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1	Cyber Forensic Investigation and Exploration on Cloud
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7 Abstract

8 Cloud service providers are providing more services on demand. Usage of Cloud in IT

⁹ Industry, Educational Institution, Social network, Medical Field and other business Industry

¹⁰ are tremendously increased. This increases the more criminal activity on cloud. There is a

¹¹ need for forensic capabilities which support investigations of crime in cyber cloud. We need

¹² better secured model for cloud deployment and forensic investigation techniques to extract

¹³ evidence from cloud-based environments in case of any cyber attack. This paper discusses the

¹⁴ comprehensive models that provides cyber Forensics capabilities on cloud computing.

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16 Index terms— cloud computing; forensic; cybercrime; forensic investigation.

17 **1** Introduction

loud Forensic system has the greater demand in this generation. Since the cloud computing has more advantages 18 for the business, most of the companies are deploying their applications on cloud which leads to more cyber attack 19 on cloud. This brings more research for the digital forensics on cloud to identify the criminals in the virtual 20 environment. Since there is constant increase in the cyber attacks across countries in multi-tenant cloud with 21 new trends, the Investigation system is necessary to meet the current challenges in the distributed environment. 22 Cyber Forensic Investigation and Exploration for cloud computing brings new technical and legal challenges. 23 The forensic investigation on cloud computing is being different by the evidence distributed on virtual 24 environment, less control of physical access, and more secured policies and methods to be followed by the service 25 providers to improvise integrity and authenticity. The difficulty persists in cloud environment in acquisition of 26 remote data, huge data volumes, data ownership and the distributed data across virtual environment. 27

Generally, if any cyber attack happens on any environment, there should be options to perform their 28 investigations on the server without involving third party service providers. In the Cloud computing environment, 29 service providers have control over the cloud environment. The Investigation process is to be handled by the 30 service providers or the company who deployed the application. [1] To find the victim who had accessed or 31 tampered the secured data, we need to implement digital forensics procedures in clouds [2]. The current 32 forensic investigation practices do not match with the cloud computing characteristics. New methodology is 33 to be implemented for investigating cyber attack on cloud. This paper will confer the forensics aspects of cloud 34 computing by pointing out the forensic investigation issues in cloud computing and recommending new model 35 that provides cyber forensic capabilities in cloud. 36

37 **2** II.

38 3 Related Work

The survey on cyber crime Investigation on cloud discusses various aspects of issues. Ting Shang evaluates the conventional forensic investigations and forensic investigations in cloud and analyses the challenges in cloud Forensic. [3] Shahrzad Zargari, David Benford provides an overview of cloud forensics including the issues and the existing challenges in order to give better future prospects and also offers some steps to be taken to overcome these challenges [4]. Mohsen Damshenas, Ali Dehghantanha, Ramlan Mahmoud and Solahuddin bin Shamsuddin
presents the Investigation challenges in cloud environment. They have recommended the solutions like Utilizing
TPM in hypervisor, updation of cloud service provider policy to provide the persistent storage devices and
multilevel authentication to overcome the challenges in cloud [5].

multilevel authentication to overcome the challenges in cloud [5].
The cloud computing becomes the most powerful environment for the upcoming companies. In cloud computing
the forensic investigation support is not completely given by the cloud providers. There are few challenges in
attaining the forensic support. The author highlights the cloud characteristics, models, architecture and the
challenges in achieving Forensic support. Some of the challenges are data recovery in finding and retaining

50 challenges in achieving Forensic support. Some of the challenges are data recovery in finding and retaining 51 forensic evidence from law enforcement perspective. New methods are proposed to bring the evidence of the 52 cyber attack in the cloud environment. Likewise there are challenges in Investigations on virtual machine. 53 Henceforth, the extended Forensic Investigation system is mandatory to meet the Forensic challenges in cloud

54 environment. [6] a) Threats of Cloud Security Issues

The target of cloud computing is to setup a safe and reliable data storage and network service. The applications 55 are extended over the Internet domain to the CSP, which maintains computer systems in clusters Apart from all 56 the advantages of the cloud service, cloud data security is the main issue in the quality of service. Since cloud 57 58 computing is not just a third party data warehouse, the data stored in the cloud may be updated frequently by 59 other users, including insertion, deletion, and modification. Thus, so long as the data is stored in the cloud, there 60 are some unavoidable threats of cloud security issues to the personal users and enterprises. Integrated application 61 setup detects the runtime state of a system-level virtual machine and that information is recorded by the tracker system. Data Acquisition and reporting handled with the acquired knowledge by the Investigation system. Our 62 Investigation system will involve in Identification of Crime, Collection of Evidence, analysis and presentation of 63 the Forensic report. 64

⁶⁵ 4 b) Framework for Forensic Exploration i. Virtual Machine ⁶⁶ Introspection

The framework for investigation of crime on cloud is done with the Virtual Machine Introspection (VMI). This 67 is the technique which keeps tracking the hardware events and the user's behavior. Cyber Forensic system can 68 be integrated in the virtual environment (Hypervisor, Virtual Architecture). For virtual machine introspection, 69 the Investigation system logs the runtime state with the help of the registry, server memory, network etc. Based 70 on this, Forensic Investigation report can be presented. Interaction of each node related with forensic actions on 71 cloud environment and the derivation of data from the login details of the user, timestamps, event access, web 72 page cache and logs. In this section, Cyber Criminal Activity Analysis Models using Markov Chain is proposed. 73 When user established the connection to the cloud server then server allow to access the web page and request the 74 web page from user. The cloud server allow and response to authentication users only. If the user authentication 75 76 verified successfully then load web application to allow access web application and request wed application.

77 5 i. Transitional Probabilities

As we discussed, we determine w ij as the number of forensic actions N i involved by the user and N j were number of times accessed the website or web pages. We calculate the probabilities of forensic action w i as the sum of all the weights of edges pointing to p i.()? ? = k ki i i W N In W

Using these weights, we can then estimate the prior probabilities of the forensic action, as well as the transition probabilities between two nodes.

ii. Prior Probabilities

The forensic probabilities are calculated with the N forensic action and the matrix of the pages visited Q. The probability of the algorithm is calculated based on the type of the forensic action. The first probability (PFA)computes the probability of the page visited by the user between the nodes N1 and N6.The second probability(SUFA) is the calculation of the more common nodes previously visited by many of the users. The third probability is the calculation of the probabilities of the same pattern of access between the nodes. PFA

89 (Priority of Forensic Action):

90 6 Results and Discussion

Probabilities of hacking the data or tampering the data are computed by the sum of the weights specified in the

algorithm. Every action of the user are monitored and logged by our Investigation system. List of manipulated
 logged history of the users and the crime probability derived from the user's behavior are shown in tabular
 column.

Our experiments assume that some of the cloud consumer is the victim of the crime investigation. This situation demands proactive logging of data by the provider which may be of forensic relevance for investigation.

97 7 Conclusion

⁹⁸ This paper elaborates the opportunities of applying cyber Forensics in cloud computing. The proposed cloud ⁹⁹ Forensic model is to be designed with the above mentioned steps and methods. This paper gives a brief

- introduction to the cloud computing concept and its Cyber Forensics issues and challenges. We outline a new
- forensic issue for cybercrime in two aspects as collection and preservation. Since cybercrime evidence belongs to electronic evidence, it is easy to be destroyed and tampered with during the forensic procedure. In order to
- ensure the primitiveness and integrity of the evidence, it should image the relative records and files absolutely.
- A new cybercrime forensic system is proposed to be set up in cloud computing. An analysis is set up as a special
- network service in the cloud to communicate with each server. Through the analysis, forensic experts can detect
- behaviors threatening to servers in the cloud and capture volatile information for late-time analyses by the skilled
- 107 forensic toolkit. The performance of the forensic system is relative to the scale of the cloud, which should be improved in later research. 1



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Figure 1:

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Figure 2: Figure 1 :



Figure 3: Figure 2 :



Figure 4: Figure 3 :

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No of	Logged	Page	Accessed	Crime
Users	Users	Name	Database	Probability
137	10	Products	137	2
		Personal		
44	44	Information	44	3
		Payment		
80	80	gateway	80	50
306	0	Home page	0	10
33	0	Contact	0	10
12	0	About Us	0	10

Figure 5: Table 1 :

Figure 6: Table 2 :

7 CONCLUSION

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