39	27
21E3EAC0	2A	20	28	2F	33	2A	20	22	45	2F	47	20	03	10	83	F8
21E3EAD0	38	04	00	23	01	20	27	32	20	73	73	6C	20	20	27	46
21E3EAE0	03	81	02	83	F8	37	05	00	82	05	01	20	2F	27	34	2A
21E3EAF0	47	20	34	2F	47	28	47	4D	41	49	4C	20	3A	20	55	73
21E3EB00	74	6D	69	74	2E	69	72	20	3A	20	55	73	65	6E	61	65
21E3EB10	6D	69	63	40	67	6D	61	69	6C	2E	63	6F	6D	20	50	61
21E3EB20	36	73	20	3A	20	6D	2E	31	32	33	34	35	36	20	5A	6F
21E3EB30	65	6D	69	74	2E	69	72	20	3A	20	55	73	65	6E	61	6D
21E3EB40	69	20	3A	72	61	6D	66	61	72	65	6E	73	69	63	20	50
21E3EB50	69	64	6F	20	63	6C	69	70	20	20	03	3D	83	F8	33	04
21E3EB60	2D	6C	6F	67	69	6E	20	03	10	83	F8	36	04	00	23	01
21E3EB70	20	20	28	27	32	20	34	40	2F	20	27	03	14	83	F8	35
21E3EB80	04	00	28	01	20	20	27	34	2F	20	2D	69	6D	61	67	65
21E3EB90	20	33	2D	03	13	83	F8	34	04	00	29	01	3A	20	2D	76
21E3EBA0	69	64	6F	20	63	6C	69	70	20	20	03	3D	83	F8	33	04
21E3EBB0	00	7D	01	20	72	65	61	64	6C	69	6E	65	2C	72	61	6D
21E3EBC0	66	6F	72	65	6E	73	69	63	2C	76	6F	6C	61	74	69	6C
21E3EBD0	69	74	79	2C	72	61	6D	61	6E	6C	79	73	69	73	28	44
21E3EBE0	3A	27	2A	20	45	36	46	48	46	29	20	03	10	83	F8	32
21E3EBF0	04	00	23	01	20	20	34	40	2F	20	34	20	2A	27	20	03
21E3EC00	0D	00	00	00	12	00	46	00	03	EE	03	D8	03	C7	03	B2
21E3EC10	03	A0	03	8F	03	7E	03	6B	03	52	03	2A	03	19	02	A1
21E3EC20	01	12	00	E2	00	C4	00	94	00	76	00	46	00	00	00	00
21E3EC30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Fig 4.3 Email id and password shown by Win Hex when browser is open


```

-----
Record Name . . . . . : www.raisoni.com
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 3
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Answer
A <Host> Record . . . . : 185.3.201.200

Record Name . . . . . : www.sbi.com
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 2
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Additional
A <Host> Record . . . . : 185.3.201.200

Record Name . . . . . : www.mshte.com
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 5
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Additional
A <Host> Record . . . . : 185.3.201.200

```

Fig 4.4 IPConfig/displaydns command in cmd gives the time spend on each website and IP address

V. Conclusion

When user used Incognito mode of UC Browser then to collect and study the data we used above design framework of volatile memory forensics. It is found that when user used Incognito mode all the data of each event made by user is traced like Login details, Email details, Browsing details etc even after the browser closed or even open. This details of user while using Incognito mode shows that the normal user and attacking user. The UC Browser vendor says that by using Incognito mode of it user history of events other details will not be traceable but doing this forensics investigation it is discoverable and the private browsing mode is still challenging according to user privacy.

References

- [1]. Aggarwal, G., Bursztein, E., Jackson, C., & Boneh, D. (2010). "Analysis of Private Browsing Modes in Modern Browsers". USENIX Security Symposium (pp. 79-94).
- [2]. Al Barghouthy, N., Marrington, A., & Baggili, I. (2013). The forensic investigation of android private browsing sessions using orweb. In Computer Science and Information Technology (CSIT), 2013 5th International Conference on (pp. 33-37). IEEE.
- [3]. Lerner, B. S., Elbert, L., Poole, N., & Krishnamurthi, S. (2013). Verifying web browser extensions' compliance with private-browsing mode. In Computer Security-ESORICS 2013 (pp. 57-74). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- [4]. Marrington, A., Baggili, I., Al Ismail, T., & Al Kaf, A. (2012). Portable web browser forensics: A forensic examination of the privacy benefits of portable web browsers. In Computer Systems and Industrial Informatics (ICCSII), 2012 International Conference on (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [5]. W3schools, (2016). Browser Statistics. [online] Available at: http://www.w3schools.com/browsers/browsers_stats.asp [Accessed 16 Jan. 2015].
- [6]. W3schools, (2016). OS Platform Statistics. [online] Available at: http://www.w3schools.com/browsers/browsers_os.asp [Accessed 16 Jan. 2015].
- [7]. Montasari, R., & Peltola, P. (2015). Computer Forensic Analysis of Private Browsing Modes. In Global Security, Safety and Sustainability: Tomorrow's Challenges of Cyber Security (pp. 96-109). Springer International Publishing.
- [8]. "Analysis of Privacy of Private Browsing Mode through Memory Forensics". International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 - 8887) Volume 132 - No.16, January 2016
- [9]. "Computer Forensic Analysis of Private Browsing Modes". Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015H. Jahankhani et al. (Eds.): ICGS3 2015, CCIS 534, pp. 96-109, 2015.DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-23276-8_9.
- [10]. "Web security in a windows system as PrivacyDefender in private browsing mode". Fu-Hau Hsu & Min-Hao Wu & Yi-Wen Chang. Multimedia Tools Appl (2014) 74:1667-1688 Springer Science+Business Media New York 2014.
- [11]. "Do private and portable web browsers leave incriminating evidence? A forensic analysis of residual artifacts from private and portable web browsing sessions". Ohana and Shashidhar EURASIP Journal on Information Security 2013, 2013:6 <http://jis.eurasipjournals.com/content/2013/1/6>

IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE) is UGC approved Journal with SI. No. 5019, Journal no. 49102.

Rahul Neware. "Computer Forensics for Private Web Browsing of UC Browser." IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE) , vol. 19, no. 4, 2017, pp. 56-60.