**ZHAW - MAS Informatik**

**MAS Thesis**

**Controlled communication of seized mobile devices in the IT Forensics Unit of Zurich Metropolitan Police**

**CHECK FOR** —

A controlled network environment that completely blocks the data communication of seized mobile phones and only allows essential communication through whitelisting.

Alexander Wüst

Kronenwis 19

8864 Reichenburg

**Abgabe** 22. June 2025

**Betreuer:in** Peter Heinrich

**Abstract**

This work explores the challenge of enabling secure and controlled Internet access for seized mobile devices during forensic investigations. In many cases, access to cloud-based evidence, such as chat messages, backups, or user data, requires the device to go online. However, connecting a seized device to the Internet without strict controls introduces significant risks, including remote wipe commands, automatic data synchronization, or background processes that may alter the state of the evidence. Ensuring access to valuable data while preserving forensic integrity is therefore a critical balance to achieve.

To address this challenge, a custom network control framework was developed, combining OPNsense with a Django-based backend. This system enables flexible and targeted rule enforcement based on DNS filtering, ISP name recognition, and enriched IP lists, allowing investigators to selectively permit. Real-world test scenarios were conducted using both iOS and Android devices to evaluate whether the defined use cases could be successfully executed within the controlled network infrastructure.

The results show that it is technically feasible to enable access to specific cloud services such as iCloud, WhatsApp, Telegram, and Binance without exposing the device to broader infrastructure. Critical wipe and tracking services, such as fmipmobile.icloud.com and talk.google.com, were identified and effectively blocked through DNS filtering. Furthermore, performance testing highlighted significant delays in sequential API-based rule creation, which could be mitigated by using OPNsense Aliases, reducing rule application times from minutes to seconds.

Special attention was given to decentralized applications like Session Messenger, whose architecture bypasses traditional DNS/IP resolution and requires port-based allowances, highlighting a need for application-specific firewall logic. The study also emphasizes the importance of planning, pre-validation on test devices, and future development of automated rule enrichment and MDM-aware handling.

This work contributes a scalable, practical approach to forensic network control, balancing evidence preservation with operational needs, and establishes a foundation for further research into secure, rule-based device acquisition workflows.

**Table of Contents**

[1. Introduction 1](#_Toc200898489)

[1.1. Preface 1](#_Toc200898490)

[1.2. Goal of the Work 2](#_Toc200898491)

[1.3. Scope Limitations 2](#_Toc200898492)

[2. Background 3](#_Toc200898493)

[2.1. Evolution of Firewalls 3](#_Toc200898494)

[2.2. Overview of Current Firewall Solutions 3](#_Toc200898495)

[2.2.1. Open-Source Firewalls 3](#_Toc200898496)

[2.2.2. Enterprise Firewalls 4](#_Toc200898497)

[2.2.3. System-Level Firewalls 4](#_Toc200898498)

[2.2.4. Requirements for the Firewall Solution 4](#_Toc200898499)

[2.2.5. Compare Firewall Solutions Based on Requirements 5](#_Toc200898500)

[2.3. Hardware Evaluation 6](#_Toc200898501)

[2.3.1. Final Decision for Protectli V1410 6](#_Toc200898502)

[2.4. Remote Wipe 7](#_Toc200898503)

[2.4.1. Differences Between Wiping and Deletion 7](#_Toc200898504)

[2.4.2. Remote Wipe - Apple iOS 7](#_Toc200898505)

[2.4.3. Remote Wipe - Google Android 8](#_Toc200898506)

[3. Implementation 8](#_Toc200898507)

[3.1. Overview of the System Architecture 8](#_Toc200898508)

[3.2. Prototyping and Preliminary Testing 9](#_Toc200898509)

[3.2.1. Firewall Configuration During Prototyping 9](#_Toc200898510)

[3.2.2. API Integration and Log Retrieval 10](#_Toc200898511)

[3.2.3. MAC Address Handling and Device Identification 10](#_Toc200898512)

[3.2.4. DNS Rules Set to Access 10](#_Toc200898513)

[3.2.5. Impact of Apple Private Relay on Firewall Logfiles 11](#_Toc200898514)

[3.2.6. IP Enrichment and Company Identification 11](#_Toc200898515)

[3.2.7. Apple Find My Device Tests 13](#_Toc200898516)

[3.2.8. Verification of Basic Use Cases 13](#_Toc200898517)

[3.2.9. System Setup Recommendations After Preliminary Tests 14](#_Toc200898518)

[3.2.10. Conclusion of Section 3.2 14](#_Toc200898519)

[3.3. Backend Implementation 15](#_Toc200898520)

[3.3.1. Backend Data Schema 15](#_Toc200898521)

[3.3.2. api\_dhcp\_parser.py - Lease Synchronization 16](#_Toc200898522)

[3.3.3. api\_firewall\_sync.py - Device-Based Firewall Enforcement 16](#_Toc200898523)

[3.3.4. api\_firewall.py - Firewall API Abstraction 16](#_Toc200898524)

[3.3.5. api\_logs\_parser.py - Log Parsing and IP Enrichment 16](#_Toc200898525)

[3.3.6. ssh\_dns\_parser.py – Live DNS Parsing 17](#_Toc200898526)

[3.4. Frontend Implementation 17](#_Toc200898527)

[3.4.1. Technologies Used 17](#_Toc200898528)

[3.4.2. Backend Integration 18](#_Toc200898529)

[3.4.3. Functional Views 18](#_Toc200898530)

[3.4.4. Blocked View 19](#_Toc200898531)

[3.4.5. Passed View 19](#_Toc200898532)

[3.4.6. ISP View 19](#_Toc200898533)

[3.4.7. DNS View 20](#_Toc200898534)

[3.4.8. Manage Devices View 21](#_Toc200898535)

[3.4.9. Domain Lookup View 22](#_Toc200898536)

[3.4.10. Firewall Rules View 23](#_Toc200898537)

[3.4.11. Device Logs View 23](#_Toc200898538)

[3.5. Integration with OPNsense 23](#_Toc200898539)

[3.6. Rule Application Logic 25](#_Toc200898540)

[3.6.1. Source IP Handling and Automatic Rule Reassignment 25](#_Toc200898541)

[3.6.2. Rule Evaluation and Creation Logic 25](#_Toc200898542)

[3.6.3. Device Archival and Rules Removal 25](#_Toc200898543)

[3.6.4. Rule Cleanup and Removal 26](#_Toc200898544)

[3.7. Logging 26](#_Toc200898545)

[3.7.1. Purpose and Scope 26](#_Toc200898546)

[3.7.2. Database-Backed Structure 26](#_Toc200898547)

[3.7.3. Operational Visibility 26](#_Toc200898548)

[3.7.4. Planned Enhancements 27](#_Toc200898549)

[3.8. Challenges Encountered 27](#_Toc200898550)

[3.8.1. Granular App Control via IP and Firewall Rules 27](#_Toc200898551)

[3.8.2. IP Enrichment Bottlenecks 27](#_Toc200898552)

[3.8.3. Firewall Rule Propagation Delay 28](#_Toc200898553)

[3.8.4. MAC Address Randomization and IP Variability 28](#_Toc200898554)

[3.9. Summary 28](#_Toc200898555)

[4. Analysis and Results 28](#_Toc200898556)

[4.1. Prevent Remote Wipe on Mobile Devices 29](#_Toc200898557)

[4.1.1. iOS Remote Wipe Observations 29](#_Toc200898558)

[4.1.2. Android Remote Wipe Observations 30](#_Toc200898559)

[4.2. Practical Use Case Validation 31](#_Toc200898560)

[4.2.1. Test Environment Setup 32](#_Toc200898561)

[4.2.2. WhatsApp Messenger Access (iOS / Android) 33](#_Toc200898562)

[4.2.3. Telegram Messenger Access (iOS / Android) 33](#_Toc200898563)

[4.2.4. Session Messenger Access (iOS / Android) 34](#_Toc200898564)

[4.2.5. iCloud Photos Access – Media Retrieval (iOS) 36](#_Toc200898565)

[4.2.6. Binance – Account Access and Transactions (iOS / Android) 37](#_Toc200898566)

[4.3. Firewall Rule Propagation Delay 37](#_Toc200898567)

[5. Discussion and Conclusion 38](#_Toc200898568)

[5.1. Summary of Key Findings 38](#_Toc200898569)

[5.1.1. Wipe Risk Mitigation 38](#_Toc200898570)

[5.1.2. iOS vs. Android Differences 39](#_Toc200898571)

[5.1.3. Session Messenger Insight 39](#_Toc200898572)

[5.1.4. Firewall Rule Handling 39](#_Toc200898573)

[5.1.5. Device Scope 40](#_Toc200898574)

[5.1.6. Third-Party MDM Services 40](#_Toc200898575)

[5.2. Practical Implications for Forensics 40](#_Toc200898576)

[5.3. Recommendations 41](#_Toc200898577)

[5.4. Future Work 42](#_Toc200898578)

[References 44](#_Toc200898579)

[Appendix 46](#_Toc200898580)

[Declaration of Originality 47](#_Toc200898581)

# Introduction

## Preface

Electronic evidence has become a cornerstone of modern criminal investigations. In most cases, digital data, whether from mobile phones, computers, IoT devices, or cloud services, plays an important role in uncovering facts and supporting prosecution. Digital forensics plays a crucial role in this. IT forensic experts prepare the seized devices according to forensic standards to ensure that the data collected can be used in court.

It's important that the collected devices are completely isolated from data networks after seizing them to maintain data integrity. If this is not possible due to security settings, the Zurich Metropolitan Police use a Faraday room. This prevents the mobile phone from communicating with external networks such as cellular, WLAN, and Bluetooth, and protects the data on the device from being modified externally. As soon as a mobile phone is reconnected to the Internet it will start updating apps and synchronising data, such as cloud services, messages and other application data, which will, of course, trigger write processes on the data storage. There is also a risk of remote deletion of the device which needs to be avoided.

A fundamental principle of forensic work is the reproducibility of the results. Once write operations occur on the data storage, this reproducibility can no longer be guaranteed. So, it is clear that establishing a network connection, or even simply powering on a device, is not an option and needs to be avoided.

However, best practices at the Metropolitan Police Zurich have shown that powering on a device is necessary to verify whether the data acquired by the forensic hardware and software has been processed correctly. A defined protocol is followed to check for any apps or entries that may not have been parsed correctly. In fact, there are often problems during parsing in practice. Especially apps that are only known in Switzerland, like “Twint”, are not parsed automatically.

Without powering on the device, it is not possible to detect parsing errors. For example, powering on the device may reveal that no WhatsApp messages are shown or that media files such as photos are missing. In recent years, when physical access to a device was possible, like with a known or brute-forced passcode, it has proven useful to use this access to validate the acquisition and ensure no data was lost or misinterpreted during the process. The described procedure, although it also causes write operations, it is considered essential to ensure a good and complete data acquisition. Of course, this procedure must be conducted in a Faraday room or with airplane mode enabled.

It is increasingly common that not everything that is accessible on the device is saved on the device. Common examples are images and videos that are stored directly on provider servers (cloud). When manually reviewing chat conversations, it can happen that the content of chats clearly goes in one direction, but the images and videos may be missing because they were never stored locally. For example, an image that could be identified as an offence or a prohibited media file containing violence or even child pornography may be missing from the device, which prevents drawing clear conclusions. Or the communication seems to be clear, but the pictures are harmless? So, it is important to give during a search the best possible picture. This raises the question: how can this additional information be obtained without bringing the device online? The best way is to access the data directly with a cloud acquisition method. For this method the service needs to be supported, and a valid token needs to be extracted from the device. Sometimes even that method is not possible due to different reasons. Then there is typically a consultation between the public prosecutor, the police officer in charge of the case and the forensic examiner. One of the biggest problems is the possibility of a remote deletion when taking the device online. As the acquisition through forensic hardware and software has already taken place it will still be possible to have the original copy of the state of the device when it was seized.

There is no easy solution that makes it possible to take a device online in a controlled environment without risking remote data deletion. At the same time, only the necessary connections to the Internet should be allowed. This MAS thesis aims to close this gap.

## Goal of the Work

The primary objective of this thesis is to implement a wireless network with an integrated firewall, which by default blocks all Internet access for connected devices. A central focus of the project is the development of a custom web interface that interacts with a firewall solution via its API. Through this interface, the forensic examiner will be able to monitor and configure firewall settings and define individual access rules for connected devices.

The proposed solution targets an easy-to-use interface that allows the forensic examiner to make informed decisions about which network connections should be permitted and which should remain blocked. All connection attempts will be logged to ensure transparency and accountability. This is an essential requirement in forensic investigations. To meet these goals, the project includes the development of an application with the following core capabilities:

* Centralized management of device-based firewall rules
* Monitoring of network activity
* Logging of all connection attempts and allowed traffic
* Easy addition and removal of rules through a user-friendly interface

Therefore, suitable hardware will be evaluated and bought to ensure compatibility with the firewall solution and to meet performance and environmental requirements (e.g., rugged form factor, multiple network interfaces).

Later in section 4.2, the configured setup will be validated against defined use cases to assess practicability, usability, and verify whether the targeted functionality can be achieved without exposing the device to unnecessary services or risking remote wipe. This validation step will help confirm the real-world applicability and safety of the proposed firewall control mechanisms in forensic scenarios.

## Scope Limitations

This MAS thesis explicitly excludes the following topics from its scope:

* Implementation or evaluation of two-factor authentication methods using mobile networks (e.g., MobileID, SMS-based authentication)
* Analysis of write operations on mobile devices that may occur as a result of simply powering them on, even if considered best practice in forensic handling
* Integration of Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) or content-level traffic analysis within the firewall
* Examination of legal considerations or compliance issues, such as data protection laws, admissibility of evidence, or regulatory frameworks

The focus of this thesis remains on the technical implementation of a device-aware firewall management system that enables controlled network access and supports forensic transparency.

# Background

## Evolution of Firewalls

As computer networks began to connect to each other, the need to protect one network from the other and avoid external threats became increasingly important. The name “Firewall” came from physical barriers used in architecture and history: walls that protected cities, like the Great Wall of China, or structural firewalls that prevented a fire in the kitchen from spreading to other parts of the building [2]. Similarly, in networking, a firewall serves as a barrier to block unwanted traffic while allowing legitimate traffic to pass through. Even if the “external side” is burning, the firewall is intended to keep the internal network safe.

The development of firewalls has progressed through several generations. First-generation firewalls in the 1990s used basic packet filtering to allow or block traffic based on IP addresses and ports.

In the early 2000s, the second generation, stateful inspection firewalls emerged, introducing the ability to track the state of connections and inspect traffic in context, offering enhanced control. Then, application-layer firewalls enabled content-aware filtering and protocol-specific inspection, further increasing security.

Around 2008, the third generation, also called Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs), integrated traditional firewall functions with deep packet inspection (DPI), intrusion prevention systems (IPS), and application-level awareness.

The fourth firewall generation was launched around 2020. These firewalls use machine learning to detect zero-day threats in real time, going beyond traditional signature-based methods. Key features include zero-delay signature updates, automated security policy recommendations, and IoT device visibility based on behavioural analysis. These systems continuously learn from network traffic and aim to reduce manual intervention [2][3].

## Overview of Current Firewall Solutions

This section provides an overview of currently available firewall solutions, focusing on open-source, enterprise and system-integrated options.

### Open-Source Firewalls

An open-source firewall is a firewall solution whose source code is publicly available and freely accessible. The source code can be reviewed and modified. These firewalls are typically community-driven and cost-effective. One major advantage is the opportunity to customize the product. As a result, many projects offer commercial services, such as professional support and additional enterprise features. This helps the organizations behind the projects maintain the software and fund the necessary infrastructure (Table 1). [4]

Table 1: Overview of Open Source Firewalls

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Firewall** | **Description** |
| pfSense[5] | A flexible, open-source firewall and router platform that offers NAT, packet filtering, and next-generation firewall features. It supports multiple interfaces, scales well, and provides a command-line interface for advanced configuration. |
| OPNSense[6] | A user-friendly, web-managed next-generation firewall with built-in intrusion detection (IDS), web filtering, and VPN support. It combines strong security features with an intuitive interface, making it suitable for many network environments. |
| VyOS[7] | A community-driven, fully open-source firewall that aims for high availability and uptime. It includes stateful inspection, NAT, and routing features, and is often used in hardware appliances for continuous performance. |
| ClearOS[8] | A simple, stateful firewall solution aimed at users with basic network protection needs. It is easy to manage and configure but lacks advanced features like NAT and packet filtering. |

### Enterprise Firewalls

Enterprise firewalls are typically closed-source and, unlike open-source alternatives, are not freely accessible or modifiable. These solutions often include a wide range of additional services, such as professional support, subscription-based threat intelligence, and service-level agreements (SLAs), making them particularly attractive to organizations that require guaranteed uptime, vendor accountability, and integrated security management.

Well-known enterprise firewall vendors include Palo Alto Networks, Fortinet, Cisco,Check Point, and Sophos.

### System-Level Firewalls

In addition to complete firewall platforms, Linux-based systems offer built-in packet filtering frameworks that provide fine-grained control over network traffic. These tools are often used for configuring firewalls at a lower level or for integration within larger systems. While they require more technical knowledge compared to full-featured firewall platforms, they offer flexibility and are widely used (Table 2).

Table 2: Overview of System Level Firewalls

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Firewall** | **Description** |
| iptables | A user-space utility program that allows administrators to configure the Linux kernel’s Netfilter framework for packet filtering and NAT. It has traditionally been the default tool for firewall configuration on Linux systems. Although powerful, its syntax can be complex, especially in large-scale or dynamic environments. It is still widely supported and used in many legacy systems [9], [12]. |
| nftables | The modern replacement for iptables, introduced to simplify rule management and unify IPv4, IPv6, ARP, and other protocol filtering under a single framework. It offers a more consistent and readable syntax, improved performance, and better integration. nftables is designed to reduce redundancy and support more maintainable and scalable rule sets [10]. |
| ufw | Is a frontend for iptables designed to simplify firewall configuration for end users. It provides a user-friendly command-line interface and is often installed on Ubuntu based systems. While it lacks the depth of customization available in iptables or nftables, it is sufficient for basic firewall setups and often used in smaller deployments [11]. |

### Requirements for the Firewall Solution

Early in the project phase, it was essential to determine the appropriate firewall platform. The primary goal was to build an extended interface tailored to our specific needs, rather than developing a complete firewall solution from scratch. The selected system needed to provide a robust and flexible foundation. For evaluation purposes, a minimal set of functional and technical requirements was defined:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Requirements** | **Description** |
| Open-Source | The firewall must be distributed under an open-source license. This ensures the solution is free of licensing costs and avoids vendor lock-in. Furthermore, open-source access enables future customization, which may become necessary in advanced stages of the project. |
| Self-Hosting | The solution must be fully deployable on the organization’s own infrastructure without reliance on external cloud components or third-party services. This is essential for maintaining full control over processed data, meeting forensic standards, and complying with the Information Security and Data Protection policies (ISDS) of the City of Zurich. |
| API Support | A modern, well-documented API is required. The project aims to integrate firewall control into a custom web interface, eliminating the need to interact directly with the firewall’s native user interface. API support is also essential for automation workflows. |
| Device-Specific Rules | The firewall must support rules that can be defined per device, based on identifiers such as IP or MAC addresses. This capability is necessary for implementing granular access policies—for example, allowing one device to access a specific IP while restricting another. |
| Active Development | The firewall must be actively maintained, with ongoing development and regular updates, including security patches. |
| Feature-Rich | The solution should include a wide range of network security features out of the box, minimizing reliance on third-party tools and enabling support for potential future processing steps. |

### Compare Firewall Solutions Based on Requirements

Since enterprise firewall solutions (e.g., Palo Alto, Fortinet, Cisco, Check Point, and Sophos) are proprietary and do not meet the open-source licensing requirement, they were excluded from the comparison table below. These products are therefore considered out of scope for this project, which focuses solely on open-source, self-hosted solutions. Table 3 presents a comparison between system-level and the open-source firewall platforms.

Table 3: Comparison of different firewall solutions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Firewall** | **Open Source** | **Self-Hosting** | **API Support** | **Device-Aware Rules** | **Active Development** | **Feature-Rich** |
| iptables[13] | Yes | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | Moderate |
| nftables[10] | Yes | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | Yes |
| pfSense[5] | Yes | Yes | Limited | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| OPNSense[6] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| VyOS[7] | Yes | Yes | Limited | Limited | Yes | Yes |
| ClearOS[8] | Yes | Yes | Limited | No | No | Decreasing with time as no active development is done |

After evaluating the available open-source firewall projects and reviewing their official documentation and community resources, **OPNsense** was selected as the base firewall for this project. OPNsense is an actively maintained platform with a large user and developer community. A major advantage of OPNsense is its officially supported and well-documented API, which already covers most, if not all, of the functions required for this project. The project also offers regular updates, an open development roadmap, and detailed release notes. Although the project could have been implemented using a lower-level base like nftables, which is integrated directly into the Linux kernel, this approach would have required significantly more development effort. Due to the time constraints, a ready-to-use solution was selected.

## Hardware Evaluation

Hardware selection was not a primary focus at the outset of the project. After the decision to use OPNsense as the firewall platform, further research was conducted using online sources, including general web searches, to identify suitable, cost-effective hardware configurations.

The official OPNsense hardware appliance offerings [14] were reviewed but ultimately deemed out of scope due to their high cost. These systems are primarily targeted at enterprise customers, with pricing that often exceeded the available budget. The project aimed to remain within a budget of just a few hundred Swiss francs, ideally utilizing small-form-factor, low-cost hardware such as the Raspberry Pi 5.

While the Raspberry Pi 5 initially appeared promising due to its affordability, and it technically meets OPNsense’s official recommended hardware requirements [15] (Table 4), it was ultimately excluded. It failed to satisfy several project-specific requirements essential for deployment in a forensic laboratory environment.

The selected device had to be enclosed in a rugged case suitable for continuous operation in a professional setting. It also needed to support at least one WAN port and two or more LAN ports (e.g., one for Wi-Fi and one or more for Ethernet-connected devices). While rugged enclosures for the Raspberry Pi exist, they are typically part of DIY solutions and often require additional adapters or USB-to-Ethernet dongles, which compromise both reliability and performance.

During the evaluation of networking options, it became clear that no off-the-shelf Raspberry Pi configuration could meet these requirements. In the OPNsense forums [16], many community members shared links to low-cost firewall hardware available via platforms such as AliExpress. However, this option was not pursued further due to concerns regarding warranty coverage, lack of technical support, and long delivery times, often several weeks. These factors would have introduced unnecessary risk and delays to the project timeline.

Table 4: Recommended Hardware Specification for OPNsense

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Specification** |
| Processor | 1.5 GHz multi core cpu |
| RAM | 8 GB |
| Free Space | 120 GB SSD |

### Final Decision for Protectli V1410

Finally, the decision was made to purchase hardware from Protectli, a U.S.-based company with a location in Rossdorf, Germany. Protectli is specialized in hardware for open-source firewall appliances and is well-regarded for its compatibility with OPNsense. After evaluating several of the company’s models, the Protectli V1410 was selected, as it fulfilled all functional requirements for the project, including port availability, compact form factor, hardware durability, and full compatibility with the OPNsense software platform (Table 5).

Table 5: Protectli V1410 Overview

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Protectli V1410** |
| CPU | Intel® N5105 Quad-Core, 2.0 GHz (Turbo up to 2.9 GHz) |
| Networking | 4 × Intel® I226-V 2.5 GbE RJ-45 Ethernet ports |
| Memory | 8 GB LPDDR4 (on-board) |
| Storage | 32 GB onboard eMMC and 250 GB Kingston NVMe (NV2-250G) |
| Expansion | M.2 slots for optional Wi-Fi or LTE modules |
| Power Supply | 12 V with screw-in connector (included) |
| Other | Fanless, silent operation, coreboot-supported, compact form factor |
| Price | €284.55 (excluding VAT, as of February 17, 2025) |

This hardware provides sufficient performance and operational flexibility for use in a forensic laboratory environment. It fully meets the hardware requirements for OPNsense and includes additional storage capacity for extended logging or future use cases. The fanless design and industrial grade build further support long-term maintainability and stability under continuous operation. In the following section, the focus shifts from the software and hardware infrastructure to background information on the challenges of remote wipe in the context of seized devices, with a particular attention to iOS and Android operating systems.

## Remote Wipe

«*Remote wipe is a security feature that allows a network administrator or device owner to send a command that remotely deletes data from a computing device. It's primarily used to erase data on a device that has been lost or stolen, so the data won't be compromised if it falls into the wrong hands.*» [17]

### Differences Between Wiping and Deletion

Wiping refers to the process that ensures data stored on a device is irreversibly destroyed, making recovery impossible. This is typically achieved by overwriting specific storage areas, or the entire storage, with random data. In contrast, a simple file deletion only removes system references to the data, while the actual data remains intact on the storage device. This residual data can often be recovered using specialized tools and software, provided it has not been overwritten due to subsequent disk usage.

### Remote Wipe - Apple iOS

To understand how remote wiping functions on Apple iOS devices, it is important to first understand how the Apple ecosystem handles encryption. When an iOS device is initially set up, or after a factory reset, it generates a unique volume key, often referred to as the media key. This key is essential for encrypting all user data on the device. The media key is securely stored in a dedicated hardware component called the Secure Enclave, which is designed to protect sensitive information even in the event of physical compromise. All data on the device, including app data, system files, and user data, is encrypted using this key. Without it, access to stored data is not possible. When a remote wipe command is triggered, either via Mobile Device Management (MDM) or directly through the user’s iCloud account, the device will respond accordingly. In the case of MDM, the device first sends an acknowledgment response upon receiving the command. It then immediately executes the wipe. It is important to note that in MDM-managed devices, the remote wipe command can originate not only from Apple but also from authorized third-party vendors, such as Jamf, Microsoft, or MobileIron [18] [19]. The remote wipe operation does not erase all data directly. Instead, it removes the media key. Because the encrypted data cannot be decrypted without this key, the result is effectively the same as a full wipe, but much faster and more efficient. Even the device owner cannot access the data, as there is no known method to decrypt the content without the deleted key.

### Remote Wipe - Google Android

The Android operating system functions slightly differently from iOS. Beginning with Android 10, the system moved away from full-disk encryption (FDE) and adopted file-based encryption (FBE). After initial setup or a factory reset, the system generates a set of encryption keys: the Credential Encrypted (CE) key and the Device Encrypted (DE) key. These keys are stored in secure hardware components such as the Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) or a Secure Element. Android uses a layered key encryption model, in which all data on the device, including user data, app data, and most system files, is encrypted using individual keys. These unique file-level keys are themselves encrypted using either the CE or DE key. The CE key is only accessible after the user has successfully authenticated. Without this key, it is not possible to decrypt or access the stored data on the device [20]. A remote wipe command can be triggered using Google’s Find My Device service or via a Mobile Device Management (MDM) system, similar to Apple’s ecosystem. When the device receives a remote wipe command, it may first respond with an acknowledgment (in the case of MDM) before immediately initiating the wipe process. This procedure is primarily designed to destroy the CE and DE keys. The underlying data is not overwritten; however, without the encryption keys, the data becomes inaccessible and unrecoverable [21][22]. The wipe command can originate not only from Google but also from a variety of enterprise MDM providers if the device is enrolled in their management systems. These include Microsoft, VMware Workspace ONE, IBM MaaS360, MobileIron, Samsung Knox Manage, and many others [23].

# Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation of the system developed as part of this thesis. The goal was to create a practical solution that enables centralized network control. At the core of the system is a custom-built web application that communicates with an open-source firewall (OPNsense) via its API.

The implementation covers several key components: the design and development of the web interface, the backend logic that processes user input and interacts with the firewall, integration with the OPNsense API, logging and storage of all relevant data in a database, and the deployment of the system on suitable hardware.

## Overview of the System Architecture

The prototype developed in this thesis consists of several integrated components that together form a modular system. The main components of the system are listed below (Table 6). Figure 1 illustrates how the individual components interact with each other.

Table 6: Overview Core Components of the System Architecture

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Description** |
| Firewall | The open-source firewall OPNsense (version 25.1 – Ultimate Unicorn) serves as the foundation of the system. It enforces all network traffic rules and blocks all connections by default unless an explicit PASS rule is defined. Most interactions with the firewall are performed through its officially supported API, which facilitates dynamic rule management and log retrieval. DNS queries, however, are captured separately via SSH access using tcpdump, allowing real-time parsing and analysis of DNS traffic. The firewall system is deployed on a Protectli V1410. |
| Access Point: | A dedicated wireless access point, specifically, a TP-Link Omada EAP610GP-DESKTOP WLAN Access Point 1201, provides connectivity for mobile devices within the isolated test environment. |
| Web Framework | The user interface is implemented using the Django web framework (version 5.1.6). It allows forensic examiner to manage devices, view logs and configure firewall rules. The interface is hold minimalistic and focused on core functions. |
| Backend Logic | The core application logic is written in Python (version 3.13.1) and organized within the Django framework. It processes user input from the web interface, manages database operations and communicates with the OPNsense API. |
| Database | The system uses SQLite as a lightweight relational database to store device metadata, firewall rules and network logs. SQLite was chosen to simplify development and deployment. Django’s model-view architecture provides abstraction over the database layer, making future migration to a more robust database system (such as PostgreSQL or MySQL) straightforward if needed. |

A diagram of a router and a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 1: Overview about the system setup

## Prototyping and Preliminary Testing

Before implementing the full system, several exploratory prototyping steps were undertaken using basic Python console scripts. As the project domain was entirely new to the author, this phase was essential for identifying potential challenges related to device behaviour, DNS resolution, and firewall integration. One of the key uncertainties at the outset was how connected devices would resolve hostnames, specifically, whether they would cache and reuse IP addresses or perform DNS resolution dynamically for each request. Additionally, it was unclear how large-scale services (e.g., Google, Apple) would behave in terms of load balancing, content distribution, and dynamic IP usage. These factors could impact both the effectiveness of firewall rules and the clarity of network logging.

To address these uncertainties, early prototypes focused on:

* Observing device behavior in a restricted network
* Creating simple scripts to parse firewall logs
* Testing hostname resolution patterns
* Understanding how network traffic behaves under different conditions

### Firewall Configuration During Prototyping

In the initial testing environment, the following firewall configuration strategy was applied in OPNsense:

**Internal Access Rule:** All traffic from the internal LAN\_net to the firewall itself was allowed. This ensured continued access to the web GUI and API during testing, regardless of other firewall restrictions.

**Global Deny Rule:** A final “block-all” rule was implemented to deny all traffic not explicitly allowed, both inbound and outbound. This ensured that newly connected devices would not have any WAN access unless a rule was programmatically defined.

### API Integration and Log Retrieval

A key objective of the prototype phase was to verify whether the OPNsense API could be used reliably to:

* Configure firewall rules
* Retrieve log entries, particularly for blocked connections

Initial API requests successfully returned a list of firewall rules that had been created programmatically via the API. However, rules configured manually through the web interface were not visible through the API. This limitation was considered acceptable, as the final system was designed to manage all firewall rules exclusively through automated API interactions. Early attempts to retrieve log entries were unsuccessful. However, after testing alternative endpoints and refining the request formatting, successful access to the firewall logs was achieved. This confirmed that sufficient data could be retrieved programmatically to support the intended functionality of the system.

### MAC Address Handling and Device Identification

During early testing, a real-world scenario involving an Apple iPhone and Apple Watch revealed a key challenge for the planned firewall rule management system. When the iPhone connected to the forensic WLAN for the first time, two distinct IP and MAC address pairs appeared within the same time frame. This initially raised concerns about MAC address randomization [24], a known privacy feature in modern mobile operating systems. Further investigation, however, showed that the second MAC/IP pair originated from a paired Apple Watch, which had automatically joined the network shortly after the iPhone. After manually deleting the DHCP leases in OPNsense, the iPhone reconnected and retained a consistent MAC address (02:89:49:2b:5c:f2), contrary to expectations that it would randomize its MAC address after each session due to iOS’s default privacy settings. Nevertheless, this behaviour highlighted the importance of designing the firewall management system to handle devices with multiple or changing MAC addresses. To address this, a mechanism for centralized device identification was proposed: each device would be assigned a unique “Asservaten-Nummer” (evidence ID), and all known MAC addresses associated with that device would be linked to this ID in the database.

### DNS Rules Set to Access

During initial firewall logging tests, it was observed that outbound traffic from devices, such as the test iPhone, appeared to target only internal IP addresses. For example, repeated connection attempts were logged from 192.168.5.155 (the test iPhone) to 192.168.5.1 (the OPNsense firewall). These requests were being blocked, and no external IP addresses appeared in the logs, initially suggesting minimal or idle network behaviour. Upon further investigation, it became clear that these blocked requests were the result of the iPhone attempting to resolve DNS queries using the default gateway IP address, in this case, the firewall. This is standard behaviour when no external DNS server is explicitly defined. By default, Apple devices automatically use the network-assigned DNS server. In many setups, the router is assigned as the DNS resolver, which is expected to forward queries to an upstream server or act as a local caching resolver. This observation revealed a critical architectural requirement: DNS resolution must be permitted for connected devices. Without it, hostname lookups will fail, rendering most modern applications unable to initiate outbound connections. To address this, the integrated Unbound DNS service in OPNsense was configured to listen on port 53. Extended logging was enabled to capture all DNS activity for analysis. Additionally, a port forwarding rule was implemented to redirect all DNS traffic from the local network, regardless of its intended destination, to the OPNsense DNS service. This redirection ensures that even if a seized device is manually configured to use an external DNS server, its DNS requests will be intercepted and resolved locally. As a result, no modifications are required on the seized devices themselves.

### Impact of Apple Private Relay on Firewall Logfiles

During further testing, it was observed that when accessing websites such as 20min.ch or google.ch using the Safari browser on an iPhone, the expected destination IP addresses did not appear in the firewall logs. Instead, the logs consistently showed traffic directed toward Apple-owned IP ranges. Subsequent analysis revealed that the test device had Apple iCloud Private Relay enabled [25]. This feature, available only to users with a paid iCloud+ subscription, functions as a privacy-preserving proxy system. When enabled, it masks the destination IP addresses of web requests made through Safari by routing traffic through a series of Apple-operated and third-party relay servers. As a result, the true destination of a web request is obscured, and only the intermediate Apple-controlled IP addresses are visible to the firewall. This behaviour significantly limits visibility into user activity when Private Relay is active.

### IP Enrichment and Company Identification

During testing, it quickly became evident that a raw list of IP addresses, often exceeding 100 entries per device, was insufficient for effective analysis. Simply presenting numeric IP addresses without any contextual information made it difficult to determine which blocked connections were legitimate and should be added to the allowed firewall rules list. Without additional data such as hostnames, ISP information, or service ownership, manual evaluation was impractical. As a result, an automatic IP enrichment process was required.

**Initial Attempt – Reverse DNS Lookup:** The first approach implemented was a reverse DNS lookup using Python’s built-in socket library. In some cases, this method returned helpful results, with hostnames clearly indicating the associated service or organization (e.g., whatsapp-chatd-edge-shv-01-zrh1.facebook.com, 80-67-82-201.deploy.static.akamaitechnologies.com). However, this method proved unreliable for several reasons:

* Many IP addresses did not resolve to any hostname
* Others resolved to generic or non-informative names
* Reverse DNS resolution lacks consistency across regions and providers

**IP Metadata API as an Improved Approach:** To overcome these limitations, the system was extended to query external IP metadata APIs to retrieve more structured and reliable information for each IP address. Several services were evaluated based on available features, rate limitations, and pricing models. As a result of this evaluation, ip-api.com was selected due to its balance of functionality and high free-tier usage. The service ipinfo.io was also considered, it offers high-quality data but has significant limitations on its free tier (Table 7).

Table 7: IP API Service overview

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Service** | **Free** | **Commercial use** | **Requests** | **Note** |
| ipregistry.co[26] | Limited | Yes | 100’000 | 100’000 requests in free account |
| ipapi.com[27] | Yes | Yes | 0.8h / 100m |  |
| ipwhois.io[28] | Yes | No | 13.8h / 10’000m |  |
| geo.ipify.org[29] | Limited | Yes | 500 | 500 requests in free account |
| ipgeolocation.io[30] | Yes | Yes | 41.6h / 30’000m |  |
| ipdata.co[31] | Yes | No | 62.5h / 45’000m |  |
| ip-api.com[32] | Yes | No | 2700h / 1’944’000m | 45 requests per minute |
| ipapi.co[27] | Yes | No | 41.7h / 30’000m |  |
| ipinfo.io[33] | Yes | Yes | Unlimited | Limited details |

The service ip-api.com was chosen based on the following criteria:

* Detailed ISP information, useful for grouping IP addresses by organization (ISP)
* A clear and high free tier (45 requests per minute)
* An affordable premium option ($13.30/month) with no rate limits, makint it suitable for future production use.

To respect the free-tier limitations during development, API requests were issued with a 1.4-second delay between each call. This strategy ensured stability and avoided exceeding the rate limit. Figure 2 illustrates a sample API response for the IP address 52.97.201.242.

{

"query": "52.97.201.242",

"status": "success",

"continent": "Europe",

"continentCode": "EU",

"country": "Switzerland",

"countryCode": "CH",

"region": "ZH",

"regionName": "Zurich",

"city": "Zurich",

"district": "",

"zip": "",

"lat": 47.3768,

"lon": 8.5416,

"timezone": "Europe/Zurich",

"offset": 7200,

"currency": "CHF",

"isp": "Microsoft Corporation",

"org": "Microsoft Corporation",

"as": "AS8075 Microsoft Corporation",

"asname": "MICROSOFT-CORP-MSN-AS-BLOCK",

"mobile": false,

"proxy": false,

"hosting": true

}

The implementation showed excellent results in practice. For most IP addresses, clear metadata could be retrieved, including fields such as isp, org, as, asname, and country. The isp field, in particular, proved to be a reliable indicator for associating IP addresses with specific companies.

### Apple Find My Device Tests

Further tests were conducted using the same iPhone previously connected to the project WLAN, with all network traffic blocked by default. The device was logged into the same iCloud account as a MacBook, which had unrestricted Internet access. Both devices had Bluetooth enabled, raising the question of whether the iPhone could receive Find My Device commands via Bluetooth, even while isolated from direct Internet access. Contrary to initial expectations, the iPhone did not behave like an AirTag. When the MacBook issued a “Play Sound” command via iCloud, the network-isolated iPhone neither updated its location nor played a sound. This suggests that Find My Device commands are queued and require a direct Internet connection to be received. No background peer-to-peer Bluetooth relay behaviour was observed in this context. This observation aligns with findings from Josh Hickman, author of the Binary Hick blog, who tested similar scenarios with iOS 15. He concluded that powered off or disconnected iPhones do not receive Find My commands unless they have direct Internet access [34]. In his post “iOS 15 powered-off tracking & remote bombs,” he noted that, unlike AirTags, iPhones do not appear to receive location updates or remote alerts via Bluetooth relays from nearby Apple devices, at least not under network-isolated test conditions. While current testing indicates that iPhones do not receive Find My commands via Bluetooth relays when network-isolated, this behaviour is subject to change. iPhones contain much of the same hardware found in AirTags, such as Bluetooth and Ultra-Wideband (UWB) chips, and Apple controls both the hardware and software ecosystem. Therefore, it is technically feasible for Apple to enable peer-to-peer tracking functionality on iPhones through a future software update. This could allow Find My commands or other remote interactions to be delivered via nearby Apple devices, even in the absence of a direct Internet connection.

### Verification of Basic Use Cases

To verify the real-world usability of the console-based prototype, a series of simple tests were conducted. The test device was again an Apple iPhone. It was prepared by disabling iCloud Private Relay, deactivating MAC address randomization, and closing all running applications. The device was then connected to the WLAN and left idle for an extended period of 30 minutes to observe its background network behaviour.

**Background Traffic Observation:** Despite no apps being actively used, the system recorded 7,468 blocked connection attempts, the majority of which originated from Apple system services. These requests targeted over 50 unique IP addresses, all within the 17.0.0.0/8 block. According to data from ip-api.com, these addresses were assigned to Apple Inc.This background traffic indicates that even when idle, iOS devices generate a substantial amount of communication, likely related to synchronization, analytics, or push notification mechanisms. A smaller subset of blocked IPs originated from well-known Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) such as Akamai, Fastly, Cloudflare, and Google LLC, suggesting background calls to embedded services or analytics platforms. Additionally, several blocked connections to Microsoft and Stadt Zürich servers were observed, consistent with the device being a business-issued phone. This test confirmed that a significant volume of traffic is generated by the operating system itself, independent of any user interaction.

**Testing Real Application Scenarios**

To validate the approach in a realistic use case, common messaging applications were tested under the firewall-restricted network.

**WhatsApp:** The WhatsApp application was launched after the device had connected and stabilized, as described earlier. Initially, the interface remained in a loading state, and no new messages appeared. The system detected a blocked IP address: 157.240.0.61, which resolved to Facebook, Inc. (the company behind WhatsApp). After manually adding a PASS rule for this IP address, the app immediately exited the loading state and began retrieving content.

Subsequent interaction with the app revealed three additional Facebook-owned IP addresses, which were also added to the allowlist. Once all four IPs were permitted, full functionality of WhatsApp was restored. The final firewall rules required for full WhatsApp functionality are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Manually Added Firewall Rules - Required for WhatsApp Functionality

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Action** | **Source IP** | **Destination IP** | **ISP** | **Location** |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 157.240.0.61 | Facebook, Inc. | Frankfurt, Germany |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 157.240.17.61 | Facebook, Inc. | Zurich, Switzerland |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 157.240.17.60 | Facebook, Inc. | Zurich, Switzerland |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 157.240.27.54 | Facebook, Inc. | Düsseldorf, Germany |

**Telegram:** A similar process was conducted for Telegram. After launching the app, an initial blocked IP, 149.154.167.91, was detected and added to the allowlist. This action enabled the loading of chat content. When attempting to view an image that was not stored locally, another blocked IP, 149.154.167.222, also associated with Telegram, was observed. After allowing this IP, the image downloaded successfully. The IP addresses required to restore full Telegram functionality are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Manually Added Firewall Rules - Required for Telegram Functionality

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Action** | **Source IP** | **Destination IP** | **ISP** | **Location** |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 149.154.167.91 | Telegram Messenger | London, United Kingdom |
| PASS | 192.168.5.166 | 149.154.167.222 | Telegram Messenger | London, United Kingdom |

These tests demonstrate that the prototype is capable of supporting application-specific traffic control by dynamically detecting required IP addresses and selectively enabling them. This enables forensic examiners to bring devices online in a controlled, observable, and auditable manner, without granting unrestricted Internet access. Furthermore, the tests confirm that at least one core use case, enabling and monitoring messaging application behaviour, is fully functional with the current implementation.

### System Setup Recommendations After Preliminary Tests

During prototyping and preliminary testing, it became clear that certain baseline settings are necessary to ensure consistent and predictable behaviour when working with mobile devices in the project environment.

**Recommended Settings on the Evidence Device**

* Disable Proxy Services (e.g., Apple Private Relay): These can obscure real network activity and interfere with IP-level tracking.
* Disable MAC Address Randomization: Features that alter the MAC address (such as "Private Wi-Fi Address" on iOS) should be turned off to maintain consistent device identification across sessions.

**Network Configuration**

* The DHCP server should be configured to maintain IP leases for an extended period. This helps prevent reassignment of IP addresses to the same device and reduces the need for frequent adjustments in device management.

### Conclusion of Section 3.2

The successful validation of the proof-of-concept through the described prototyping and testing demonstrated that the core use cases, such as selective application-based access, IP logging, and rule enforcement, can be reliably supported within the intended network environment. These results confirm the technical feasibility of the project and establish a solid foundation for the subsequent implementation phase.

The following sections describe the full system implementation, based on the findings and design decisions established during the prototyping phase.

## Backend Implementation

The system’s backend is organized into three primary functional areas: DHCP, firewall, and logs. Each area is handled by a dedicated module. The underlying data model supports all system logic.

### Backend Data Schema

The system's data model consists of the following tables: DestinationMetadata, Device, DeviceAllowedISP, DeviceLease, DNSRecord, FirewallLog, FirewallRule and MetadataSeenByDevice. These entities and their relationships are illustrated in Figure 3.

For production deployment, PostgreSQL should be used as the primary database backend to ensure scalability, concurrent write support, and reliable transactional behavior. During development and prototyping, SQLite was used due to its simplicity and zero-configuration setup. Django abstracts most database-specific operations, allowing seamless transitions between SQLite and PostgreSQL with minimal effort. Using simple commands such as makemigrations and migrate, the database schema can be initialized or adapted automatically, enabling development with SQLite and deployment on PostgreSQL without code changes.

### api\_dhcp\_parser.py - Lease Synchronization

This module retrieves DHCP lease information from the API. It parses IP addresses, MAC addresses, lease times, hostnames, and other metadata, storing the result in the DeviceLease model. This provides the foundational mapping between devices and their dynamic IP assignments.

### api\_firewall\_sync.py - Device-Based Firewall Enforcement

This module serves as a coordination layer between the system's background logic and view-level components. It encapsulates the decision-making process needed to manage firewall rules dynamically, based on current device states and the list of allowed ISPs. The core responsibilities include:

* Determining the currently active IP address of a device using information from the **DeviceLease** model.
* Referencing the allowed ISPs from the DeviceAllowedISP model to evaluate whether communication with previously blocked destination IPs should now be permitted.
* Deciding whether existing firewall rules should be removed or new rules created.

Based on this logic, the module updates both the local FirewallRule model and the actual firewall configuration on the OPNsense system. Rule changes are executed using API functions provided by the api\_firewall.py module.

### api\_firewall.py - Firewall API Abstraction

Figure 3: Database Model - visualized with dbdiagram.io.

This module is responsible for all direct communication with the OPNsense firewall. It provides a clean abstraction over the firewall API and exposes stateless functions to support essential operations, including:

* add\_firewall\_rule - Adds new firewall rules
* delete\_rule\_by\_uuid - Deletes existing rules by their UUID
* check\_rule\_exists - Checks whether a specific rule is already present
* apply\_firewall\_changes - Applies pending rule changes to the firewall
* source\_ip\_adjustment - Updates the source IP of a rule

The coordination module api\_firewall\_sync.py delegates firewall-related actions to this API module. This separation of concerns allows the core logic to remain focused on rule evaluation, without having to manage the details of HTTP requests or API communication.

### api\_logs\_parser.py - Log Parsing and IP Enrichment

This module is responsible for parsing firewall logs and enriching destination IPs with metadata such as ISP, geolocation, and DNS records.

It continuously fetches and processes firewall logs from OPNsense, extracts relevant entries, enriches destination IP addresses using reverse DNS lookups and queries to ip-api.com, and stores structured log data into the FirewallLog model.

Additionally, it maintains an in-memory cache config.IP\_TABLEfor fast enrichment lookups and updates the DestinationMetadata and MetadataSeenByDevice tables to track visibility and relationships between metadata and devices.

### ssh\_dns\_parser.py – Live DNS Parsing

This module is responsible for parsing of DNS requests and responses directly from OPNsense’s Unbound DNS service using tcpdump over SSH. It stores structured DNS resolution events in the DNSRecord model. Since Unbound DNS does not expose an API for DNS query logging, a separate strategy was implemented. As a result, DNS parsing is handled in a dedicated, standalone module, ensuring that real-time resolution data can be captured and analysed without modifying the firewall system.

**Functionality overview:**

* Establishes a remote SSH connection to the OPNsense firewall and launches a persistent tcpdump session on interface igc1 to monitor DNS traffic:  
  tcpdump -i igc1 port 53 -n -l
* Parses incoming DNS queries and responses in real time.
* Temporarily buffers unresolved DNS queries in memory, using a short expiration time to manage memory usage.
* Matches incoming DNS responses to previously observed queries.
* Extracts resolved DNS information and stores it in the DNSRecord model.
* Updates the last\_seen\_at timestamp for known records when they are observed again.

The following Figure 4 illustrates a real-world DNS resolution captured by the dns\_ssh\_parser.py module for an Azure cloud domain:

Figure 4: Simplified representation of DNS request and response data as provided by the DNS server.

Request: 192.168.5.155.49352 > 192.168.5.1.53: 6838+ A? onedscolprdeus19.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com. (60)

Answer: 192.168.5.1.53 > 192.168.5.155.49352: 6838 1/0/0 A

52.168.117.175 (76)

Stored: 192.168.5.155:49352 > 52.168.117.175

onedscolprdeus19.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com.

## Frontend Implementation

The frontend design process began with a simple hand-drawn sketch, which helped visualize the intended layout and interaction flow. It quickly became clear that the interface should be divided into several logical sections: a header, a main content area (displaying logs and metadata), a side panel for grouped ISP views, and later, a footer for general information. The header and footer were separated from individual view templates and are included across all pages, keeping the layout uniform.

It is implemented using Django’s templating system, combining standard HTML and CSS with Django views and models. See Figure 5 for an overview about the dashboard.

The header includes two main blocks, Views and Tools:

* **Views**: This category includes data-driven interfaces such as log overviews (blocked or allowed traffic) and grouped views.
* **Tools**: Includes interactive utilities for managing evidence devices, viewing leases, performing lookups, and manually adjusting firewall rules.

A device selection dropdown is positioned on the left side of the header. This dropdown enables the user to filter all views and interactions based on the selected device. There is no global view that displays all network traffic across devices. Access to traffic data is strictly scoped to individual devices, meaning that analysis is only possible after selecting a specific device from the interface.

### Technologies Used

The frontend is built entirely with Django’s server-side rendering approach. It uses:

* Django Templates for HTML generation
* Django Admin for base database views
* Custom Django views for interactive logic

During early testing in the Python console, the use of clear visual feedback symbols such as ✅, ⚠️, and ❌ proved highly effective. These icons provided immediate and intuitive insight into the system’s behaviour, particularly when working within the Django shell. This visual feedback significantly accelerated backend and frontend development and enhanced the user interface by making system responses more understandable than plain text or numeric codes alone.

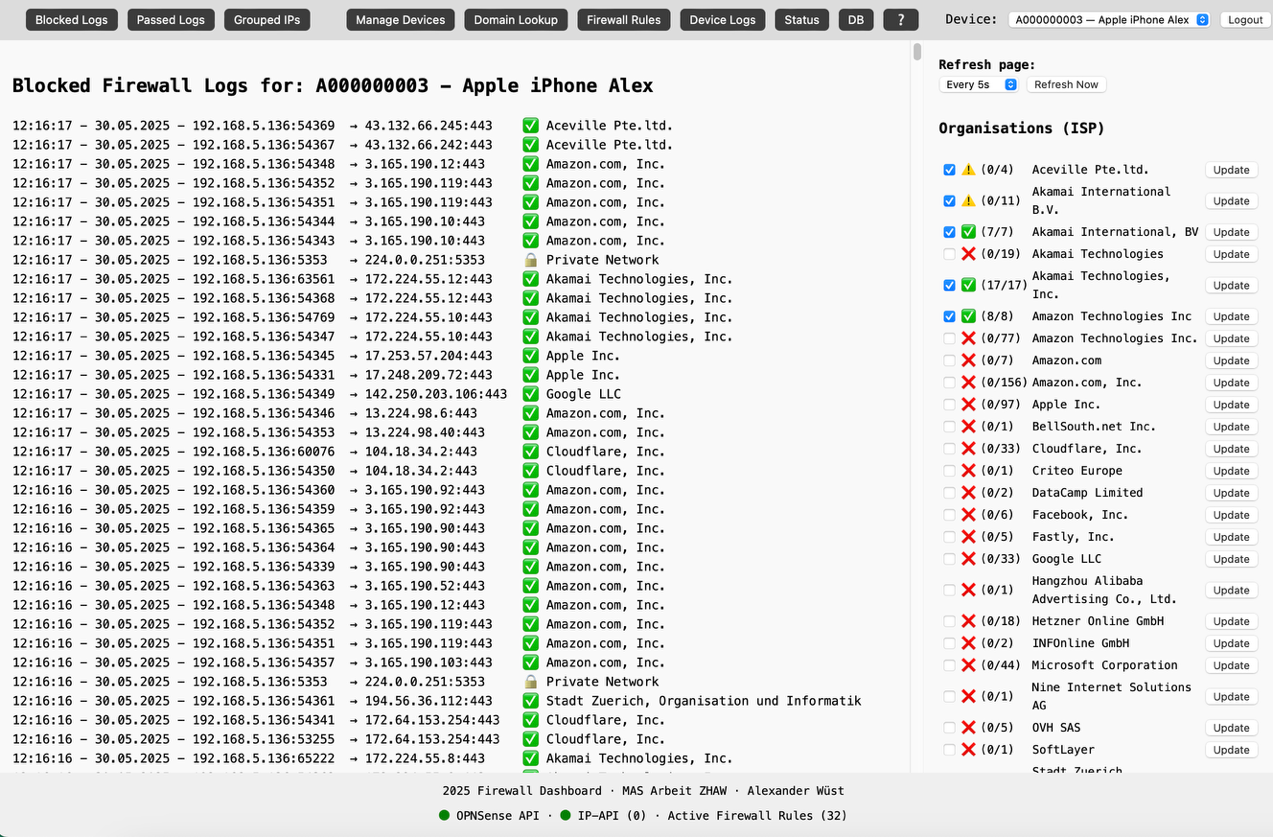
See Figure 5 for an overview of this setup, including the Blocked Logs View, which illustrates how blocked connections are handled.

Figure 5: Frontend interface – Blocked Logs View.

### Backend Integration

All frontend views are backed by Django function-based views that interact with the backend modules described in section 3.3. For instance:

* The Log Viewer retrieves enriched data from the FirewallLog and DestinationMetadata models, which are continuously updated every few seconds with newly parsed log entries. IP enrichment is performed simultaneously in a separate thread, ensuring that metadata such as isp, location, and DNS information becomes available with minimal delay.
* Actions in the “Organisations (ISP)” side panel triggers logic in api\_firewall\_sync.py, which in turn uses api\_firewall.py to apply, read, adjust or delete firewall rules via the OPNsense API.
* Device and lease data is linked dynamically through the DeviceLease model.

This integration ensures consistency between the frontend and backend and allows forensic examiners to retrieve almost live network data with short delay.

### Functional Views

The frontend consists of several specialized views. Below are the key components:

### Blocked View

This view displays all blocked network connections associated with the currently selected device. Each log entry is presented in a single-row format, providing the following key information: timestamp, date, source IP address, destination IP address, and enrichment details. The enrichment field displays either a placeholder such as "Unknown, lookup pending", indicating that metadata is not yet available or the name of the associated organization isp once enrichment has been completed like Amazon.com, Inc.

In the left side panel, an Update dropdown allows users to configure automatic page refresh intervals, ensuring that the displayed log data remains current without manual intervention. Alternatively, a manual refresh button is also provided to trigger an immediate reload of the view on demand. Just below users can activate or deactivate checkboxes next to each listed isp in the sidebar to define which ISPs should be allowed for the selected device. These selections are not immediately enforced but right away stored in the DeviceAllowedISP model. When the “Update” button next to each isp is pressed, the backend is triggered to process the changes just for the specific entry, adding or removing the corresponding firewall rules as needed. At the top and the bottom there is a button “Update All ISP Rules!” which will force all isp’s to be updated. This operation may take a noticeable amount of time, especially in cases where hundreds of destination IPs need to be evaluated and updated within the system and on the OPNsense firewall via its API.

To improve clarity regarding firewall rule enforcement, icons have been added next to each entry to indicate the current rule status. These icons display the number of applied rules versus the total number of available rules, for example, 3/12 indicates that 3 out of 12 rules have been applied. This allows the examiner to quickly determine whether additional rules need to be added (e.g., 9 remaining) or removed, depending on whether the corresponding checkboxes are marked or unmarked. This feature was implemented as a direct result of feedback following an initial demonstration conducted in our forensic laboratory.

### Passed View

This view is based on the Blocked Logs View but instead displays all allowed traffic entries. The primary purpose is to provide an overview of permitted network activity, offering insights into the device's communication.

### ISP View

The ISP View, see Figure 6, differs significantly from the previously described log views. It is designed to present a live snapshot of recent IP communication, categorized by their enrichment metadata such as ISP, organization, and location.

**Upper Section - Unfiltered IPs (Blue)**

In the upper (blue) section, all IP addresses that were observed in the last N seconds are displayed. The time window can be selected using a dropdown menu on top, which controls the refresh scope. A "Refresh" button is available to reload the data manually, and a "Delete Seen Metadata" button allows the user to clear the current overview state and start fresh. Each IP entry includes metadata such as the time it was first seen and last seen. These timestamps reflect both successful and attempted communications. This view is particularly useful for real-time monitoring, forensic examiners can let a device run for a few minutes, then open an application to generate traffic and observe new connections as they appear.

**Lower Section - Grouped by ISP (Orange)**

The lower section of the interface, highlighted in orange, presents a grouped view of destination IP addresses by isp. It includes a sortable table that displays various enriched metadata fields for each IP entry. The following columns are provided:

* ORG – The name of the organization associated with the IP address.
* ISP – The organisation behind the IP address.
* DNS Request – The request which was used to lookup the ip address, with a tooltip showing additional context and resolution details.
* Location – Geolocation information such as country or region.
* First Seen – The timestamp indicating when the IP was first observed in communication.
* Last Seen – The timestamp of the most recent communication with the IP.
* DNS Reverse – The reverse DNS name associated with the IP, if the lookup was successful.

Each row also includes a button on the left side that allows the user to manually add or remove the specific IP address from the firewall rule list. The button visually indicates the current rule state: a “+” is shown if no rule has been applied yet (allowing the user to add it), and a “–“ is displayed if the rule is already active (allowing the user to remove it). This mechanism provides direct, intuitive control for managing individual IP addresses.

### DNS View

Figure 6: Frontend interface – Grouped IP's View

The DNS View provides a structured interface for analysing traffic based on the DNS queries by a specific device, grouped by the resolved destination IP address. It relays on the ssh\_dns\_parser.py module, which monitors DNS traffic in real time via tcpdump over SSH and stores both the request and response in the DNSRecord model.

Each group represents a destination IP and lists all associated DNS queries that resolved to it. For every DNS record, the following information is displayed:

* Timestamp of the query
* Query type (e.g., A, AAAA, CNAME)
* Domain name requested
* Source IP of the device making the request
* Resolved IP (i.e., destination IP that the domain resolved to).

A real-time search field allows the user to filter records by keyword, while a checkbox-based selection system enables firewall rules to be created based on selected DNS records. The Mark all / Unmark all functionality applies only to currently visible entries, supporting targeted interaction even with large data sets.

Icons next to each resolved IP indicate whether firewall rules are currently applied for that destination. The interface helps the examiner decide which DNS-based connections should be blocked or allowed and offers direct integration with rule creation via form submission.

This view enhances forensic transparency by offering full visibility into the DNS behaviour of a device, including passive lookups initiated by applications and background services.

### Manage Devices View

The Manage Devices view plays a central role in configuring which devices are monitored by the system (Figure 7). It provides functionality to add, archive, and unarchive devices, as well as to assign or hide DHCP leases. Devices are required to assign at least one lease for log analysis and firewall rule enforcement in the frontend views.

**Add and Approve Devices**

New devices are registered by submitting the following metadata:

* Device ID (unique identifier)
* Description (like “Samsung Galaxy S22”)
* Examiner (responsible forensic analyst)
* DNS server (used for DNS-based rule enforcement).

As long as a device is not archived, it is listed under Active Devices. The currently assigned network leases can be viewed by expanding the dropdown associated with each device entry.

For consistent MAC address identification, it is recommended to disable the “Private WLAN Address” feature on iOS devices. This ensures that the device maintains a consistent hardware identifier across sessions. This is mentioned under the help section which is linked directly on the page.

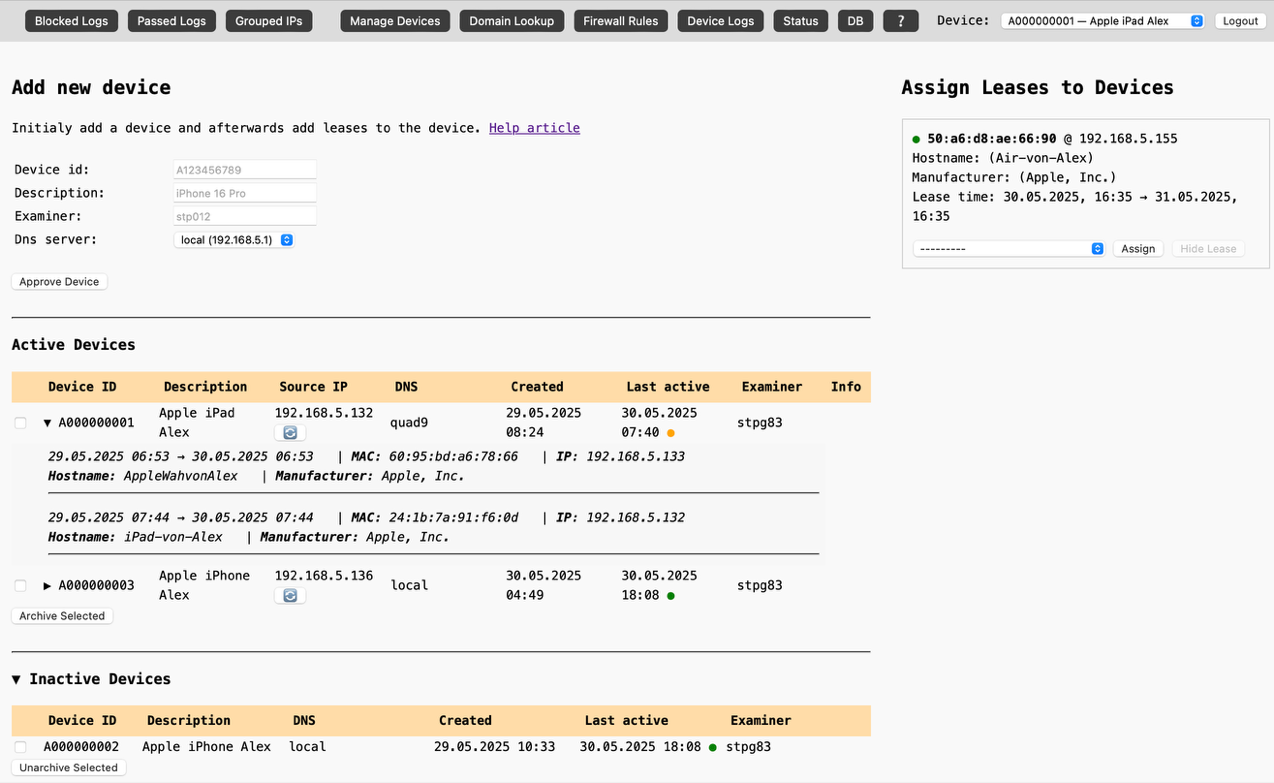


Figure 7: Frontend interface – Device Management View

**Device Lists**

The interface separates devices into two categories:

* Active Devices: Listed in Dropdown to assign leases and to filter on views.
* Inactive Devices: Archived devices that no longer appear in live views

Each row displays metadata such as the Device ID, Description, DNS, Created Last active, Examiner and Info. Devices can be archived or unarchived.

When a device is archived, all associated firewall rules are automatically removed. This reduces the total number of active firewall rules, helping to maintain a manageable rule set and ensuring that the API remains responsive.

**Assign Leases to Devices**

The right-side panel displays the available und unassigned DHCP leases. Each lease entry includes the following information:

* MAC address and IP address
* Hostname (if available)
* Manufacturer (if available)
* Lease time range (start and end)

Each lease can be assigned to one device only, linking it in the backend to the corresponding Device model. This allows log entries from that IP/MAC combination to be correctly associated with the device across all frontend views. Alternatively, leases can be hidden via the Hide Lease button, if the specific lease is inactive.

### Domain Lookup View

The Domain Lookup view provides a interface for resolving a domain name into its associated IP addresses and corresponding isp information. This functionality supports manual investigation by allowing forensic examiner to see which infrastructure or service providers are behind a given domain. For example the Domain binance.com resolves to the results shown in Table 10. This information can support further decisions regarding which firewall rules should be applied.

Table 10: DNS lookup for binance.com via DNS Lookup View

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source IP** | **ISP** |
| 54.64.24.218 | Amazon.com, Inc |
| 3.112.157.195 | Amazon Technologies Inc. |
| 13.114.29.123 | Amazon Technologies Inc |

### Firewall Rules View

The Firewall Rules View displays all pass rules currently active for a selected device. Since the system blocks all traffic by default, only pass rules are added. The rules listed here were automatically added based on the isp logic or manually by the user.

Each row includes:

* Action (always "PASS")
* Protocol, Source IP, Destination IP, and Port
* Associated ISP (if available)
* Timestamp when the rule was added
* Flags for manually or due to DNS-based logic added rules
* Button to remove a existing rule

Forensic examiners can selectively remove firewall rules directly from this view. However, DNS rules are protected from deletion to preserve domain resolution for allowed services. Only manually added or automatically generated rules will be removed.

### Device Logs View

The Device Logs view displays a detailed, timestamped log of all observed traffic for a selected device. Each entry includes:

* Timestamp
* Action (e.g., BLOCK or PASS)
* Interface
* Source IP
* Destination IP
* Protocol
* Enriched ISP and Country information (if available)

For improved readability, entries are color-coded, red indicating blocked traffic and green indicating allowed traffic. This enables quick visual differentiation. A planned enhancement will allow device-based log export functionality, enabling forensic examiner to export complete traffic records for individual devices. This export will include a timeline view that correlates the addition and removal of firewall rules with corresponding blocked and allowed connections.

## Integration with OPNsense

All communication with the OPNsense firewall is handled through its REST API, allowing for remote creation, removal, and management of firewall rules, as well as access to log and DHCP lease data. The backend communicates with OPNsense over HTTPS using Python's requests library, with all API interactions abstracted into the api\_firewall.py and api\_dhcp\_parser.py modules to maintain separation of concerns.

**Authentication and Security**

To ensure secure access, the system uses two mechanisms:

* API credentials the API\_KEY and API\_SECRET are stored in a local .env file and accessed through Django’s environment configuration.
* A client-side certificate file certificate\_crt.pem is used to verify the identity of the requesting system and to establish a secure connection with the firewall.

All API calls include both the HTTP basic auth credentials and the certificate for full authentication. The use of Django’s settings and environment variables ensures that sensitive information is not hardcoded and remains easily configurable.

**API Endpoints Used**

The following OPNsense API endpoints are integrated:

* Add Rule: /api/firewall/filter/addRule
* Delete Rule: /api/firewall/filter/delRule/{uuid}
* Search Rules: /api/firewall/filter/searchRule
* Apply Changes: /api/firewall/filter/apply
* Retrieve DHCP Leases: /api/dhcpv4/leases/searchLease
* Fetch Logs: /api/diagnostics/firewall/log/search

These endpoints are wrapped in reusable helper functions within the api\_firewall.py module.

**Optimized Request Flow and Performance**

To reduce overhead, the module maintains a shared requests.Session() instance with preconfigured authentication and headers. This avoids redundant setup for each individual API call and improves overall efficiency.

Verbose logging is available for diagnostic purposes and can be adjusted in terms of verbosity. Full debugging may produce excessive output that could overwhelm the console, especially when having higher traffic. To address this, newer components, such as DNS-related processing, have been modularized, allowing for targeted debugging. For example, DNS-specific logs can now be enabled independently.

**Error Handling and Consistency**

All API interactions are wrapped in exception handling using requests.RequestException to gracefully handle network-related errors. Inconsistencies between the firewall state and the local database are addressed by updating internal representations to reflect the most current known state.

Specific adjustments trigger a verify\_opnsense flag, which is used to ensure that a rule's state remains consistent across both the OPNsense API and the Django database. If a mismatch is detected, the rule is removed - following the principle that it is generally safer to remove a rule than to risk applying an incorrect one.

All firewall rules are regularly fetched from OPNsense. Each is compared against the database using its unique UUID, which serves as the single source of truth. Any rules that still exist on the firewall but are not marked as active in the database are removed from the firewall. This ensures that no unintended rules persist.

Following this initial cleanup, the verify\_opnsense flag is used to perform a direct 1:1 check for individual rules where needed. This hybrid approach combines the performance benefits of targeted verification with the safety of a full synchronization pass, offering a high level of consistency and persistence between systems.

## Rule Application Logic

The system implements dynamic and policy-driven firewall rule management through a coordinated backend process. Rules are not static, they are created, updated, or removed based on device state. This logic is centralized in a coordination function that interacts with both the Django database and the OPNsense firewall.

**Two Entry Points for Rule Creation**

There are two primary mechanisms by which pass rules are introduced into the firewall:

**Policy-based ISP Grouping:** When a forensic examiner approves one or more ISPs for a given device, the system identifies all previously blocked IPs associated with those ISPs and automatically creates corresponding pass rules. This ensures that traffic to approved destinations is allowed, even if previously denied.

**Manual Rule Addition in the Frontend:** In the Grouped IPs View, users can manually add or remove pass rules for specific IP addresses. This allows single control over each ip address in exceptional cases, independent of the ISP grouping logic.

### Source IP Handling and Automatic Rule Reassignment

As devices in DHCP environments frequently change IP addresses, the system actively adjusts existing rules when a device’s source IP changes. If a device transitions from one IP to another like from 192.168.5.155 to 192.168.5.170, the coordination logic:

* Detects the new lease assignment
* Reassigns any active pass rules from the previous IP to the new IP
* Updates both the firewall and the database to reflect the change.

This automatic realignment ensures that rules remain effective even if the IP address changes. No need for manual cleanup or reconfiguration.

### Rule Evaluation and Creation Logic

The system evaluates which IPs need to be permitted based on the following logic:

1. The currently active IP of the device is determined using the DeviceLease model.
2. The user-approved ISPs for the device are fetched.
3. All previously blocked destination IPs that match these ISPs are collected.
4. For each of these destination IPs:

* The system checks whether a rule already exists in the DB.
* If not, it creates a new rule in the FirewallRule model and triggers an API call to add it to the firewall.

If the rule cannot be added to OPNsense, it will not be added to the database to maintain consistency.

### Device Archival and Rules Removal

When a device is archived:

* All active pass rules related to the device are removed from the firewall
* These rules are marked as ended in the database by setting the end\_date.
* It will not show up in the header dropdown menu anymore.

When a device is later unarchived:

* No rules will be applied to the device.
* It will again show up in the header dropdown.

This behaviour ensures that inactive devices do not accumulate stale firewall entries, helping to reduce rule processing overhead.

### Rule Cleanup and Removal

After adding new rules, the system evaluates all currently active (non-manual) rules for the device. If any of these rules point to destination IPs that no longer belong to an allowed ISP, the rule is stored for removal. These rules are then removed from the firewall and marked as ended in the database. The system uses the delete\_multiple\_rules() function to perform efficient batch deletions and then calls apply\_firewall\_changes() to finalize the updates in the OPNsense firewall.

## Logging

The system does not implement a separate or dedicated logging layer. Instead, it retrieves structured data from the Django database. Log entries are sourced from the OPNsense firewall, parsed, enriched, and stored as records in the backend. This design provides reliable, queryable access to historical activity without requiring additional logging infrastructure.

The system focuses exclusively on IP-level metadata and does not perform any inspection of traffic content or payloads. Its primary purpose is to document which destination IP addresses a device attempted to contact, whether the connection was allowed or blocked.

### Purpose and Scope

The logging functionality supports a controlled network exposure model for connected devices. Instead of permitting full Internet access, the system blocks all traffic by default and selectively allows communication defined by the forensic examiner. By capturing the resulting connection attempts and enforcement actions, the system enables forensic examiner to answer key questions, such as:

* When was a specific firewall rule active or removed?
* Which IPs did the device attempt to contact, and were those connections allowed?
* Which ISP was responsible for a given destination IP?

### Database-Backed Structure

All logs and related metadata are persistently stored in the database:

* The FirewallLog model stores raw connection attempts (blocked or allowed), enriched with IP-level data.
* The DestinationMetadata model holds enrichment results such as ISP, geolocation, DNS, and organization.
* The FirewallRule model records rule application, including timestamps for creation and removal.
* The MetadataSeenByDevice model links enriched IPs to specific devices for grouping and time-based visibility.

Together, these models allow full historical reconstruction of a device's observed network activity and the corresponding firewall policy state.

### Operational Visibility

Frontend views such as the Blocked, Passed, ISP, DNS rely entirely on this stored data. Color-coded entries indicate blocked (red) and allowed (green) connections in the Logs view. The examiner can see which IPs were recently contacted, whether those IPs were previously seen, and which rules were in effect at the time.

Because logs are stored in the database rather than relying solely on OPNsense’s volatile log storage, the system can offer long-term retention, complex queries, and device-specific views that extend the capabilities of the firewall itself.

### Planned Enhancements

Several features are planned to extend the usefulness of the logging system:

* Export of firewall rule history per device, including timestamps for when rules were added or removed
* Export of blocked and allowed connection history for documentation or even audit purposes
* Export of firewall rules history for documentation

These additions are intended to support forensic analysis and formal reporting.

## Challenges Encountered

During development and testing, several technical challenges were encountered that influenced the system’s final design and implementation. These challenges were primarily rooted in limitations of IP-based control, mobile device behaviour, and external API dependencies. The following section summarizes the most relevant problems and the corresponding solutions or workarounds.

### Granular App Control via IP and Firewall Rules

Some applications, such as WhatsApp, Telegram, or Binance, rely on large networks of rotating IP addresses, many of which are partly hosted by content delivery networks (CDNs) like Akamai, Amazon or Cloudflare. Initially, the intention was to manually approve only a minimal set of IPs per app. However, due to the lack of visibility into which IPs were required for specific functionality, this approach proved infeasible.

To mitigate this, the system adopted a more general strategy by allowing entire ISP groups. For instance, once Akamai was marked as allowed for a device, all related IPs were permitted without requiring detailed per-IP analysis. This provided sufficient control without the need for deep packet inspection or reverse-engineering of app behaviour.

### IP Enrichment Bottlenecks

The system uses ip-api.com to enrich destination IPs with metadata such as isp, org, and location(lat/lon). However, the API's public endpoint is limited to 45 requests per minute, which led to delays in processing logs and updating the frontend with enriched data. Real-time IP enrichment created a bottleneck during log parsing and delayed frontend updates when many new IPs appeared in a short timeframe.

**Enrichment Asynchronously:** Enrichment was decoupled from the main parser by moving the logic into a standalone ip\_enrichment.py module. This avoided blocking log ingestion during slow API responses.

**Memory-first Caching**: A runtime memory cache config.IP\_TABLE was introduced to store enrichment results temporarily. If an IP was enriched within the last 96 hours, it would be skipped without querying the database or the API.

**Database Fallback**: If an IP was not found in memory, the system checks the database. Only if no valid result (or an outdated one) is found will the external API be queried.

**IP Filtering**: Non-routable or special-use IP ranges (such as private networks, loopback, multicast, and reserved blocks) are now explicitly skipped before the enrichment request is done. This avoids unnecessary lookups for addresses that are not public traceable.

**Rate Limiting**: The enrichment process enforces a fixed delay of 1.4 seconds between API calls. Testing confirmed that this interval stays safely below the 45-requests-per-minute threshold, preventing the API from rate-limiting the system.

These combined strategies significantly reduced the number of enrichment requests and improved the system's responsiveness. Once the in-memory cache is populated, most enrichment queries do not require database or network access, making the system efficient even under higher log volume.

### Firewall Rule Propagation Delay

When applying a large number of rules via the OPNsense API, for example hundreds of destination IPs after toggling an ISP group, the system experienced notable delays. Rule creation could take several minutes, during which the frontend appeared unresponsive, and the firewall was not yet enforcing the changes.

**Session reuse and backend optimizations**: helped reduce request overhead, but OPNsense does not support true rule batching via API. As a result, rule application remains a sequential process and is time-consuming in large-scale updates. An alternative method using Aliases, as demonstrated in section 4.3, significantly improves performance by consolidating hundreds of IPs into a single rule.

### MAC Address Randomization and IP Variability

Modern devices, particularly iOS and macOS, frequently change both MAC and IP addresses for privacy reasons. This caused problems when trying to maintain a consistent mapping between a physical device and its current network identity.

To resolve this, the data model was expanded with the DeviceLease model which includes ip\_address and mac\_address with timestamps and device associations. This made it possible to track devices over time, even when their network identifiers changed.

## Summary

This chapter showed detailed the implementation of the prototype system developed during this thesis. Starting from a concept validated through preliminary testing, the solution evolved into a modular Django-based application that interacts with the OPNsense firewall through its API. Core components include the backend logic for dynamic rule management, IP enrichment, and log parsing, a database-backed architecture for persistent state tracking, and a frontend that enables forensic examiners to control, monitor, and visualize device-specific network activity in near real time.

Key challenges addressed during development included handling device variability (MAC/IP changes), managing external API limits, and overcoming performance issues when applying large rule sets. Despite these limitations, the system successfully demonstrates that, IP-based firewall control for mobile devices is technically possible and this without relying on deep packet inspection or intrusive monitoring.

# Analysis and Results

This section takes a closer look at the behaviour of iOS and Android devices in relation to remote wipe prevention. The ring command is used as a proxy for the actual erase function, as both appear to rely on nearly identical infrastructure. The question is whether it is technically feasible to allow core device functions, such as iCloud access or messaging, while blocking wipe-related traffic. It is still unclear how tightly these services are integrated, and whether a targeted filtering approach can reliably prevent undesired commands. To validate this, each previously defined use case (WhatsApp, Telegram, iCloud Photos, Session, Binance) will be revisited under slightly more "exciting" conditions. For every test, a remote wipe command will be deployed in parallel to simulate a high-risk forensic scenario. The goal is to determine whether the solution can still deliver app-level access without triggering data loss. During this section, the pressure felt noticeably higher, each rule added to the test devices carried more weight than in earlier phases.

## Prevent Remote Wipe on Mobile Devices

Before validating individual use cases, it is essential to briefly address the risk of remote wipes. Both iOS and Android support mechanisms that can trigger a full device erase over the Internet. In forensic scenarios, connecting a device to the Internet may unintentionally permit the delivery of remote wipe commands. To mitigate this, all tests in this chapter were designed with strict firewall controls, allowing only selected IP traffic. This setup aims to permit specific functionalities like app access or cloud sync while blocking the broader infrastructure that might carry a wipe signal.

### iOS Remote Wipe Observations

During DNS- and IP-level testing, it became evident that a significant portion of Apple’s service infrastructure operates within the 17.0.0.0/8 IP range. This block includes essential services required for normal operation of an Apple device, including iCloud functionality, backup services, location tracking, and device management features. Within this wider allocation, the subnet 17.248.209.0/24 appeared particularly critical, with numerous high-level Apple services consistently resolving to IPs within this range.

DNS queries that resolved to the 17.248.209.0/24 subnet included:

* fmipmobile.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* mobilebackup.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* fmfmobile.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* fmf.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* p138-contacts.icloud.com.
* p41-contacts.icloud.com.
* contacts.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* p42-fmf.icloud.com.
* fmip.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* p42-fmfmobile.icloud.com.
* setup.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* quota.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* p42-mobilebackup.icloud.com.
* acsegateway.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* mask-api.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* gateway.fe2.apple-dns.net.
* p42-acsegateway.icloud.com.

Initial testing revealed that without allowing the 17.248.209.0/24 subnet, core iCloud services, including Find My iPhone functionalities such as remote ring and wipe, remain inaccessible. This subnet must be explicitly permitted for these features to function. However, further tests showed that even when the subnet is open, selectively blocking certain DNS entries can prevent the delivery of ring or wipe commands. Specifically, DNS queries to endpoints such as

* p42-fmipmobile.icloud.com
* p42-fmf.icloud.com
* fmf.fe2.apple-dns.net
* fmfmobile.fe2.apple-dns.net
* fmip.fe2.apple-dns.net
* p124-fmip.icloud.com

appear to be directly related to Find My iPhone functionality. When these domains are blocked, no wipe or ring commands were received by the device, despite successful connectivity to other iCloud services. It was also observed that these DNS requests are not immediately issued by the device. Instead, they seem to be triggered only after resolving certain gateway domains, such as gatewayws.icloud.com, suggesting a layered or geo-aware routing mechanism. IPs tied to this process, such as 17.248.209.73, were geolocated to infrastructure in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, reinforcing the likelihood of region-specific routing by Apple. These findings highlight the importance of ongoing testing, especially across different iOS versions, as the specific DNS patterns and behavior may vary. Prior experimentation using test devices without evidentiary value is recommended to identify DNS queries associated with wipe-related services under varying conditions. In summary, it appears feasible to enable access to most iCloud services while suppressing the wipe/ring command. This strategy may significantly reduce the risk of unintentional remote data loss, even if broad IP-level whitelisting on the frontend is applied.

### Android Remote Wipe Observations

Following the iOS observations, the Android test device was examined under similar conditions to understand how remote wipe and ring commands are delivered, and whether selective network filtering could suppress them. Unlike Apple’s infrastructure, where a distinct and critical subnet could be identified (e.g., 17.248.209.0/24), Android did not reveal a similarly clear-cut pattern. Initial DNS and IP analysis of the Android device showed no uniquely identifiable domains or address blocks related to wipe/ring delivery. In contrast to Apple’s structured infrastructure, Android appeared to rely more diffusely on general-purpose Google services. All outbound connections associated with Google LLC were whitelisted to assess whether remote wipe or ring commands would arrive. Even under these permissive conditions, the commands were not received, prompting deeper investigation. Sometimes it looked like a CDN was responsible, and later the same test seemed to involve a different company, leading to incorrect interpretations. A surprising finding was that remote ring signals on Android were subject to substantial delay, sometimes it took 15 - 30 minutes time to arrive. Through trial and error, and gradual whitelisting of DNS traffic, these specific domains emerged as critical:

* talk.google.com
* mtalk.google.com
* alt1-mtalk.google.com
* alt2-mtalk.google.com
* alt3-mtalk.google.com
* alt4-mtalk.google.com
* alt5-mtalk.google.com
* alt6-mtalk.google.com
* alt7-mtalk.google.com
* alt8-mtalk.google.com
* alt9-mtalk.google.com

These domains, used for Google’s messaging infrastructure (including Firebase Cloud Messaging), was found to be directly responsible for handling remote management commands. It was also noted that the corresponding IP addresses consistently ended in .188, hinting at a possible internal load-balancing or service designation pattern. Once these domains were blocked on the DNS level, all other IPs associated with Google LLC could be safely permitted without triggering a wipe or ring event. Even after 24 hours, the device remained accessible and fully functional.

Interestingly, Samsung Find My Mobile feature appeared to rely on the same backend infrastructure, with delivery of remote commands also routed through Google’s network. No additional DNS requests or alternative communication paths were observed. These findings suggest that, similar to iOS, Android’s wipe and ring functionality can be selectively suppressed without fully blocking general cloud connectivity. By isolating and filtering talk.google.com, investigators may reduce the risk of data loss. It should be noted that the behavior of talk.google.com may vary across Android versions and OEM customizations (e.g., Xiaomi). Future Android updates could modify how remote wipe commands are delivered, making ongoing validation essential to ensure continued protection.

However, these observations only enhance protection against wipe or ring commands issued directly by iOS or Android. They do not cover remote actions triggered via third-party MDM solutions, as discussed in 2.4.2 and 2.4.3

## Practical Use Case Validation

This section shows practical demonstrations of how the implemented system operates under real-world conditions. The goal is to validate the system's ability to selectively allow network communication for mobile devices. All use cases were conducted using standardized device configurations and within a consistent test environment. Each test scenario focuses on the interaction between a device and a specific application.

The structure of each use case includes:

* A clearly defined objective
* A detailed procedure outlining the steps taken
* The resulting system behaviour and observations

The following sections describes the test environment and device preparation. This is followed by several representative use cases, which were defined in consultation with forensic colleagues. The aim of these discussions was to identify the most common and relevant reasons for bringing a seized device online during an investigation. Based on these insights, a variety of use cases were selected to reflect both practical needs and technical challenges encountered in forensic work.

Ultimately, the decision was made to include the following scenarios: Communication apps Telegram and WhatsApp, the lesser-known app Session, media access via iCloud, and crypto wallet access through Binance. These cases were chosen to demonstrate a range of typical forensic concerns, including encrypted messaging, lazy loading, cloud synchronization, and potential financial data retrieval.

### Test Environment Setup

This section outlines the shared environment and device configuration used throughout the following use case scenarios. All tests were conducted in a controlled WLAN network configured with a default-deny firewall policy, requiring explicit manual approval of outbound connections on a per-IP basis.

**Network and System Configuration**

* Firewall: OPNsense (Ultimate Unicorn 25.1) configured to block all outbound traffic by default. Custom firewall rules were applied dynamically via API to permit specific connections when necessary.
* Access Point: TP-Link EAP610, directly connected to the OPNsense firewall via Ethernet. No other devices or traffic were present on this WLAN, ensuring a clean and controlled test environment.
* Web Application: A locally hosted Django-based interface provided user interaction with firewall logs, rule management, and IP enrichment results.
* Rule Handling: Firewall rules were created, verified, and removed via the OPNsense API. All changes were logged to allow analysis of rule behaviour.
* IP Enrichment: IP metadata (e.g. isp, org, lat / lon(location)) was retrieved using ip-api.com.
* DNS Resolution: All DNS queries from test devices were redirected to the local Unbound DNS service on the OPNsense firewall, ensuring visibility into domain lookups and allowing DNS-based rule control.

**Test Devices: iOS and Android Configuration**

To gain insight into the behaviour of both major mobile operating systems, iOS and Android, it was decided to conduct use case testing using one device from each platform. Given the potential risk of a remote wipe (whether triggered intentionally or unintentionally), new iPhones and Samsung devices were specifically set up for this purpose. This precaution ensures that critical data is not lost during testing and allows the wipe functionality to be safely explored.

Up to this point, limited testing had been performed on iOS, using the Find My iPhone feature's ring command as a placeholder for the actual erase function. However, it remains unclear whether both commands interact with the system in the same way. Before any testing is performed on real seized devices, this distinction must be thoroughly evaluated. At the time of writing, no comparable tests had yet been conducted on Android. This marks the starting point for structured testing on both platforms. The goal is to perform each defined use case on both devices and document the observed behaviour accordingly. Table 11 lists the specifications of the two test devices, including model, operating system version, and relevant configuration details.

Table 11: Test Devices Overview

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Device** | **iOS Test Phone** | **Android Test Phone** |
| Model | iPhone 14 Pro | Samsung Galaxy S21 Ultra |
| OS Version | iOS 18.4 | Android 13, Security Patch Level Nov 2023 |
| Private Relay | Deactivated | - |
| MAC Random. | Deactivated | Deactivated |
| Notes | - | No newer software version available |

### WhatsApp Messenger Access (iOS / Android)

**Objective:**

This test evaluates whether WhatsApp can operate within a network environment configured to explicitly permit only selected IP connections.

Specifically, the test aims to verify the following:

* Access to the chat overview after launching the app, confirming that core connectivity to WhatsApp infrastructure is established.
* Retrieval of uncached chat messages from WhatsApp servers, demonstrating live synchronization beyond local storage.
* Download and display of previously received or sent media that is no longer stored on the device, confirming selective media access.

**Steps:**

* Connected the test device (iOS and Android) to a WLAN with a default-deny firewall policy.
* Launched WhatsApp and observed that no content loaded initially.
* Monitored Blocked view and identified 21 entries for Facebook, Inc.
* Switched to DNS view and allowed all entries matching \*.whatsapp.net.

**Result:**

Once the initial set of connections was permitted, basic chat functionality, such as viewing recent messages, became available. However, to retrieve older, uncached messages and media, additional DNS entries had to be resolved and allowed shortly after the initial launch.

6 domains were required to enable full WhatsApp functionality:

* e13.whatsapp.net
* e2.whatsapp.net
* g-fallback.whatsapp.net
* g.whatsapp.net
* mmg-fallback.whatsapp.net
* mmg.whatsapp.net

The test confirmed that WhatsApp operations could be selectively enabled without permitting unrestricted Internet access.

### Telegram Messenger Access (iOS / Android)

**Objective:**

This test evaluates whether Telegram can operate within a network environment configured to explicitly permit only selected IP connections.

Specifically, the test aims to verify the following:

* Access to the chat overview after launching the app, confirming that core connectivity to Telegram infrastructure is established.
* Retrieval of uncached chat messages from WhatsApp servers, demonstrating live synchronization beyond local storage.
* Download and display of previously received or sent media that is no longer stored on the device, confirming selective media access.

**Steps:**

* Connected the test device (iOS and Android) to a WLAN with a default-deny firewall policy.
* Launched Telegram and observed that no content loaded initially.
* Monitored Blocked view and identified three entries for Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network and four entries for Telegram Messenger Network
* Approved the two ISPs directly in the Blocked view

**Result:**

Once the initial set of connections was permitted, basic chat functionality, such as viewing recent messages, became available. However, to retrieve older, uncached messages and media, it was necessary to update the ISP group again, resulting in a total of nine active rules by the end of the session.

Figure 8: Applied Firewall Rules to Restore Telegram Functionality

ISP: Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network (4)

IP ORG ISP DNS Location

149.154.167.223 N/A Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network - EC1N London, UK

149.154.167.41 N/A Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network - EC1N London, UK

149.154.167.92 N/A Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network - EC1N London, UK

149.154.165.120 N/A Telegram Messenger Amsterdam Network - EC1N London, UK

ISP: Telegram Messenger Network (5)

IP ORG ISP DNS Location

91.108.56.167 N/A Telegram Messenger Network - 1012 Amsterdam, NL

149.154.175.100 N/A Telegram Messenger Network - 1012 Amsterdam, NL

149.154.175.57 N/A Telegram Messenger Network - 1012 Amsterdam, NL

149.154.175.53 N/A Telegram Messenger Network - 1012 Amsterdam, NL

149.154.175.60 N/A Telegram Messenger Network - 1012 Amsterdam, The Netherlands

sdsdsd

During testing, no DNS requests related to Telegram were observed in the DNS view. A subsequent inspection of the DNSRecord database model confirmed that no Telegram-related entries had been recorded. This indicates that the Telegram application likely uses hardcoded IP addresses and does not rely on DNS resolution at runtime. Reinforcing the assumption that they are statically embedded within the application. However, the addresses were successfully enriched using the ip-api.com service, which provided sufficient metadata for classification. Following the initial IP approvals, additional connections to further IPs were observed. Whether these addresses are also embedded within the app or retrieved through alternative resolution methods, such as DNS-over-HTTPS (DoH[[1]](#footnote-1)), was not investigated as part of this test.

The test confirmed that Telegram operations could be selectively enabled without permitting unrestricted Internet access.

### Session Messenger Access (iOS / Android)

**Objective:**  
This test evaluates whether Session Messenger can operate within a network environment configured to explicitly permit only selected IP connections.

Specifically, the test aims to verify the following:

* Access to the chat overview after launching the app, confirming that core connectivity to Session infrastructure is established.
* Retrieval of uncached chat messages from Session servers, demonstrating live synchronization beyond local storage.
* Download and display of previously received or sent media that is no longer stored on the device, confirming selective media access.

**Steps:**

* Connected the test device (iOS and Android) to a WLAN with a default-deny firewall policy.
* Launched Session and observed that no content loaded initially.
* Monitoring the Blocked view, no direct entries or identifiable patterns related to Session.
* Used the DNS Lookup view with getsession.org which showed seven Cloudflare IP addresses, all within the 104.21.x.x range. These were added to the firewall rules, but the app still failed to connect. At this point, it became evident that Session does not rely solely on centralized infrastructure or conventional DNS resolution.
* Further investigation into the Session architecture revealed its reliance on the Oxen Network, a decentralized, onion-routed system that does not operate through fixed IPs or standard domain mappings. As a result, many attempts were seen from a wide range of unknown ISPs and hosting providers, consistent with the behavior of a distributed privacy-focused network.
* Eventually, it was observed that Session attempts TCP connections over ports 22020 to 22023. Adding a general firewall rule to allow outbound traffic over these ports enabled successful communication and full functionality of the app.

Figure 9 shows the firewall Passed view after adding a rule permitting outbound traffic on TCP ports 22020–22023, clearly illustrating that Session Messenger immediately initiates several communications across multiple IP addresses. This confirms that the application depends on dynamic peer-to-peer connections established over these ports.

192.168.5.140:49816 → 162.19.67.191:22021 ✅ OVH SAS

192.168.5.140:49100 → 164.68.98.57:22021 ✅ Contabo GmbH

192.168.5.140:33272 → 195.201.134.115:22021 ✅ Hetzner Online GmbH

192.168.5.140:50328 → 164.68.115.246:22021 ✅ Contabo GmbH

192.168.5.140:40030 → 91.231.182.106:22021 ✅ South Park Networks LLC

192.168.5.140:60704 → 159.65.192.33:22021 ✅ DigitalOcean, LLC

Figure 9: Pass view after adding firewall rule

**Result:**Session Messenger leverages decentralized routing through the Oxen network[35], bypassing traditional centralized infrastructure. This architectural choice renders standard IP-based or DNS-based allowlisting ineffective, as Session does not rely on fixed domains or predictable IP ranges. Instead, it establishes connections across a dynamic mesh of community-run nodes using non-standard ports 22020–22023[36][37]. These ports are essential for enabling Session’s functionality. Once these specific ports were allowed through the firewall, Session operated normally. All key features including chat messaging, media transmission (e.g., videos), and access to previously exchanged files resumed working without the need for any specific domain or IP-based allowances.

This highlights a fundamental difference in network architecture between Session and more traditional messaging platforms (e.g., WhatsApp, Telegram), which rely on centralized servers resolvable via DNS and hosted in static IP ranges. The decentralized design of Session aligns with its privacy-first philosophy but poses unique challenges for firewall-based control and monitoring.

This shows that adding additional functionality is needed to support Session without directly interacting with the firewall. But technically, it is possible to get Session Messenger running by allowing the specific ports.

### iCloud Photos Access – Media Retrieval (iOS)

**Objective:**

The objective of this test is to evaluate whether iOS Photos / iCloud Media can operate within the described environment, where only explicitly allowed IP connections are permitted.

Specifically, the test aims to verify the following:

* Whether full-resolution images that are not cached locally on the device can be successfully retrieved from iCloud storage.
* Which IP addresses or ISPs are contacted during the iCloud media download process, to support rule definition and monitoring.
* Whether iCloud connectivity can be selectively permitted to allow photo access while still blocking critical infrastructure that may enable a remote wipe command from Apple’s servers

**Steps:**

* Connected the iOS test device to a WLAN with a default-deny firewall policy.
* Launched the Photos app, no non-local content was displayed.
* DNS blocks in place for Find My Device (see Section 4.1.1):

p42-fmipmobile.icloud.com, p42-fmf.icloud.com, fmf.fe2.apple-dns.net, fmfmobile.fe2.apple-dns.net, fmip.fe2.apple-dns.net, p124-fmip.icloud.com.

* Observed 78 ISP entries from Apple Inc. in the firewall’s Blocked view.
* Approved the relevant ISP directly from the Blocked view.
* Checked Photos again, non-local videos still not loading.
* Approved the ISP again (now 100 active rules).

**Result:**

After the second round of ISP rule approvals, the iOS device successfully retrieved photos and videos that were not cached locally. This indicated that the underlying iCloud media services had become fully operational. In addition to media access, the device was able to load iCloud account settings, including options to initiate a full device backup, access storage information, and view account details.This level of functionality was somewhat unexpected, as it was assumed that stricter filtering, particularly with selective DNS blocks targeting known Find My infrastructure, might impair broader iCloud features. However, the results suggest that core iCloud operations such as photo and video retrieval, account access, and backup management can function independently of the specific services tied to device tracking or remote wipe.

The test confirmed that iCloud operations can be selectively enabled without granting unrestricted Internet access, even when the device is allowed to access other services within the 17.248.209.0/24 network.

### Binance – Account Access and Transactions (iOS / Android)

**Objective:**

The objective of this test is to evaluate whether Binance can operate within the described environment, where only explicitly allowed IP connections are permitted.

Specifically, the test aims to verify the following:

* Retrieval and display of the user's account balance
* Retrieval and display of recent transaction history

**Steps:**

* Connected the test device (iOS and Android) to a WLAN with a default-deny firewall policy.
* Launched the Binance app, no content was initially displayed.
* Monitored the DNS view and identified two key domains: \*.binance.com. and \*.bnbstatic.com.
* Approved these entries, resulting in a total of 75 firewall rules. It took three rule-application cycles to fully restore Binance app functionality. In other test runs, up to six iterations and over 170 rules were required.

**Result:**

After applying the necessary rules, the Binance app became fully functional. This included access to real-time balance, cryptocurrency prices, and transaction history.

The test demonstrated that Binance functionality can be selectively enabled using a controlled whitelist approach, without granting general Internet access. However, the timing of rule application appeared to be critical. If rule updates were delayed, the app continued to perform additional DNS lookups and IP requests, potentially expanding the required rule set unnecessarily. This behaviour highlights the importance of timely rule propagation during firewall-restricted testing.

## Firewall Rule Propagation Delay

When applying a large number of rules via the OPNsense API, such as toggling an ISP alias group containing hundreds of destination IP addresses, the system exhibited noticeable latency. During this period, the web interface appeared unresponsive, and the new rules were not yet enforced by the firewall.

Empirical observations revealed noticeable performance degradation in OPNsense when applying firewall rules via its API. Under minimal load, initial rule additions, when few or no active rules exist, took approximately 0.2 seconds per rule. As the number of active rules increased, latency also increased significantly. With around 300–500 existing rules, the system took about 1.5 seconds per additional rule. In large rule sets exceeding 700 entries, the average delay reached more than 2 seconds per rule.

A stress test involving the creation and commit of 600 rules resulted in a total execution time of approximately 15 minutes. While not reflective of typical usage, this demonstrates the scalability limitations in scenarios involving bulk policy changes or multi-device operations. Rule removal proved faster, ranging from 0.2 to 1.2 seconds per entry, but still scaled with the total number of active rules. See folowing Figure for illustration.

Figure 10: Average Time per Firewall Rule Operation in OPNsense

Performance was improved slightly by reusing API sessions and avoiding redundant calls. However, the OPNsense API processes rule changes sequentially and lacks native support for batch operations, resulting in significant delays when handling large rule sets.

An alternative discussed in the OPNsense community involves generating a complete firewall configuration file and re-uploading it in one step. However, this approach is likely to fail if the syntax is not strictly followed, as the configuration file includes all system settings. Any adjustment must be precise and well-formed. This method was not tested in the scope of this project.

A major improvement was discovered through the use of OPNsense Aliases. An Alias allows grouping many IPs under a single identifier referenced by one rule. In testing, adding an alias with 1,000 IPs took only ~4 seconds, compared to over 20 minutes when adding individual rules. Aliases are always rebuilt as a whole, so they’re less efficient for one-off changes. However, for typical bulk operations, where 5 or more entries are added at once, they offer a clear performance advantage. With the Django database as the single source of truth, alias regeneration provides a fast and consistent update path.

# Discussion and Conclusion

This section reflects on the key findings of the conducted test series, outlines the limitations of the current approach, and presents practical implications for forensic operations. It also provides targeted recommendations and identifies areas for future research. The results demonstrate that network-based control of seized mobile devices is both feasible and valuable, allowing forensic examiners to safely access cloud data while mitigating risks such as remote wipe or command execution. The following sections summarize these insights

## Summary of Key Findings

This section summarizes the main outcomes of the experimental evaluation, focusing on how DNS and firewall-based controls can be used to selectively allow or block network communication on mobile devices. The findings cover the effectiveness of wipe risk mitigation strategies, differences in platform behavior between iOS and Android, challenges posed by decentralized applications like Session, and the performance characteristics of different firewall rule handling strategies.

### Wipe Risk Mitigation

The tests demonstrated that it is technically feasible to enable selective access to services such as iCloud, WhatsApp, and Binance, while simultaneously blocking device wipe and ring commands through a combination of DNS filtering and targeted IP rule enforcement. This approach allows user activity, such as viewing iCloud photos or accessing app data, while mitigating the risk of remote actions that could erase evidence or compromise forensic integrity.

### iOS vs. Android Differences

iOS demonstrates consistent DNS and IP behaviour, though the specific roles of individual services remain partially opaque. Multiple DNS queries, such containing fmipmobile, fmf, fmfmobile, and fmip, all relate to Apple’s Find My network, but it is not yet clear which query corresponds to which function (e.g., wipe, ring, location). However, these services consistently resolve to IP addresses within the 17.248.209.0/24 subnet, which also hosts iCloud services. This overlap is significant, as it allows selective blocking of control commands (like wipe or ring) while maintaining access to cloud content, which may be critical for forensic analysis.

In contrast, Android’s behaviour is more generalized. Wipe commands and related control functions are routed through services under the \*talk.google.com domains. While it is not obvious at first glance, all relevant DNS queries resolved to Ips x.x.x.188, and no other observed Google services used IPs with this ending. This creates a clear and stable fingerprint for identifying Android's remote command infrastructure. However, unlike iOS, the Android wipe process exhibited sometimes strong delays.

One challenge in DNS-based control arises from features like Apple Private Relay and iCloud+, which can obscure DNS visibility by encrypting queries or routing them through Apple-controlled endpoints. These services effectively bypass local DNS filtering, making it difficult to monitor or block domain-based activity. Although these features were not active during the test scenarios, future implementations must account for their potential impact. Therefore, it is essential that such privacy features are explicitly disabled.

### Session Messenger Insight

Session’s decentralized architecture, built on the Oxen network and reminiscent of Tor in its routing logic, is fundamentally incompatible with traditional IP- or DNS-based firewall whitelisting. Instead, it requires port-level filtering, specifically allowing outbound TCP connections on ports 22020–22023, to function properly. In this case, the required port range does not appear to be widely used by other common services, reducing the risk of unintended access when opened across the network. However, this approach departs from the typical strategy. Unlike DNS-based filtering, where rules can be tightly scoped to identifiable services, port-level exceptions introduce uncertainty, as it is unclear what other traffic may pass through those same ports. This makes it more dangerous, as it increases the risk of unwanted changes on the mobile device.

For applications like Session, forensic examiner should have the ability to define per-device port-based exceptions or build in support for specific use cases to just add the necessary ruleset for a specific device.

Importantly, different use cases require different approaches. It is essential to plan and analyse the application's behaviour before applying any firewall rules. In cases involving non-standard or decentralized services, providing dedicated functionality in the frontend to guide rule creation, based on observed behaviour, would significantly improve usability and security.

### Firewall Rule Handling

Efficient rule management is essential for forensic setups requiring dynamic, case-specific network control. As shown in Section 4.3, sequential rule creation via the OPNsense API introduces significant delays when managing large rule sets. For example, applying 600 individual rules took approximately 15 minutes, making this approach impractical for real-time operations.

A key improvement would be the use of OPNsense Aliases, which group many IPs under a single rule. This was tested but not implemented yet. Applying an alias with 1,000 IPs took only about 4 seconds, compared to a time significantly over 20 minutes with individual rules. This performance gain is due to the fact that alias updates do not require reapplying or rebuilding the full rule table; the alias content is simply reloaded in the background, leaving the rule structure intact. While aliases are not ideal for frequent single-entry changes, they are well-suited for bulk operations, especially when paired with a structured backend like Django. Overall, alias-based rule handling is recommended for real-world scalability, offering both speed and control in forensic environments.

### Device Scope

The tests in this thesis were conducted on a single iOS device and a single Android device, each intended to represent a broader range of devices within its operating system. While the results provide valuable insight into network behaviour and control mechanisms, it is important to acknowledge that device behaviour may vary significantly based on several factors. Android’s open ecosystem allows manufacturers to implement custom firmware and networking stacks. As a result, behaviour may differ across vendors such as Xiaomi, Huawei, Samsung, or Google Pixel, especially in how they handle push notifications, background services, or system-level wipe commands. Furthermore, new software releases, on both platforms, can lead to changes making it essential to conduct regular testing to ensure continued effectiveness of the firewall configurations, such as DNS blocklists. Therefore, the findings presented should be interpreted as baseline observations, with the understanding that real-world deployments may require device-specific validation to accommodate vendor, configuration, or OS-level differences.

### Third-Party MDM Services

This thesis focuses primarily on native operating system behaviour, including built-in mechanisms for remote wipe, device tracking, and cloud access. However, third-party Mobile Device Management (MDM) platforms, introduce additional layers of control and communication infrastructure that are not fully addressed in this analysis. These platforms may use their own backend services, APIs, and communication protocols, which can differ significantly from those used by the native OS. For example, MDM-triggered wipe commands might be delivered through proprietary push channels or cloud services separated from those used by Apple or Google.

## Practical Implications for Forensics

One of the fundamental principles of digital forensics is to preserve the original state of a device from the moment of seizure. Traditionally, this has meant avoiding any alteration of data, often enforced through the use of hardware write blockers, which prevent modifications to storage media during analysis. For many years, this was regarded as a strict and non-negotiable standard in forensic practice. However, the landscape has significantly evolved. Modern devices increasingly rely on onboard storage and secure elements, such as TPM (Trusted Platform Module) chips, which render traditional acquisition methods, like direct disk imaging, impractical or even impossible. Consequently, booting a device to access its data, once considered a high-risk compromise to evidence integrity, has become a necessary and accepted step in many forensic workflows. In some cases, the question is no longer how to avoid altering the device, but rather whether any data can be acquired at all.

In mobile forensics, this challenge has long existed. Mobile devices typically use non-removable, soldered memory, requiring them to be booted for data acquisition. This practice is widely accepted due to the physical design limitations of smartphones. Moreover, in many cases, controlled modifications, such as bypassing security features or enabling low-level access, are necessary to extract any data at all. When using advanced acquisition tools like Cellebrite Premium or Axiom GrayKey, a complete forensic image of the device is generated during this initial phase. This image serves as the preserved, verifiable reference point. Any subsequent interaction with the live device, whether for cloud access, app reauthentication, or data inspection, can always be compared against this baseline to detect modifications, deletions, or timestamp changes.

Despite the need to adapt to technical realities, the core forensic principle of minimizing alterations remains vital. This thesis demonstrates that, using the developed frontend, it is possible to safely bring a device online in a tightly filtered and controlled network environment. This enables access to additional cloud-based evidence without exposing the device to the full Internet or triggering remote wipe or alert commands. The key outcome is that targeted online acquisition can be performed quickly, safely, and reproducibly, without extensive manual configuration or compromising forensic soundness. This approach balances evidence preservation with the practical requirements of modern digital forensics.

## Recommendations

Based on the findings of this thesis, the following recommendations are proposed for implementing safe and effective network control in forensic environments:

**Prioritize DNS-Based Filtering Before ISP Allowlisting**

DNS-based filtering offers greater control and clarity during the initial stages of analysis. Unlike broad ISP-level allowlisting, DNS rules enable more precise targeting of required services. Domain names provide clearer insight into application behaviour, and DNS logs help identify which services the device is attempting to reach. In many cases, it is unnecessary to allow access to the whole ISP. For example, if only WhatsApp functionality is needed, allowing all traffic to the Facebook Inc. infrastructure may expose the device to other services like Facebook or Instagram. This violates the forensic principle of minimizing exposure and avoiding unnecessary changes. DNS-based filtering enables service-specific access, reducing the risk of triggering unintended app behaviour and maintaining stricter evidence preservation.

**Block Wipe-Related DNS Entries by Default**

Certain domains, such as fmipmobile.icloud.com for iOS and talk.google.com for Android, are closely associated with remote wipe, ring, or device tracking functionalities. To prevent unintended activation of these commands, such domains should be proactively blocked in the network. This measure helps ensure that seized devices are not altered remotely, preserving the integrity of potential evidence during initial examination and acquisition.

However, it is critical to recognize the limitations of static DNS-based blocking. These domain names can change over time, become deprecated, or shift behind load balancers or CDNs. Furthermore, the increasing adoption of encrypted DNS protocols like DNS-over-HTTPS (DoH) or DNS-over-TLS (DoT) can make traditional DNS monitoring and blocking ineffective. In addition, allowing other Apple or Google services to function may inadvertently reenable communication pathways to critical control domains.

**Validate on Test Devices Before Applying to Evidence**

Every rule set should be tested in a controlled environment before being applied to evidentiary devices. Network behaviour can vary significantly between device models, OS versions, and configurations (e.g., MDM-enrolled devices). Controlled validation helps prevent data loss. Furthermore, controlled testing supports the goal of minimizing alterations to the target device. When an effective and minimal ruleset is identified, one that allows the required application or function to operate while blocking unnecessary or dangerous network activity, it reduces the risk of affecting unrelated services. This process of trial-and-error on sacrificial or identical test devices is crucial to determining the most precise and least invasive approach for the actual target device.

## Future Work

This project has demonstrated a practical and secure approach to network-based evidence acquisition and control. However, several areas remain for further development, optimization, and broader evaluation:

**Enhanced Alias Rule Handling:** Further development should focus on improving the Alias-based firewall rule handling by implementing batch processing for larger rule sets. This would significantly reduce the total number of active firewall rules and improve API responsiveness. A proposed enhancement includes a hybrid method: allow temporary creation of single rules for immediate response, which are later consolidated into the corresponding alias. This approach combines the speed of single-rule handling with the long-term efficiency of alias grouping.

**Frontend Logic for DNS Whitelisting:** Adding functionality in the frontend to manually approve or deny unknown DNS requests, especially for high-risk domains like Apple's, would increase operator control. For example, unknown Apple-related DNS names could be blocked by default and only resolved or allowed after manual review and approval. This provides a safeguard against triggering unintended device actions such as location tracking or remote wiping.

**Dynamic Rule Expansion Based on Session Context:** Implement the option for auto-updating rulesets. If a specific ISP or DNS entry is approved, the system could automatically extend access to related entries for the same device. For instance, if Google LLC is allowed during a session, newly discovered IPs linked to Google for that device could be dynamically included. Similarly, if fstream.binance.com is allowed, the system could permit all new resolved IP addresses to this domain for that device.

**MDM Behaviour Under Network Restrictions:** Further investigation is needed into the behaviour of third-party Mobile Device Management (MDM) systems under restricted network conditions. Platforms such as Microsoft Intune may handle wipe or command delivery differently. Understanding how these services react in isolated environments is essential for safe handling of MDM-enrolled devices.

**Broader Device and OS Testing:** The current tests were limited to a single iOS and Android device. Future work should include a broader test set, covering various vendors and OS versions, such as:

* Google Pixel with Android 14+
* Google Pixel with Graphene
* Xiaomi and Huawei devices with custom ROMs
* iPadOS

This would ensure broader applicability of findings and help identify platform-specific behaviours that could impact rule design or wipe risk mitigation.

# References

[1] M. Mohler, ‘Der Faradaysche Käfig’. Accessed: Jan. 13, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://lp.uni-goettingen.de/get/text/833

[2] K. Ingham and S. Forrest, ‘Network Firewalls’, University of New Mexico, 2002. [Online]. Available: http://iar.cs.unm.edu/~forrest/publications/firewalls-05.pdf

[3] Palo Alto Networks, ‘The History of Firewalls | Who Invented the Firewall?’ Accessed: Aug. 05, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.paloaltonetworks.com/cyberpedia/history-of-firewalls

[4] C. Dilmegani, ‘Top 7+ Open Source Firewall Options in 2025: Features & Types’, AIMultiple Research. Accessed: Jun. 02, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://research.aimultiple.com/open-source-firewall/

[5] ‘pfSense® - World’s Most Trusted Open Source Firewall’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.pfsense.org/

[6] OPNSense, ‘OPNsense Documentation’, OPNsense. Accessed: Feb. 12, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://docs.opnsense.org

[7] ‘VyOS – Open source router and firewall platform’, VyOS. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://vyos.io/

[8] ‘ClearOS’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://clearos.com/

[9] ‘iptables(8) - Linux manual page’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/iptables.8.html

[10] ‘nftables wiki’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://wiki.nftables.org/wiki-nftables/index.php/Main\_Page

[11] ‘UncomplicatedFirewall - Ubuntu Wiki’. Accessed: May 30, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/UncomplicatedFirewall

[12] A. Dubey, ‘Comprehensive Guide to Linux Firewalls: iptables, nftables, ufw, and firewalld’, Medium. Accessed: Aug. 05, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://medium.com/@amandubey\_6607/comprehensive-guide-to-linux-firewalls-iptables-nftables-ufw-and-firewalld-9e86e0a49979

[13] ‘iptables(8) - Linux manual page’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/iptables.8.html

[14] ‘Hardware – OPNsense® Shop’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://shop.opnsense.com/product-categorie/hardware-appliances/

[15] ‘Hardware sizing & setup — OPNsense documentation’. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://docs.opnsense.org/manual/hardware.html

[16] ‘Hardware and Performance’, OPNsense Forum. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://forum.opnsense.org/index.php?board=21.0

[17] ‘What is a Remote Wipe? | Definition from TechTarget’, Search Mobile Computing. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.techtarget.com/searchmobilecomputing/definition/remote-wipe

[18] Apple Inc, ‘Apple Platform Security’, p. 302, Dec. 2024.

[19] ‘List of mobile device management software’, *Wikipedia*. May 10, 2025. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List\_of\_mobile\_device\_management\_software&oldid=1289694990

[20] ‘File-based encryption’, Android Open Source Project. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://source.android.com/docs/security/features/encryption/file-based

[21] ‘Find, secure or erase a lost Android device - Android Help’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://support.google.com/android/answer/6160491?hl=en-GB

[22] ‘Wipe corporate data from a device - Google Workspace Admin Help’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://support.google.com/a/answer/173390?hl=en

[23] ‘Android Business Device Solutions Directory - Android Enterprise - EMMs’, Android Enterprise. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://androidenterprisepartners.withgoogle.com/emm/

[24] ‘Privacy features when connecting to wireless networks’, Apple Support. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://support.apple.com/en-gb/guide/security/secb9cb3140c/web

[25] Apple Inc, ‘iCloud Private Relay Overview’, p. 11, Dec. 2021.

[26] Elaunira SARL, ‘Affordable IP Geolocation and Threat Intelligence Pricing - Ipregistry’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipregistry.co

[27] Kloudend, Inc., ‘ipapi - IP Address Lookup and Geolocation API | No SignUp’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipapi.co

[28] ipwhois.io, ‘IP Geolocation API - Pricing’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipwhois.io

[29] ipify.org, ‘IP Geolocation API - Try Our IP Location API Free Of Charge’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://geo.ipify.org

[30] JFreaks Software Solutions, ‘IP Geolocation API Pricing’, IP Geolocation API Pricing. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipgeolocation.io

[31] ipdata.co, ‘IP Geolocation API with Threat Intelligence’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipdata.co

[32] ip-api.com, ‘IP-API.com - Geolocation API’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ip-api.com

[33] IPinfo, ‘Trusted IP Data Provider, from IPv6 to IPv4’. Accessed: May 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://ipinfo.io

[34] J. Hickman, ‘iOS 15 Powered-Off Tracking & Remote Bombs’, The Binary Hick. Accessed: May 14, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://thebinaryhick.blog/2021/10/27/ios-15-powered-off-tracking-remote-bombs/

[35] ‘Introduction to Oxen | Oxen Docs’. Accessed: Jun. 12, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://docs.oxen.io/oxen-docs

[36] iana.org, ‘Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry’, Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry. Accessed: Jun. 12, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml?search=22022

[37] ‘Express service node setup guide | Oxen Docs’. Accessed: Jun. 12, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://docs.oxen.io/oxen-docs/using-the-oxen-blockchain/oxen-service-node-guides/setting-up-an-oxen-service-node

# Appendix

Hier sind die in der Arbeit referenzierten Anhänge aufzuführen.

# Declaration of Originality

Bitte Wortlaut aus «Merkblatt Erstellung Abschlussarbeit in CAS, DAS und MAS» übernehmen.

1. DNS-over-HTTPS (DoH) encrypts DNS queries over HTTPS (port 443), unlike traditional DNS (port 53), which transmits queries in plaintext and can be intercepted or modified. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)