

# Lesson 13

## Implementing Secure Mobile Solutions

# Topic 13A

## Implement Mobile Device Management

# Syllabus Objectives Covered

- 3.5 Given a scenario, implement secure mobile solutions

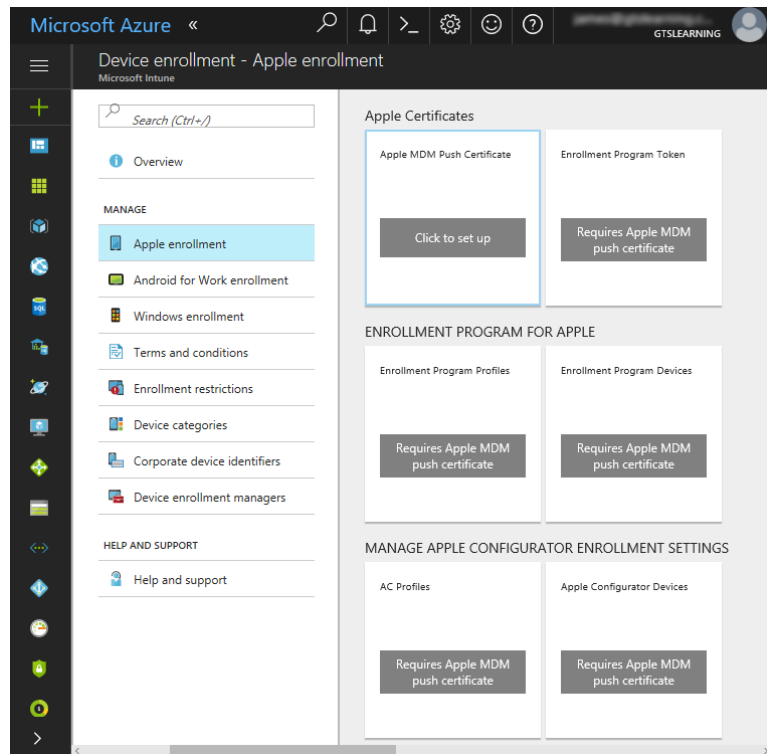
# Mobile Device Deployment Models

- Bring your own device (BYOD)
- Corporate owned, business only (COBO)
- Corporate owned, personally-enabled (COPE)
- Choose your own device (CYOD)
- Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI)

# Enterprise Mobility Management

- Apply security policies to the use of mobile devices in the enterprise
- Visibility over use and configuration
- Enterprise mobility management (EMM)
- Mobile device management (MDM)
  - Network enrollment
  - Manage device functions
- Mobile application management (MAM)
  - Install and monitor corporate apps and data
- Unified endpoint management (UEM)

# iOS in the Enterprise

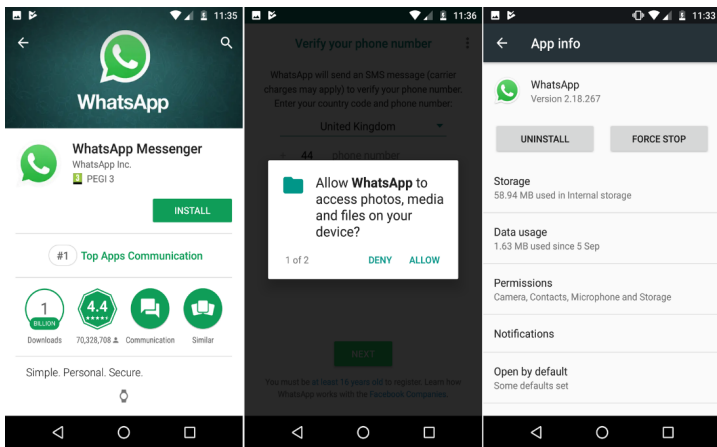


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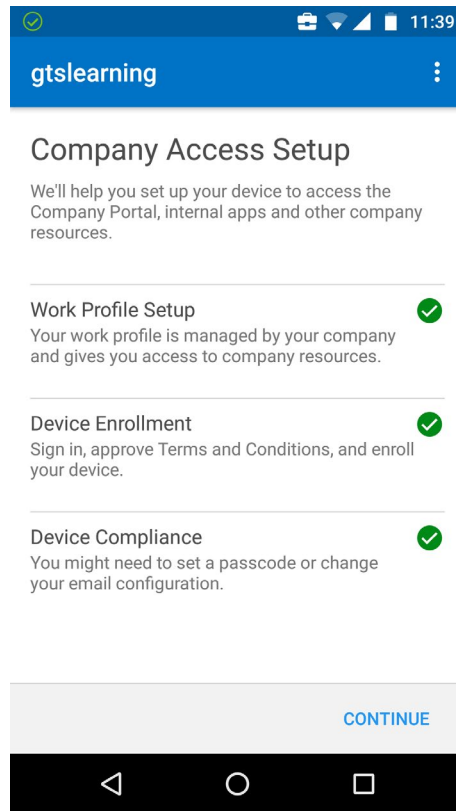
- App development
  - Software Development Kit (macOS only)
  - App Store
  - Device Enrollment Program
  - Volume Purchase Program
  - Developer Enterprise Program
- iOS vulnerabilities and patch management

# Android in the Enterprise

- App stores and developer programs
- Android vulnerabilities and patch management
- Security Enhanced Android (SEAndroid)
  - App permissions



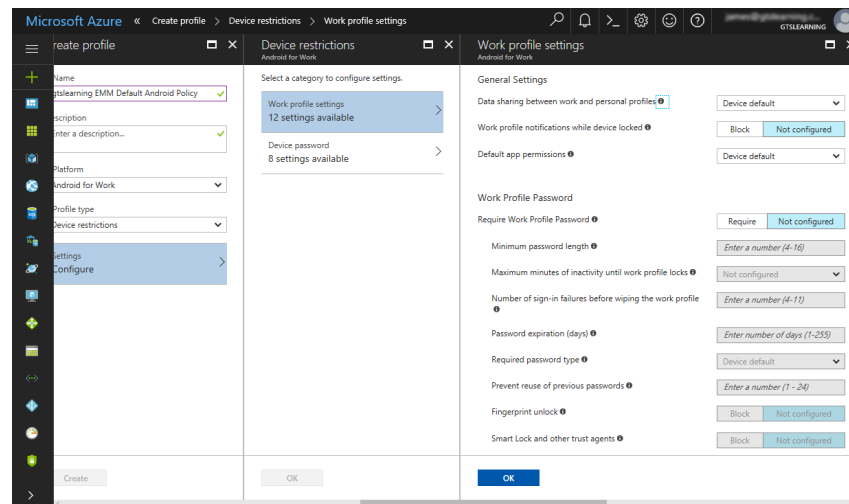
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# Mobile Access Control Systems

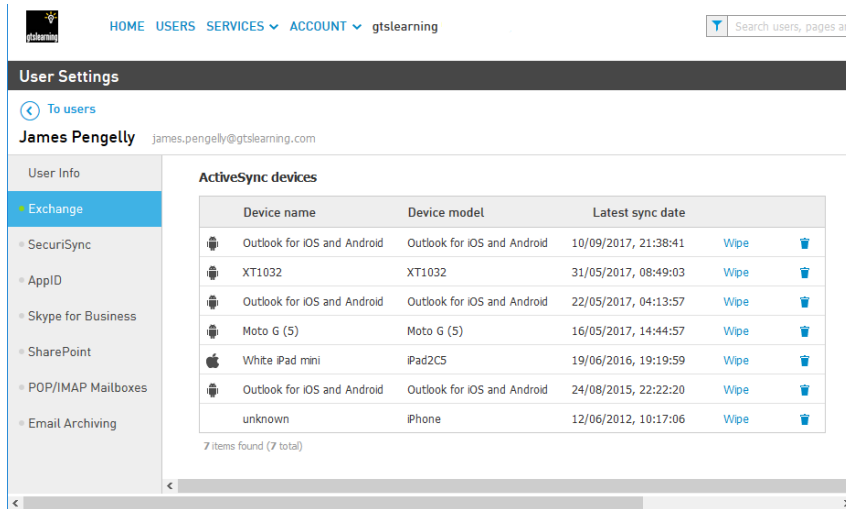
- Smartphone authentication
  - Password
  - PIN
  - Swipe pattern
  - Biometric
- Screen lock
- Context-aware authentication



*Screenshot used with permission from Microsoft.*



# Remote Wipe



The screenshot shows the 'User Settings' page for 'James Pengelly' (james.pengelly@gtslearning.com). The left sidebar lists various services: Exchange, SecuriSync, AppID, Skype for Business, SharePoint, POP/IMAP Mailboxes, and Email Archiving. The 'Exchange' section is selected, showing a table of 'ActiveSync devices'. The table has columns for Device name, Device model, Latest sync date, and a 'Wipe' button. There are 7 items found (7 total).

Device name	Device model	Latest sync date	Wipe
Outlook for iOS and Android	Outlook for iOS and Android	10/09/2017, 21:38:41	Wipe
XT1032	XT1032	31/05/2017, 08:49:03	Wipe
Outlook for iOS and Android	Outlook for iOS and Android	22/05/2017, 04:13:57	Wipe
Moto G (5)	Moto G (5)	16/05/2017, 14:44:57	Wipe
White iPad mini	iPad2C5	19/06/2016, 19:19:59	Wipe
Outlook for iOS and Android	Outlook for iOS and Android	24/08/2015, 22:22:20	Wipe
unknown	iPhone	12/06/2012, 10:17:06	Wipe

*Screenshot used with permission from Intermedia.*

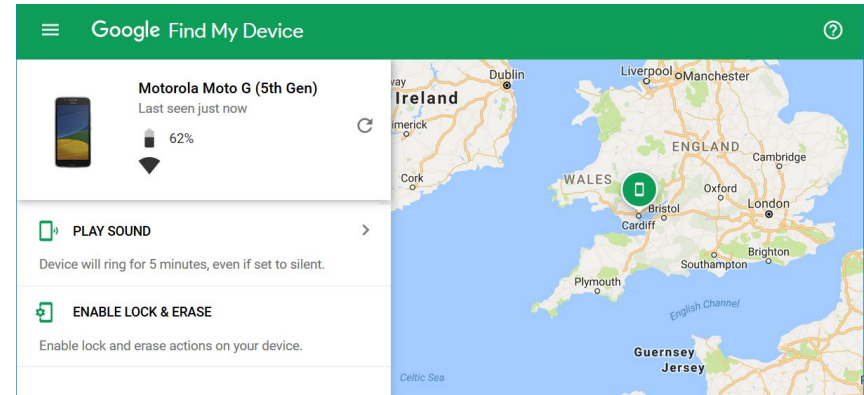
- “Kill switch”
- Sets device to factory defaults or clears storage (or storage segment)
- Initiated from enterprise management software
- Thief might be able to keep device from receiving the wipe command

# Full Device Encryption and External Media

- iOS device encryption
  - Secure erase encryption
  - Data protection
- Android device encryption
  - From version 10, only uses file-level encryption of user data
- External media
- MicroSD HSM

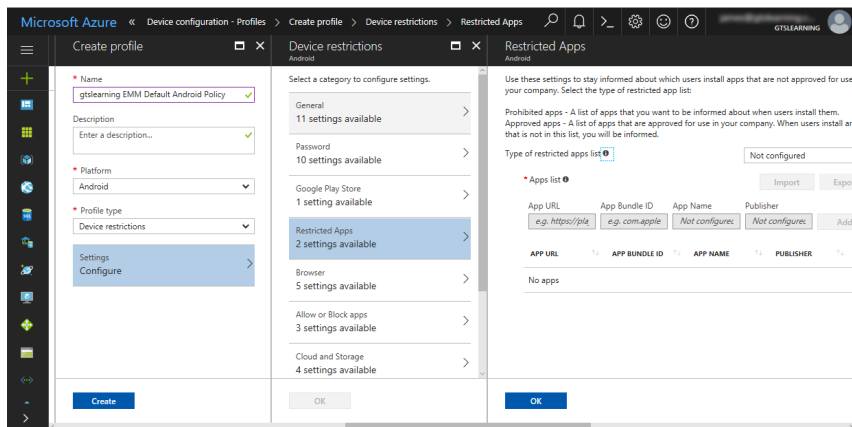
# Location Services

- Geolocation
- Location Services
  - Global Positioning System (GPS)
  - Indoor Positioning Systems (IPS)
- Geofencing to apply location-based policies automatically
  - Disable on-board camera/video through MDM/EMM controls
- GPS tagging
  - Risks to personal information
  - Track movements (assist social engineering)



*Android is a trademark of Google LLC.*

# Application Management



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- MDM/EMM application use policies
- Corporate workspaces
- Restricting third-party app stores
- Enterprise app development and fulfillment
  - Sideloads

# Content Management

- Privately owned but corporate use issues
  - Data ownership
  - Privacy
- Containerization sets up a corporate workspace segmented from the employee's private apps and data
- Storage segmentation ensures separation of data
- Enforcing content management/DLP policies

# Rooting and Jailbreaking

- Rooting
  - Principally Android
  - Custom firmware/ROM
- Jailbreaking
  - Principally iOS
  - Patched kernel
  - Tethered jailbreak
- Carrier unlocking
- Risks to enterprise management

# Topic 13B

## Implement Secure Mobile Device Connections

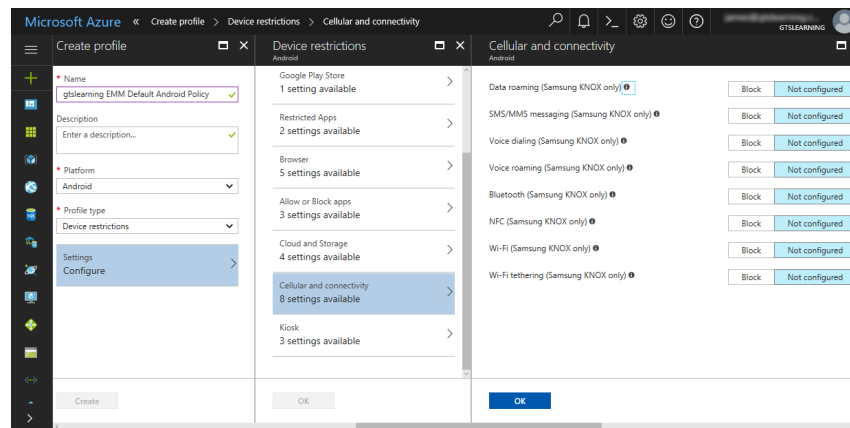
# Syllabus Objectives Covered

- 1.4 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators associated with network attacks
- 3.5 Given a scenario, implement secure mobile solutions



# Cellular and GPS Connection Methods

- Disable cellular data if unmonitored or unfiltered
- Prevent use for data exfiltration
- Attacks on cellular connections
- Global Positioning System (GPS)



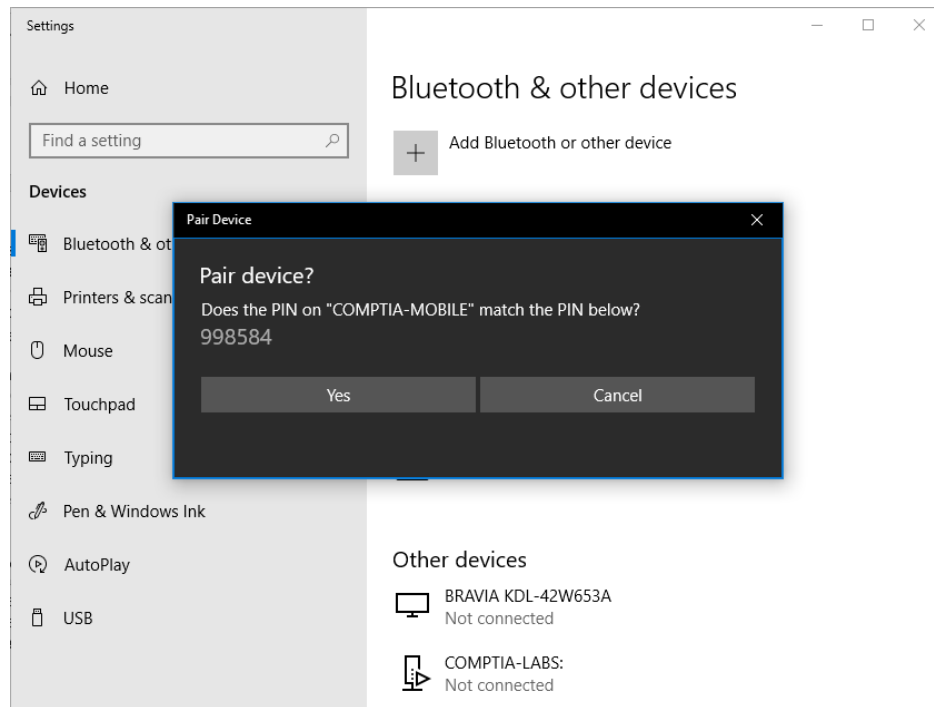
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# Wi-Fi and Tethering Connection Methods

- Risks from Wi-Fi
  - Legacy security methods
  - Open access points
  - Rogue access points
- Personal Area Network (PAN) technologies
- Wi-Fi Direct
  - Ad hoc networks
  - Soft access point
  - Wireless mesh networking
- Tethering and hotspots

# Bluetooth Connection Methods

- Device discovery
- Authentication and authorization
  - Pairing mechanism
- Malware and exploits
  - Bluebourne
  - Bluejacking
  - Bluesnarfing
  - Rogue firmware peripheral devices



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# Infrared and RFID Connection Methods

- Infrared
  - IR blaster
  - IR sensor
- Radio Frequency ID (RFID)
  - (Usually) unpowered tags
  - Transmit when in range of reader
  - Skimming attack
  - Encrypt sensitive information

# Near Field Communications and Mobile Payment Services

- Near Field Communications (NFC)
- Connection configuration/bump
- Mobile wallet apps
- Eavesdropping/skimming
- Denial of service

# USB Connection Methods

- USB OTG allows a port to function as a device or hub
- USB with malicious firmware might be able to perform an exploit
  - Spread malware between computers using the device as a vector
  - Install or run malware to try to compromise the smartphone itself
- Juice jacking

# SMS/MMS/RCS and Push Notifications

- Short message service (SMS)
  - Exploits against 2-step verification
- Multimedia message service (MMS)
- Rich communication services (RCS)
  - Exploits against handling of attachments or rich formatting
- Push notifications
  - Potential vector for spam, phishing, or hoaxing
  - Make sure developer account credentials are kept secure

# Firmware Over-the-Air Updates

- Baseband updates and radio firmware
- Over the Air (OTA) update delivery
- Risks from rooted/jailbroken devices
- Risks from highly targeted attacks



# Microwave Radio Connection Methods

- Backhaul link from cell tower to provider network
- Private links between premises
- Point-to-point (P2P) microwave
  - High gain directional antenna
- Point-to-multipoint (P2M) microwave
  - Smaller sectoral antennas
  - Links multiple sites/mobile subscribers to a single hub
- Other types of multipoint

# Lesson 13

## Summary

