



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>British Journal of Applied Science & Technology</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJAST_31760
Title of the Manuscript:	Implications on Privacy and Forensics on Current Browsers
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	None	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	- Line 7: 'more intuitive World Wide Web (WWW)'. - Line 139: 'The client, in the case of the WWW is a Web browser running on the user's device' - Line 147: '(e.g., gateway routers, firewalls, proxies, etc.)' - Lines 157 to 158: 'while the resources that the requested page is made of get stored in the browser cache as they arrive the server.' - Line 404: 'The third scenario that we are going to outline is less of an attack' - Line 405: 'could be impose on the user's privacy'	



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	This paper gives a good overview about the concept of prebrowsing mechanism HTML 5. The concepts surrounding g the meaning, functions, and practical applications of HTML 5 Resource Hints features (<i>dns-prefetch</i>, <i>preconnect</i>, <i>prefetch</i>, and <i>prerender</i>) are clearly presented. The predictive browsing features and capabilities in Google's Chrome browser and their implications to privacy and digital forensics are also discussed. Although this focuses on the chrome prediction service and how it functions, it does provide insight into the general concept of predictive browsing modes, and opens-up the path and justification towards striving to understand the prediction services of other popular internet browsers to form a choice of use. This of course would be typically dependent on intended system functions and objectives. It is yet another interesting research discourse that re-echoes the age-long objectivity trade-off between performance and security (privacy). From the forensic perspective, this paper unveils a significantly new and important body of knowledge, understanding, and likelihood of thoughts that can be very useful to forensic experts and investigators when faced with similar investigative scenarios as presented in the first two hypothesis events. It is an added knowledge tool to the knowledge toolbox of internet browser forensics to the digital forensic community, especially useful to Forensic auditors and Investigators	
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	With this paper, a valid and worthwhile research opening is enabled that requires attention in the face of current increasing online maliciousness and enabling capabilities. It would be interesting to resolve through research the problem of deed attribution for web requests between user-requested and machine-requested in light of the privacy and reputational damage potentials opened-up by modern predictive browsing technologies. While it is arguably not a totally impossible situation to resolve (digital) forensically, solutions towards resolving potential cases around this discourse and solely dependent on knowing that such likelihood exist. This is why this paper should be considered a valuable resource. Needs grammatical reviews.	
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