




iPhone OS

Enterprise Deployment Guide

Second Edition, for Version 3.2 or later

 Apple Inc.

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Simultaneously published in the United States and Canada.

019-1835/2010-04

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Learn how to integrate iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad with your enterprise systems.

This guide is for system administrators. It provides information about deploying and supporting iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad in enterprise environments.

What's New for the Enterprise in iPhone OS 3.0 and Later

iPhone OS 3.x includes numerous enhancements, including the following items of special interest to enterprise users:

- CalDAV calendar wireless syncing is supported.
- LDAP server support for contact look-up in mail, address book, and SMS.
- Configuration profiles can be encrypted and locked to a device so that their removal requires an administrative password.
- iPhone Configuration Utility allows you to add and remove encrypted configuration profiles directly onto devices that are connected to your computer by USB.
- Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is supported for certificate revocation.
- On-demand certificate-based VPN connections are now supported.
- VPN proxy configuration via a configuration profile and VPN servers is supported.
- Microsoft Exchange users can invite others to meetings. Microsoft Exchange 2007 users can also view reply status.
- Exchange ActiveSync client certificate-based authentication is supported.
- Additional EAS policies are supported, along with EAS protocol 12.1.
- Additional device restrictions are available, including the ability to specify the length of time that a device can be left unlocked, disable the camera, and prevent users from taking a screenshot of the device's display.
- Local mail messages and calendar events can be searched. For IMAP, MobileMe, and Exchange 2007, mail that resides on the server can also be searched.
- Additional mail folders can be designated for push email delivery.
- APN proxy settings can be made specified using a configuration profile.

- Web clips can be installed using a configuration profile.
- 802.1x EAP-SIM is now supported.
- Devices can be authenticated and enrolled over-the-air using a Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP) server.
- iTunes can store device backups in encrypted format.
- iPhone Configuration Utility supports profile creation via scripting.
- iPhone Configuration Utility 2.2 supports iPad, iPhone, and iPod touch. Mac OS X v10.6 Snow Leopard is required. Windows 7 is also supported.

System Requirements

Read this section for an overview of the system requirements and the various components available for integrating iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad with your enterprise systems.

iPhone and iPod touch

iPhone and iPod touch devices you use with your enterprise network must be updated to iPhone OS 3.1.x.

iPad

iPad must be updated to iPhone OS 3.2.x.

iTunes

iTunes 9.1 or later is required in order to set up a device. iTunes is also required in order to install software updates for iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. You also use iTunes to install applications, and sync music, video, notes, or other data with a Mac or PC.

To use iTunes, you need a Mac or PC that has a USB 2.0 port and meets the minimum requirements listed on the iTunes website. See www.apple.com/itunes/download/.

iPhone Configuration Utility

iPhone Configuration Utility lets you create, encrypt, and install configuration profiles, track and install provisioning profiles and authorized applications, and capture device information such as console logs.

iPhone Configuration Utility requires one of the following:

- Mac OS X v10.5 Snow Leopard
- Windows XP Service Pack 3 with .NET Framework 3.5 Service Pack 1
- Windows Vista Service Pack 1 with .NET Framework 3.5 Service Pack 1
- Windows 7 with .NET Framework 3.5 Service Pack 1

iPhone Configuration Utility operates in 32-bit mode on 64-bit versions of Windows.

You can download the .Net Framework 3.5 Service Pack 1 installer at:
<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=ab99342f-5d1a-413d-8319-81da479ab0d7>

The utility allows you to create an Outlook message with a configuration profile as an attachment. Additionally, you can assign users' names and email addresses from your desktop address book to devices that you've connected to the utility. Both of these features require Outlook and are not compatible with Outlook Express. To use these features on Windows XP computers, you may need to install 2007 Microsoft Office System Update: Redistributable Primary Interop Assemblies. This is necessary if Outlook was installed before .NET Framework 3.5 Service Pack 1.

The Primary Interop Assemblies installer is available at:
<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=59daebaa-bed4-4282-a28c-b864d8bfa513>

Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad support the following versions of Microsoft Exchange:

- Exchange ActiveSync for Exchange Server (EAS) 2003 Service Pack 2
- Exchange ActiveSync for Exchange Server (EAS) 2007

For support of Exchange 2007 policies and features, Service Pack 1 is required.

Supported Exchange ActiveSync Policies

The following Exchange policies are supported:

- Enforce password on device
- Minimum password length
- Maximum failed password attempts
- Require both numbers and letters
- Inactivity time in minutes

The following Exchange 2007 policies are also supported:

- Allow or prohibit simple password
- Password expiration
- Password history
- Policy refresh interval
- Minimum number of complex characters in password
- Require manual syncing while roaming
- Allow camera
- Require device encryption

For a description of each policy, refer to your Exchange ActiveSync documentation.

The Exchange policy to require device encryption (RequireDeviceEncryption) is supported on iPhone 3GS, on iPod touch (Fall 2009 models with 32 GB or more) and on iPad. iPhone, iPhone 3G, and other iPod touch models don't support device encryption and won't connect to an Exchange Server that requires it.

If you enable the policy "Require Both Numbers and Letters" on Exchange 2003, or the policy "Require Alphanumeric Password" on Exchange 2007, the user must enter a device passcode that contains at least one complex character.

The value specified by the inactivity time policy (MaxInactivityTimeDeviceLock or AEFrequencyValue) is used to set the maximum value that users can select in both Settings > General > Auto-Lock and Settings > General > Passcode Lock > Require Passcode.

Remote Wipe

You can remotely wipe the contents of an iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad. Wiping removes all data and configuration information from the device. The device is securely erased and restored to original, factory settings.

Important: On iPhone and iPhone 3G, wiping overwrites the data on the device, which can take approximately one hour for each 8 GB of device capacity. Connect the device to a power supply before wiping. If the device turns off due to low power, the wiping process resumes when the device is connected to power. On iPhone 3GS and iPad, wiping removes the encryption key to the data (which is encrypted using 256-bit AES encryption) which occurs instantaneously.

With Exchange Server 2007, you can initiate a remote wipe using the Exchange Management Console, Outlook Web Access, or the Exchange ActiveSync Mobile Administration Web Tool.

With Exchange Server 2003, you can initiate a remote wipe using the Exchange ActiveSync Mobile Administration Web Tool.

Users can also wipe a device in their possession by choosing "Erase All Content and Settings" from the Reset menu in General settings. Devices can also be configured to automatically initiate a wipe after several failed passcode attempts.

If you recover a device that was wiped because it was lost, use iTunes to restore it using the device's latest backup.

Microsoft Direct Push

The Exchange server automatically delivers email, contacts, and calendar events to iPhone and iPad Wi-Fi + 3G if a cellular or Wi-Fi data connection is available. iPod touch and iPad Wi-Fi don't have a cellular connection, so they receive push notifications only when they're active and connected to a Wi-Fi network.

Microsoft Exchange Autodiscovery

The Autodiscover service of Exchange Server 2007 is supported. When you manually configure a device, Autodiscover uses your email address and password to automatically determine the correct Exchange server information. For information about enabling the Autodiscover service, see <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc539114.aspx>.

Microsoft Exchange Global Address List

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad retrieve contact information from your company's Exchange server corporate directory. You can access the directory when searching in Contacts, and it's automatically accessed for completing email addresses as you enter them.

Additional Supported Exchange ActiveSync Features

In addition to the features and capabilities already described, iPhone OS supports:

- Creating calendar invitations. With Microsoft Exchange 2007, you can also view the status of replies to your invitations.
- Setting Free, Busy, Tentative, or Out of Office status for your calendar events.
- Searching mail messages on the server. Requires Microsoft Exchange 2007.
- Exchange ActiveSync client certificate-based authentication.

Unsupported Exchange ActiveSync Features

Not all Exchange features are supported, including, for example:

- Folder management
- Opening links in email to documents stored on SharePoint servers
- Task synchronization
- Setting an "out of office" autoreply message
- Flagging messages for follow-up

VPN

iPhone OS works with VPN servers that support the following protocols and authentication methods:

- L2TP/IPSec with user authentication by MS-CHAPV2 Password, RSA SecurID and CryptoCard, and machine authentication by shared secret.
- PPTP with user authentication by MS-CHAPV2 Password, RSA SecurID, and CryptoCard.
- Cisco IPSec with user authentication by Password, RSA SecurID, or CryptoCard, and machine authentication by shared secret and certificates. See Appendix A for compatible Cisco VPN servers and recommendations about configurations.

Cisco IPSec with certificate-based authentication supports VPN on demand for domains you specify during configuration. See “VPN Settings” on page 35 for details.

Network Security

iPhone OS supports the following 802.11i wireless networking security standards as defined by the Wi-Fi Alliance:

- WEP
- WPA Personal
- WPA Enterprise
- WPA2 Personal
- WPA2 Enterprise

Additionally, iPhone OS supports the following 802.1X authentication methods for WPA Enterprise and WPA2 Enterprise networks:

- EAP-TLS
- EAP -TTLS
- EAP-FAST
- EAP-SIM
- PEAP v0, PEAP v1
- LEAP

Certificates and Identities

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad can use X.509 certificates with RSA keys. The file extensions .cer, .crt, and .der are recognized. Certificate chain evaluations are performed by Safari, Mail, VPN, and other applications.

Use P12 (PKCS #12 standard) files that contain exactly one identity. The file extensions .p12 and .pfx are recognized. When an identity is installed, the user is prompted for the passphrase that protects it.

Certificates necessary for establishing the certificate chain to a trusted root certificate can be installed manually or by using configuration profiles. You don't need to add root certificates that are included on the device by Apple. To view a list of the preinstalled system roots, see the Apple Support article at <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT3580>.

Certificates can be securely installed over the air via SCEP. See “Overview of the Authenticated Enrollment and Configuration Process” on page 22 for more information.

Email Accounts

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad support industry-standard IMAP4- and POP3-enabled mail solutions on a range of server platforms including Windows, UNIX, Linux, and Mac OS X. You can also use IMAP to access email from Exchange accounts in addition to the Exchange account you use with direct push.

When a user searches their mail, they have the option of continuing the search on the mail server. This works with Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 as well as most IMAP-based accounts.

The user's email account information, including Exchange user ID and password, are securely stored on the device.

LDAP Servers

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad retrieve contact information from your company's LDAPv3 server corporate directories. You can access directories when searching in Contacts, and they are automatically accessed for completing email addresses as you enter them.

CalDAV Servers

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad synchronize calendar data with your company's CalDAV server. Changes to the calendar are periodically updated between the device and server.

You can also subscribe to read-only published calendars, such as holiday calendars or those of a colleague's schedule.

Creating and sending new calendar invitations from a device isn't supported for CalDAV accounts.

Additional Resources

In addition to this guide, the following publications and websites provide useful information:

- iPhone in Enterprise webpage at www.apple.com/iphone/enterprise/
- iPad in Business webpage at: www.apple.com/ipad/business/
- Exchange Product Overview at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb124558.aspx>
- Deploying Exchange ActiveSync at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa995962.aspx>
- Exchange 2003 Technical Documentation Library at [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123872\(EXCHG.65\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123872(EXCHG.65).aspx)
- Managing Exchange ActiveSync Security at [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb232020\(EXCHG.80\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb232020(EXCHG.80).aspx)
- Wi-Fi for Enterprise webpage at www.wi-fi.org/enterprise.php
- iPhone VPN Connectivity to Cisco Adaptive Security Appliances (ASA) at www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/vpn_client/cisco_vpn_client/iPhone/2.0/connectivity/guide/iphone.html
- *iPhone User Guide*, available for download at www.apple.com/support/iphone/; view the guide on iPhone, tap the iPhone User Guide bookmark in Safari or go to <http://help.apple.com/iphone/>
- iPhone Guided Tour at www.apple.com/iphone/guidedtour/
- *iPod touch User Guide*, available for download at www.apple.com/support/ipodtouch/; view the guide on iPod touch, tap the iPod touch User Guide in Safari or go to <http://help.apple.com/ipodtouch/>
- iPod touch Guided Tour at www.apple.com/ipodtouch/guidedtour/
- *iPad User Guide*, available for download at www.apple.com/support/ipad/; view the guide on iPad, tap the iPad User Guide in Safari or go to <http://help.apple.com/ipad/>
- iPad Guided Tour at www.apple.com/ipad/guided-tour/

This chapter provides an overview of how to deploy iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad in your enterprise.

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad are designed to easily integrate with your enterprise systems, including Microsoft Exchange 2003 and 2007, 802.1X-based secure wireless networks, and Cisco IPSec virtual private networks. As with any enterprise solution, good planning and an understanding of your deployment options make deployment easier and more efficient for you and your users.

When planning your deployment of iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad, consider the following:

- How will your company's iPhones and iPad (Wi-Fi + 3G models) be activated for wireless cellular service?
- Which enterprise network services, applications, and data will your users need to access?
- What policies do you want to set on the devices to protect sensitive company data?
- Do you want to manually configure devices individually, or use a streamlined process for configuring a large fleet?

The specifics of your enterprise environment, IT policies, wireless carrier, and your computing and communication requirements affect how you tailor your deployment strategy.

Activating Devices

Each iPhone must be activated with your wireless carrier before it can be used to make and receive calls, send text messages, or connect to the cellular data network. Contact your carrier for voice and data tariffs and activation instructions for consumer and business customers.

You or your user need to install a SIM card in the iPhone. After the SIM card is installed, iPhone must be connected to a computer with iTunes to complete the activation process. If the SIM card is already active, iPhone is ready for immediate use; otherwise, iTunes walks you through the process of activating a new line of service.

iPad must be connected to a computer with iTunes to activate the device. For iPad Wi-Fi + 3G in the U.S., you sign up and manage (or cancel) an AT&T data plan using iPad. Go to Settings > Cellular Data > View Account. iPad is unlocked, so you can use your preferred carrier. Contact your carrier to set up an account and obtain a compatible micro SIM card. In the U.S., micro SIM cards compatible with AT&T are included with iPad Wi-Fi + 3G.

Although there is no cellular service or SIM card for iPod touch and iPad Wi-Fi, they must also be connected to a computer with iTunes for activation.

Because iTunes is required in order to complete the activation process, you must decide whether you want to install iTunes on each user's Mac or PC, or whether you'll complete activation for each device with your own iTunes installation.

After activation, iTunes isn't required in order to use the device with your enterprise systems, but it's required for synchronizing music, video, and web browser bookmarks with a computer. It's also required for downloading and installing software updates for devices and installing your enterprise applications.

For more information about activating devices and using iTunes, see Chapter 4.

Preparing Access to Network Services and Enterprise Data

iPhone OS 3.x software enables secure push email, push contacts, and push calendar with your existing Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 or 2007 solution, as well as Global Address Lookup, Remote Wipe, and device passcode policy enforcement. It also allows users to securely connect to company resources via WPA Enterprise and WPA2 Enterprise wireless networks using 802.1X wireless authentication and/or via VPN using PPTP, LT2P over IPSec, or Cisco IPSec protocols.

If your company doesn't use Microsoft Exchange, your users can still use iPhone or iPod touch to wirelessly sync email with most standard POP or IMAP-based servers and services. And they can use iTunes to sync calendar events and contacts from Mac OS X iCal and Address Book or Microsoft Outlook on a Windows PC. For wireless access to calendars and directories, CalDAV and LDAP are supported.

As you determine which network services you want users to access, refer to the information in the following sections.

Microsoft Exchange

iPhone communicates directly with your Microsoft Exchange Server via Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync (EAS). Exchange ActiveSync maintains a connection between the Exchange Server and iPhone or iPad Wi-Fi + 3G, so that when a new email message or meeting invitation arrives, the device is instantly updated. iPod touch and iPad Wi-Fi don't have a cellular connection, so they receive push notifications only when they're active and connected to a Wi-Fi network.

If your company currently supports Exchange ActiveSync on Exchange Server 2003 or Exchange Server 2007, you already have the necessary services in place. For Exchange Server 2007, make sure the Client Access Role is installed. For Exchange Server 2003, make sure you've enabled Outlook Mobile Access (OMA).

If you have an Exchange Server but your company is new to Exchange ActiveSync, review the information in the following sections.

Network Configuration

- Make sure port 443 is open on the firewall. If your company uses Outlook Web Access, port 443 is most likely already open.
- Verify that a server certificate is installed on the front-end Exchange server and turn on basic authentication only, in the Authentication Method properties, to require an SSL connection to the Microsoft Server ActiveSync directory of your IIS.
- If you're using a Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server, verify that a server certificate is installed and update the public DNS to properly resolve incoming connections.

- Make sure the DNS for your network returns a single, externally-routable address to the Exchange ActiveSync server for both intranet and Internet clients. This is required so the device can use the same IP address for communicating with the server when both types of connections are active.
- If you're using a Microsoft ISA Server, create a web listener as well as an Exchange web client access publishing rule. See Microsoft's documentation for details.
- For all firewalls and network appliances, set the idle session timeout to 30 minutes. For information about heartbeat and timeout intervals, refer to the Microsoft Exchange documentation at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc182270.aspx>.

Exchange Account Setup

- Enable Exchange ActiveSync for specific users or groups using the Active Directory service. These are enabled by default for all mobile devices at the organizational level in Exchange Server 2003 and Exchange Server 2007. For Exchange Server 2007, see Recipient Configuration in the Exchange Management Console.
- Configure mobile features, policies, and device security settings using the Exchange System Manager. For Exchange Server 2007, this is done in the Exchange Management Console.
- Download and install the Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync Mobile Administration Web Tool, which is necessary to initiate a remote wipe. For Exchange Server 2007, remote wipe can also be initiated using Outlook Web Access or the Exchange Management Console.

WPA/WPA2 Enterprise Wi-Fi Networks

Support for WPA Enterprise and WPA2 Enterprise ensures that corporate wireless networks are securely accessed on iPhone, iPod touch and iPad. WPA/WPA2 Enterprise uses AES 128-bit encryption, a proven block-based encryption method that provides a high level of assurance that corporate data remains protected.

With support for 802.1X authentication, iPhone OS devices can be integrated into a broad range of RADIUS server environments. 802.1X wireless authentication methods are supported, including EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, EAP-FAST, PEAPv0, PEAPv1, and LEAP.

WPA/WPA2 Enterprise Network Configuration

- Verify network appliances for compatibility and select an authentication type (EAP type) supported by iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. Make sure that 802.1X is enabled on the authentication server, and if necessary, install a server certificate and assign network access permissions to users and groups.
- Configure wireless access points for 802.1X authentication and enter the corresponding RADIUS server information.
- Test your 802.1X deployment with a Mac or a PC to make sure RADIUS authentication is properly configured.

- If you plan to use certificate-based authentication, make sure you have your public key infrastructure configured to support device and user-based certificates with the corresponding key distribution process.
- Verify the compatibility of your certificate formats with the device and your authentication server. For information about certificates see “Certificates and Identities” on page 11.

Virtual Private Networks

Secure access to private networks is supported on iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad using Cisco IPSec, L2TP over IPSec, and PPTP virtual private network protocols. If your organization supports one of these protocols, no additional network configuration or third-party applications are required in order to use your devices with your VPN infrastructure.

Cisco IPSec deployments can take advantage of certificate-based authentication via industry-standard X.509 certificates. Additionally, certificate-based authentication allows you to take advantage of VPN On Demand, which provides seamless, secure wireless access to your enterprise network.

For two-factor token-based authentication, iPhone OS supports RSA SecurID and CryptoCard. Users enter their PIN and token-generated, one-time password directly on their device when establishing a VPN connection. For compatible Cisco VPN servers and recommendations about configurations, see Appendix A.

iPhone, iPod touch and iPad also support shared secret authentication for Cisco IPSec and L2TP/IPSec deployments, and MS-CHAPv2 for basic user name and password authentication.

VPN Proxy auto-config (PAC and WPAD) is also supported, which allows you specify proxy server settings for accessing specific URLs.

VPN Setup Guidelines

- iPhone OS integrates with most existing VPN networks, so minimal configuration is necessary to enable devices to access to your network. The best way to prepare for deployment is to check if your company’s existing VPN protocols and authentication methods are supported by iPhone.
- Ensure compatibility with standards by your VPN concentrators. It’s also a good idea to review the authentication path to your RADIUS or authentication server, to make sure standards supported by iPhone OS are enabled within your implementation.
- Check with your solutions providers to confirm that your software and equipment are up-to-date with the latest security patches and firmware.

- If you want to configure URL-specific proxy settings, place a PAC file on a web server that's accessible with the basic VPN settings, and ensure that it's served with a MIME type of application/x-ns-proxy-autoconfig. Alternatively, configure your DNS or DHCP to provide the location of a WPAD file on a server that is similarly accessible.

IMAP Email

If you don't use Microsoft Exchange, you can still implement a secure, standards-based email solution using any email server that supports IMAP and is configured to require user authentication and SSL. For example, you can access Lotus Notes/Domino or Novell GroupWise email using this technique. The mail servers can be located within a DMZ subnetwork, behind a corporate firewall, or both.

With SSL, iPhone OS supports 128-bit encryption and X.509 certificates issued by the major certificate authorities. It also supports strong authentication methods including industry-standard MD5 Challenge-Response and NTLMv2.

IMAP Network Setup Guidelines

- For additional security protection, install a digital certificate on the server from a trusted certificate authority (CA). Installing a certificate from a CA is an important step in ensuring that your proxy server is a trusted entity within your corporate infrastructure. See "Credentials Settings" on page 38 for information about installing certificates on iPhone.
- To let iPhone OS devices retrieve email from your server, open port 993 in the firewall and make sure that the proxy server is set to IMAP over SSL.
- To let devices send email, port 587, 465, or 25 must be open. Port 587 is used first, and is the best choice.

LDAP Directories

iPhone OS lets you access standards-based LDAP directory servers and provide a global address directory or other information similar to the Global Address List in Microsoft Exchange.

When an LDAP account is configured on the device, the device searches for the attribute `namingContexts` at the server's root level to identify the default search base. The search scope is set to subtree by default.

CalDAV Calendars

CalDAV support in iPhone OS provides global calendars and scheduling for organizations that don't use Microsoft Exchange. iPhone OS works with calendar servers that support the CalDAV standard.

Subscribed Calendars

If you want to publish read-only calendars of corporate events, such as holidays or special event schedules, iPhone OS devices can subscribe to calendars and display the information alongside Microsoft Exchange and CalDAV calendars. iPhone OS works with calendar files in the standard iCalendar (.ics) format.

An easy way to distribute subscribed calendars to your users is to send the fully qualified URL in SMS or email. When the user taps the link, the device offers to subscribe to the specified calendar.

Enterprise Applications

To deploy enterprise iPhone OS applications, you install the applications on your devices using iPhone Configuration Utility or iTunes. Once you deploy an application to users' devices, updating those applications will be easier if each user has iTunes installed on their Mac or PC.

Online Certificate Status Protocol

When you provide digital certificates for iPhone OS devices, consider issuing them so they're OCSP-enabled. This allows the device to ask your OCSP server if the certificate has been revoked before using it.

Determining Device Passcode Policies

Once you decide which network services and data your users will access, you should determine which device passcode policies you want to implement.

Requiring passcodes to be set on your devices is recommended for companies whose networks, systems, or applications don't require a password or an authentication token. If you're using certificate-based authentication for an 802.1X network or Cisco IPsec VPN, or your enterprise application saves your login credentials, you should require users to set a device passcode with a short timeout period so a lost or stolen device cannot be used without knowing the device passcode.

Policies can be set on iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad in either of two ways. If the device is configured to access a Microsoft Exchange account, the Exchange ActiveSync policies are wirelessly pushed to the device. This allows you to enforce and update the policies without any user action. For information about EAS policies, see "Supported Exchange ActiveSync Policies" on page 8.

If you don't use Microsoft Exchange, you can set similar policies on your devices by creating configuration profiles. If you want to change a policy, you must post or send an updated profile to users or install the profile using iPhone Configuration Utility. For information about the device passcode policies, see "Passcode Settings" on page 32.

If you use Microsoft Exchange, you can also supplement your EAS policies by using configuration policies. This can provide access to policies that aren't available in Microsoft Exchange 2003, for example, or allow you to define policies specifically for iPhone OS devices.

Configuring Devices

You need to decide how you'll configure each iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad. This is influenced in part by how many devices you plan on deploying and managing over time. If the number is small, you may find that it's simpler for you or your users to manually configure each device. This involves using the device to enter the settings for each mail account, Wi-Fi settings, and VPN configuration information. See Chapter 3 for details about manual configuration.

If you deploy a large number of devices, or you have a large collection of email settings, network settings, and certificates to install, then you may want to configure the devices by creating and distributing configuration profiles. Configuration profiles quickly load settings and authorization information onto a device. Some VPN and Wi-Fi settings can only be set using a configuration profile, and if you're not using Microsoft Exchange, you'll need to use a configuration profile to set device passcode policies.

Configuration profiles can be encrypted and signed, which allows you to restrict their use to a specific device, and prevents anyone from changing the settings that a profile contains. You can also mark a profile as being locked to the device, so once installed it cannot be removed without wiping the device of all data, or optionally, with an administrative passcode.

Whether or not you're configuring devices manually or using configuration profiles, you also need to decide if you'll configure the devices or if you will delegate this task to your users. Which you choose depends on your users' locations, company policy regarding users' ability to manage their own IT equipment, and the complexity of the device configuration you intend to deploy. Configuration profiles work well for a large enterprise, for remote employees, or for users that are unable to set up their own devices.

If you want users to activate their device themselves or if they need to install or update enterprise applications, iTunes must be installed on each user's Mac or PC. iTunes is also required for iPhone OS software updates, so keep that in mind if you decide to not distribute iTunes to your users. For information about deploying iTunes, see Chapter 4.

Over-the-Air Enrollment and Configuration

Enrollment is the process of authenticating a device and user so that you can automate the process of distributing certificates. Digital certificates provide many benefits to users. They can be used to authenticate access to key enterprise services, such as Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, WPA2 Enterprise wireless networks, and corporate VPN connections. Certificate-based authentication also permits the use of VPN On Demand for seamless access to corporate networks.

In addition to using the over-the-air enrollment capabilities to issue certificates for your company's public key infrastructure (PKI), you can also deploy device configuration profiles. This ensures that only trusted users are accessing corporate services and that their devices are configured according to your IT policies. And because configuration profiles can be both encrypted and locked, the settings cannot be removed, altered, or shared with others. These capabilities are available to you in the over-the-air process described below, and also by using iPhone Configuration Utility to configure devices while they're attached to your administrative computer. See Chapter 2 to learn about using iPhone Configuration Utility.

Implementing over-the-air enrollment and configuration requires development and integration of authentication, directory, and certificate services. The process can be deployed using standard web services, and once it's in place, it permits your users to set up their devices in a secure, authenticated fashion.

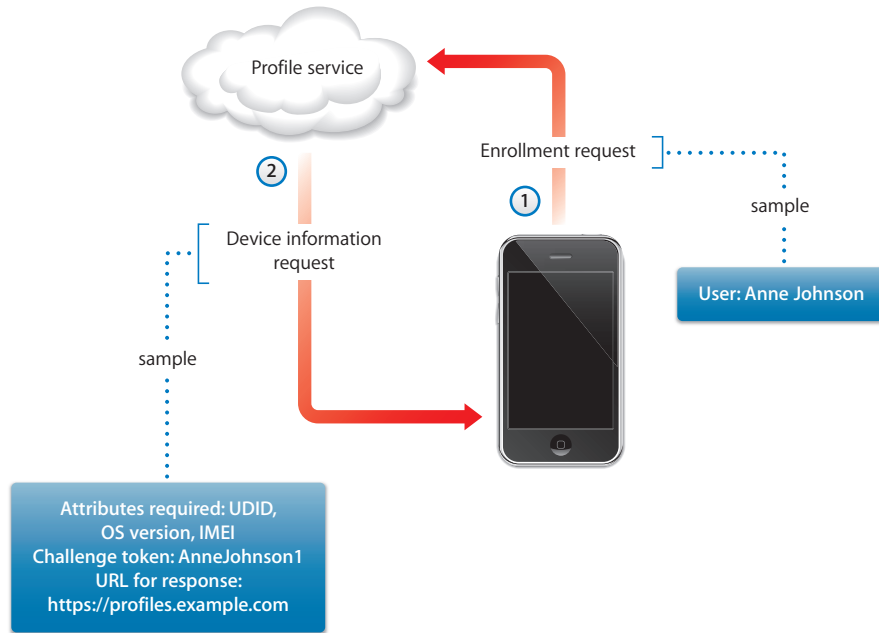
Overview of the Authenticated Enrollment and Configuration Process

To implement this process, you need to create your own *profile distribution service* that accepts HTTP connections, authenticates users, creates mobileconfig profiles, and manages the overall process described in this section.

You also need a CA (certificate authority) to issue the device credentials using Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP). For links to PKI, SCEP, and related topics see "Other Resources" on page 27.

The following diagram shows the enrollment and configuration process that iPhone supports.

Phase 1 - Begin Enrollment

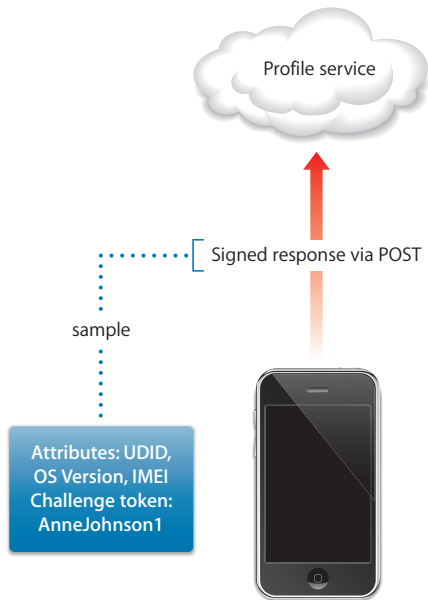


Phase 1 – Begin Enrollment: Enrollment begins with the user using Safari to access the URL of the profile distribution service you’ve created. You can distribute this URL via SMS or email. The enrollment request, represented as step 1 in the diagram, should authenticate the user’s identity. Authentication can be as simple as basic auth, or you can tie into your existing directory services.

In step 2, your service sends a configuration profile (.mobileconfig) in response. This response specifies a list of attributes that the device must provide in the next reply and a pre-shared key (challenge) that can carry the identity of the user forward during this process so you can customize the configuration process for each user. The device attributes that the service can request are iPhone OS version, device ID (MAC Address), product type (iPhone 3GS returns iPhone2,1), phone ID (IMEI), and SIM information (ICCID).

For a sample configuration profile for this phase, see “Sample Phase 1 Server Response” on page 84.

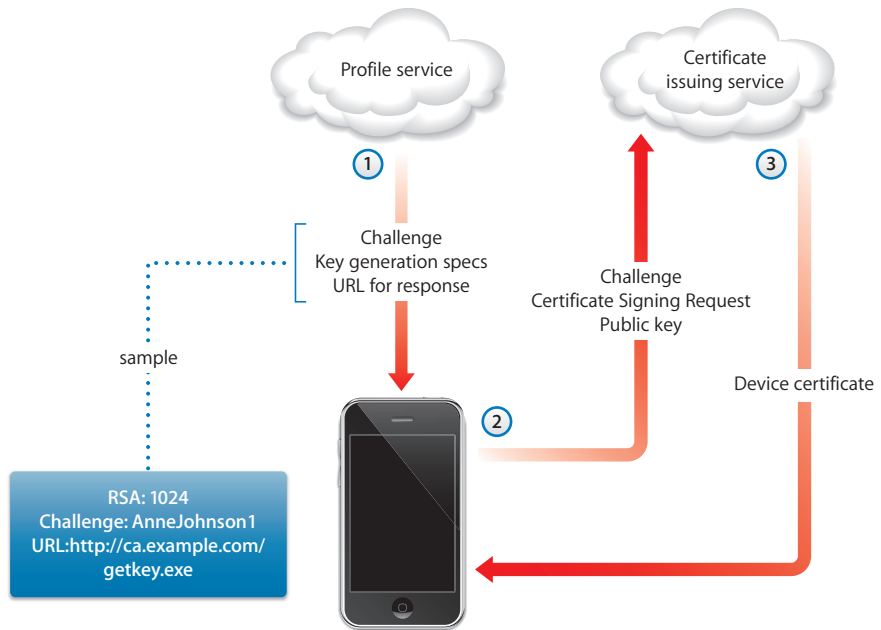
Phase 2 - Device Authentication



Phase 2 – Device Authentication: After the user accepts the installation of the profile received in phase 1, the device looks up the requested attributes, adds the challenge response (if provided), signs the response using the device’s built-in identity (Apple-issued certificate), and sends it back to the profile distribution service using HTTP Post.

For a sample configuration profile for this phase, see “Sample Phase 2 Device Response” on page 85.

Phase 3 - Device Certificate Installation



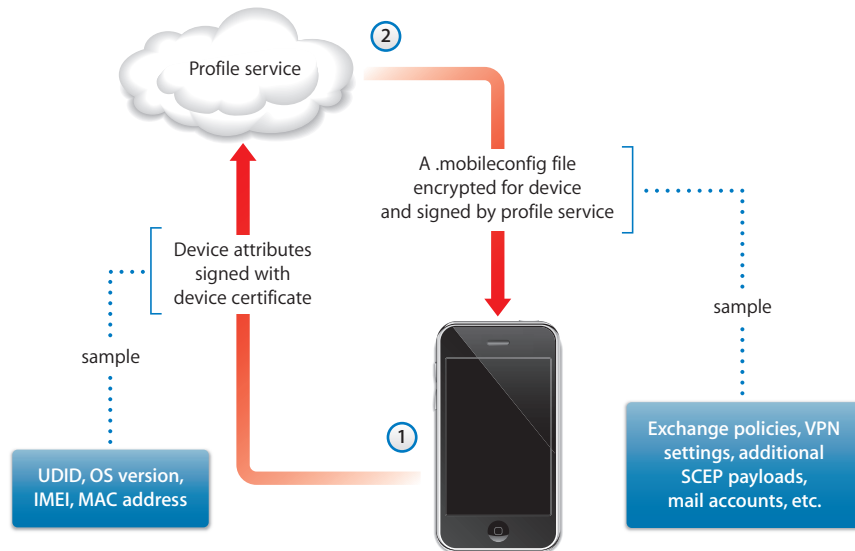
Phase 3 – Certificate Installation: In step 1, the profile distribution service responds with specifications that the device uses to generate a key (RSA 1024) and where to return it for certification using SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol).

In step 2, the SCEP request must be handled in automatic mode, using the challenge from the SCEP packet to authenticate the request.

In step 3, the CA responds with an encryption certificate for the device.

For a sample configuration profile for this phase, see “Sample Phase 3 Server Response With SCEP Specifications” on page 85.

Phase 4 - Device Configuration



Phase 4 – Device Configuration: In step 1, the device replies with the list of attributes, signed using the encryption certificate provided by the CA in the previous phase.

In step 2, the profile service responds with an encrypted .mobileconfig file that's automatically installed. The profile service should sign the .mobileconfig file. Its SSL certificate can be used for this purpose, for example.

In addition to general settings, this configuration profile should also define enterprise policies that you want to enforce and it should be a locked profile so the user cannot remove it from the device. The configuration profile can contain additional requests for enrollment of identities using SCEP, which are executed as the profile is installed.

Similarly, when a certificate installed using SCEP expires or is otherwise invalidated, the device asks the user to update the profile. When the user authorizes the request, the device repeats the above process to obtain a new certificate and profile.

For a sample configuration profile for this phase, see "Sample Phase 4 Device Response" on page 87.

Other Resources

- Digital Certificates PKI for IPSec VPNs at <https://cisco.hosted.jivesoftware.com/docs/DOC-3592>
- Public key infrastructure at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_infrastructure
- IETF SCEP protocol specification at <http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-nourse-scep-18.txt>

Additional information and resources for iPhone, iPod touch and iPad in the enterprise are available at www.apple.com/iphone/enterprise/ and www.apple.com/ipad/business/.

Configuration profiles define how iPhone, iPad and iPod touch work with your enterprise systems.

Configuration profiles are XML files that contain device security policies and restrictions, VPN configuration information, Wi-Fi settings, email and calendar accounts, and authentication credentials that permit iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad to work with your enterprise systems.

You can install configuration profiles on devices connected to a computer via USB using iPhone Configuration Utility, or you can distribute configuration profiles by email or using a webpage. When users open the email attachment or download the profile using Safari on their device, they are prompted to begin the installation process.

If you prefer not to create and distribute configuration profiles, you can configure devices manually. See Chapter 3 for information.

About iPhone Configuration Utility

iPhone Configuration Utility lets you easily create, encrypt and install configuration profiles, track and install provisioning profiles and authorized applications, and capture device information including console logs. When you run the iPhone Configuration Utility installer, the utility is installed in /Applications/Utilities/ on Mac OS X, or in Programs\iPhone Configuration Utility\ on Windows.

When you open iPhone Configuration Utility, a window similar to the one shown below appears.



The content of the main section of the window changes as you select items in the sidebar.

The sidebar displays the Library, which contains the following categories:

- *Devices* shows a list of iPhone and iPod touch devices that have been connected to your computer.
- *Applications* lists your applications that are available to install on devices attached to your computer. A provisioning profile might be needed for an application to run on a device.
- *Provisioning Profiles* lists profiles that permit the use of the device for iPhone OS development, as authorized by Apple Developer Connection. For information, see Chapter 5. Provisioning profiles also allow devices to run enterprise applications that are not distributed using the iTunes Store.
- *Configuration Profiles* lists the configuration profiles you've previously created, and lets you edit the information you entered, or create a new configuration that you can send to a user or install on a connected device.

The sidebar also displays *Connected Devices*, which shows information about the iPhone OS devices currently connected to your computer's USB port. Information about a connected device is automatically added to the Devices list, so you can view it again without having to reconnect the device. After a device has been connected, you can also encrypt profiles for use on only that device.

When a device is connected, you can use iPhone Configuration Utility to install configuration profiles and applications on the device. See “Installing Configuration Profiles Using iPhone Configuration Utility” on page 40, “Installing Applications Using iPhone Configuration Utility” on page 66 and “Installing Provisioning Profiles Using iPhone Configuration Utility” on page 65 for details.

When a device is connected, you can also view console logs and any available crash logs. These are the same device logs that are available for viewing within the Xcode development environment on Mac OS X.

Creating Configuration Profiles

This document uses the terms *configuration profile* and *payload*. A configuration profile is the whole file that configures certain (single or multiple) settings for iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad. A payload is an individual collection of a certain type of settings, such as VPN settings, within the configuration profile.

Although you can create a single configuration profile that contains all of the payloads you need for your organization, consider creating one profile for certificates and another one (or more) for other settings so you can update and distribute each type of information separately. This also allows users to retain the certificates they've already installed when installing a new profile that contains VPN or account settings.

Many of the payloads allow you to specify user names and passwords. If you omit this information, the profile can be used by multiple users, but the user will be asked to enter the missing information when the profile is installed. If you do personalize the profile for each user, and include passwords, you should distribute the profile in encrypted format to protect its contents. For more information see “Installing Configuration Profiles” on page 40.

To create a new configuration profile, click the New button in the toolbar of iPhone Configuration Utility. You add payloads to the profile using the payloads list. Then, you edit the payloads by entering and selecting options that appear in the editing pane. Required fields are marked with a red arrow. For some settings such as W-Fi, you can click the Add (+) button to add configurations. To remove a configuration, click the Delete (–) button in the editing pane.

To edit a payload, select the appropriate item in the payloads list, then click the Configure button, and fill in the information as described below.

Automating Configuration Profile Creation

You can also automate the creation of configuration files using AppleScript on a Mac, or C# Script on Windows. To see the supported methods and their syntax, do the following:

- *Mac OS X*: Use Script Editor to open the AppleScript Dictionary for iPhone Configuration Utility.
- *Windows*: Use Visual Studio to view the method calls provided by iPCUScripting.dll.

To execute a script, on Mac, use the AppleScript Tell command. On Windows, pass the script name to iPhone Configuration Utility as a command line parameter.

For examples, see Appendix C, “Sample Scripts.”

General Settings

This is where you provide the name and identifier of this profile, and specify if users are allowed to remove the profile after it is installed.

The screenshot shows a form with the following sections:

- Name**: Display name of the profile (shown on the device). Text input: Example Contractor Profile
- Identifier**: Unique identifier for the profile (e.g. com.company.profile). Text input: com.example.profile.contractor
- Organization**: Name of the organization for the profile. Text input: Example Inc.
- Description**: Brief explanation of the contents or purpose of the profile. Text area: Configuration profile for contract employees.
- Security**: Controls when the profile can be removed. Dropdown menu: Always

The name you specify appears in the profiles list and is displayed on the device after the configuration profile is installed. The name doesn't have to be unique, but you should use a descriptive name that identifies the profile.

The profile identifier must uniquely identify this profile and must use the format `com.companyname.identifier`, where *identifier* describes the profile. (For example, `com.mycompany.homeoffice`.)

The identifier is important because when a profile is installed, the value is compared with profiles that are already on the device. If the identifier is unique, information in the profile is added to the device. If the identifier matches a profile already installed, information in the profile replaces the settings already on the device, except in the case of Exchange settings. To alter an Exchange account, the profile must first be manually removed so that the data associated with the account can be purged.

To prevent a user from deleting a profile installed on a device, choose an option from the Security pop-up menu. The With Authorization option allows you to specify an authorization password that permits the removal of the profile on the device. If you select the Never option, the profile can be updated with a new version, but it cannot be removed.

Passcode Settings

Use this payload to set device policies if you aren't using Exchange passcode policies. You can specify whether a passcode is required in order to use the device, as well as specify characteristics of the passcode and how often it must be changed. When the configuration profile is loaded, the user is immediately required to enter a passcode that meets the policies you select or the profile won't be installed.

If you're using device policies and Exchange passcode policies, the two sets of policies are merged and the strictest of the settings is enforced. For information about supported Exchange ActiveSync policies, see "Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync" on page 8.

The following policies are available:

- *Require passcode on device*: Requires users to enter a passcode before using the device. Otherwise, anyone who has the device can access all of its functions and data.
- *Allow simple value*: Permits users to use sequential or repeated characters in their passcodes. For example, this would allow the passcodes "3333" or "DEFG."
- *Require alphanumeric value*: Requires that the passcode contain at least one letter character.
- *Minimum passcode length*: Specifies the smallest number of characters a passcode can contain.
- *Minimum number of complex characters*: The number of non-alphanumeric characters (such as \$, &, and !) that the passcode must contain.
- *Maximum passcode age (in days)*: Requires users to change their passcode at the interval you specify.
- *Auto-Lock (in minutes)*: If the device isn't used for this period of time, it automatically locks. Entering the passcode unlocks it.
- *Passcode history*: A new passcode won't be accepted if it matches a previously used passcode. You can specify how many previous passcodes are remembered for this comparison.

- *Grace period for device lock*: Specifies how soon the device can be unlocked again after use, without re-prompting for the passcode.
- *Maximum number of failed attempts*: Determines how many failed passcode attempts can be made before the device is wiped. If you don't change this setting, after six failed passcode attempts, the device imposes a time delay before a passcode can be entered again. The time delay increases with each failed attempt. After the eleventh failed attempt, all data and settings are securely erased from the device. The passcode time delays always begin after the sixth attempt, so if you set this value to 6 or lower, no time delays are imposed and the device is erased when the attempt value is exceeded.

Restrictions Settings

Use this payload to specify which device features the user is allowed to use.

- *Allow explicit content*: When this is turned off, explicit music or video content purchased from the iTunes Store is hidden. Explicit content is marked as such by content providers, such as record labels, when sold through the iTunes Store.
- *Allow use of Safari*: When this option is turned off, the Safari web browser application is disabled and its icon removed from the Home screen. This also prevents users from opening web clips.
- *Allow use of YouTube*: When this option is turned off, the YouTube application is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen.
- *Allow use of iTunes Music Store*: When this option is turned off, the iTunes Music Store is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users cannot preview, purchase, or download content.
- *Allow installing apps*: When this option is turned off, the App Store is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users are unable to install or update their applications.
- *Allow use of camera*: When this option is turned off, the camera is completely disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users are unable to take photographs.
- *Allow screen capture*: When this option is turned off, users are unable to save a screenshot of the display.

Wi-Fi Settings

Use this payload to set how the device connects to your wireless network. You can add multiple network configurations by clicking the Add (+) button in the editing pane.

These settings must be specified, and must match the requirements of your network, in order for the user to initiate a connection.

- *Service Set Identifier*: Enter the SSID of the wireless network to connect to.
- *Hidden Network*: Specifies whether the network is broadcasting its identity.
- *Security Type*: Select an authentication method for the network. The following choices are available for both Personal and Enterprise networks.
 - *None*: The network doesn't use authentication.
 - *WEP*: The network uses WEP authentication only.
 - *WPA/WPA 2*: The network uses WPA authentication only.
 - *Any*: The device uses either WEP or WPA authentication when connecting to the network, but won't connect to non-authenticated networks.
- *Password*: Enter the password for joining the wireless network. If you leave this blank, the user will be asked to enter it.

Enterprise Settings

In this section you specify settings for connecting to enterprise networks.

These settings appear when you choose an Enterprise setting in the Security Type pop-up menu.

In the Protocols tab, you specify which EAP methods to use for authentication and configure the EAP-FAST Protected Access Credential settings.

In the Authentication tab, you specify sign-in settings such as user name and authentication protocols. If you've installed an identity using the Credentials section, you can choose it using the Identity Certificate pop-up menu.

In the Trust tab, you specify which certificates should be regarded as trusted for the purpose of validating the authentication server for the Wi-Fi connection. The Trusted Certificates list displays certificates that have been added using the Credentials tab, and lets you select which certificates should be regarded as trusted. Add the names of the authentication servers to be trusted to the Trusted Server Certificates Names list. You can specify a particular server, such as *server.mycompany.com* or a partial name such as **.mycompany.com*.

The Allow Trust Exceptions option lets users decide to trust a server when the chain of trust can't be established. To avoid these prompts, and to permit connections only to trusted services, turn off this option and embed all necessary certificates in a profile.

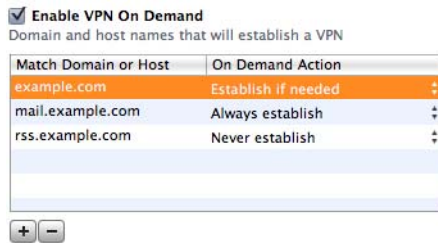
VPN Settings

Use this payload to enter the VPN settings for connecting to your network. You can add multiple sets of VPN connections by clicking the Add (+) button.

For information about supported VPN protocols and authentication methods, see “VPN” on page 10. The options available vary by the protocol and authentication method you select.

VPN On Demand

For certificate-based IPsec configurations, you can turn on VPN On Demand so that a VPN connection is automatically established when accessing certain domains.



The VPN On Demand options are:

Setting	Description
Always	Initiates a VPN connection for any address that matches the specified domain.
Never	Does not initiate a VPN connection for addresses that match the specified domain, but if VPN is already active, it may be used.
Establish if needed	Initiates a VPN connection for addresses that match the specified domain only after a failed DNS look-up has occurred.

The action applies to all matching addresses. Addresses are compared using simple string matching, starting from the end and working backwards. The address “.example.org” matches “support.example.org” and “sales.example.org” but doesn’t match “www.private-example.org”. However, if you specify the match domain as “example.com”—notice there is not a period at the start—it matches “www.private-example.com” and all the others.

Note that LDAP connections won’t initiate a VPN connection; if the VPN hasn’t already been established by another application, such as Safari, the LDAP lookup fails.

VPN Proxy

iPhone supports manual VPN proxy, and automatic proxy configuration using PAC or WPAD. To specify a VPN proxy, select an option from the Proxy Setup pop-up menu.

For PAC-based auto-proxy configurations, select Automatic from the pop-up menu and then enter the URL of a PAC file. For information about PACS capabilities and the file format, see “Other Resources” on page 55.

For Web Proxy Autodiscovery (WPAD) configurations, select Automatic from the pop-up menu. Leave the Proxy Server URL field empty, iPhone will request the WPAD file using DHCP and DNS. For information about WPAD see “Other Resources” on page 55.

Email Settings

Use this payload to configure POP or IMAP mail accounts for the user. If you’re adding an Exchange account, see Exchange Settings below.

Users can modify some of the mail settings you provide in a profile, such as the account name, password, and alternative SMTP servers. If you omit any of this information from the profile, users are asked to enter it when they access the account.

You can add multiple mail accounts by clicking the Add (+) button.

Exchange Settings

Use this payload to enter the user’s settings for your Exchange server. You can create a profile for a specific user by specifying the user name, host name, and email address, or you can provide just the host name—the users are prompted to fill in the other values when they install the profile.

If you specify the user name, host name, and SSL setting in the profile, the user can’t change these settings on the device.

You can configure only one Exchange account per device. Other email accounts, including any Exchange via IMAP accounts, aren’t affected when you add an Exchange account. Exchange accounts that are added using a profile are deleted when the profile is removed, and can’t be otherwise deleted.

By default, Exchange syncs contacts, calendar, and email. The user can change these settings on the device, including how many days worth of data to sync, in Settings > Accounts.

If you select the Use SSL option, be sure to add the certificates necessary to authenticate the connection using the Credentials pane.

To provide a certificate that identifies the user to the Exchange ActiveSync Server, click the Add (+) button and then select an identity certificate from the Mac OS X Keychain or Windows Certificate Store. After adding a certificate, you can specify the Authentication Credential Name, if necessary for your ActiveSync configuration. You can also embed the certificate’s passphrase in the configuration profile. If you don’t provide the passphrase, the user is asked to enter it when the profile is installed.

LDAP Settings

Use this payload to enter settings for connecting to an LDAPv3 directory. You can specify multiple search bases for each directory, and you can configure multiple directory connections by clicking the Add (+) button.

If you select the Use SSL option, be sure to add the certificates necessary to authenticate the connection using the Credentials pane.

CalDAV Settings

Use this payload to provide accounts settings for connecting to a CalDAV-compliant calendar server. These accounts will be added to the device, and as with Exchange accounts, users need to manually enter information you omit from the profile, such as their account password, when the profile is installed.

If you select the Use SSL option, be sure to add the certificates necessary to authenticate the connection using the Credentials pane.

You can configure multiple accounts by clicking the Add (+) button.

Subscribed Calendars Settings

Use this payload to add read-only calendar subscriptions to the device's Calendar application. You can configure multiple subscriptions by clicking the Add (+) button.

A list of public calendars you can subscribe to is available at www.apple.com/downloads/macosx/calendars/.

If you select the Use SSL option, be sure to add the certificates necessary to authenticate the connection using the Credentials pane.

Web Clip Settings

Use this payload to add web clips to the Home screen of the user's device. Web clips provide fast access to favorite web pages.

Make sure the URL you enter includes the prefix `http://` or `https://`—this is required for the web clip to function correctly. For example, to add the online version of the *iPhone User Guide* to the Home screen, specify the web clip URL:
`http://help.apple.com/iphone/`

To add a custom icon, select a graphic file in gif, jpeg, or png format, 59 x 60 pixels in size. The image is automatically scaled and cropped to fit, and converted to png format if necessary.

Credentials Settings

Use this payload to add certificates and identities to the device. For information about supported formats, see “Certificates and Identities” on page 11.

When installing credentials, also install the intermediate certificates that are necessary to establish a chain to a trusted certificate that’s on the device. To view a list of the preinstalled roots, see the Apple Support article at <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT2185>.

If you’re adding an identify for use with Microsoft Exchange, use the Exchange payload instead. See “Exchange Settings” on page 36.

Adding credentials on Mac OS X:

- 1 Click the Add (+) button.
- 2 In the file dialog that appears, select a PKCS1 or PKCS12 file, then click Open.

If the certificate or identity that you want to install in your Keychain, use Keychain Access to export it in .p12 format. Keychain Access is located in /Applications/Utilities. For help see Keychain Access Help, available in the Help menu when Keychain Access is open.

To add multiple credentials to the configuration profile, click the Add (+) button again.

Adding credentials on Windows:

- 1 Click the Add (+) button.
- 2 Select the credential that you want to install from the Windows Certificate Store.

If the credential isn’t available in your personal certificate store, you must add it, and the private key must be marked as exportable, which is one of the steps offered by the certificate import wizard. Note that adding root certificates requires administrative access to the computer, and the certificate must be added to the personal store.

If you’re using multiple configuration profiles, make sure certificates aren’t duplicated. You cannot install multiple copies of the same certificate.

Instead of installing certificates using a configuration profile, you can let users use Safari to download the certificates directly to their device from a webpage. Or, you can email certificates to users. See “Installing Identities and Root Certificates” on page 54 for more information. You can also use the SCEP Settings, below, to specify how the device obtains certificates over-the-air when the profile is installed.

SCEP Settings

The SCEP payload lets you specify settings that allow the device to obtain certificates from a CA using Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP).

Setting	Description
URL	This is the address of the SCEP server.
Name	This can be any string that will be understood by the certificate authority, it can be used to distinguish between instances, for example.
Subject	The representation of a X.500 name represented as an array of OID and value. For example, /C=US/O=Apple Inc./CN=foo/1.2.5.3=bar, which would translate to: [[["C","US"], ["O","Apple Inc."], ..., [{"1.2.5.3","bar"}]]
Challenge	A pre-shared secret the SCEP server can use to identify the request or user.
Key Size and Usage	Select a key size, and—using the checkboxes below this field—the acceptable use of the key.
Fingerprint	If your Certificate Authority uses HTTP, use this field to provide the fingerprint of the CA's certificate which the device will use to confirm authenticity of the CA's response. during the enrollment process. You can enter a SHA1 or MD5 fingerprint, or select a certificate to import its signature.

For more information about how the iPhone obtains certificates wirelessly, see “Over-the-Air Enrollment and Configuration” on page 22.

Advanced Settings

The Advanced payload lets you change the device's Access Point Name (APN) and cell network proxy settings. These settings define how the device connects to the carrier's network. Change these settings only when specifically directed to do so by a carrier network expert. If these settings are incorrect, the device can't access data using the cellular network. To undo an inadvertent change to these settings, delete the profile from the device. Apple recommends that you define APN settings in a configuration profile separate from other enterprise settings, because profiles that specify APN information must be signed by your cell service provider.

iPhone OS supports APN user names of up to 20 characters, and passwords of up to 32 characters.

Editing Configuration Profiles

In iPhone Configuration Utility, select a profile in the Configuration Profiles list, and then use the payload list and editing panes to make changes. You can also import a profile by choosing File > Add to Library and then selecting a .mobileconfig file. If the settings panes aren't visible, choose View > Show Detail.

The Identifier field in the General payload is used by the device to determine whether a profile is new, or an update to an existing profile. If you want the updated profile to replace one that users have already installed, don't change the Identifier.

Installing Provisioning Profiles and Applications

iPhone Configuration Utility can install applications and distribution provisioning profiles on devices attached to the computer. For details, see Chapter 5, "Deploying Applications," on page 63.

Installing Configuration Profiles

After you've created a profile, you can connect a device and install the profile using iPhone Configuration Utility.

Alternatively, you can distribute the profile to users by email, or by posting it to a website. When users use their device to open an email message or download the profile from the web, they're prompted to start the installation process.

Installing Configuration Profiles Using iPhone Configuration Utility

You can install configuration profiles directly on a device that has been updated to iPhone OS 3.0 or later and is attached to your computer. You can also use iPhone Configuration Utility to remove previously installed profiles.

To install a configuration profile:

- 1 Connect the device to your computer using a USB cable.
After a moment, the device appears in the Devices list in iPhone Configuration Utility.
- 2 Select the device, and then click the Configuration Profiles tab.
- 3 Select a configuration profile from the list, and then click Install.
- 4 On the device, tap Install to install the profile.

When you install directly onto a device using USB, the configuration profile is automatically signed and encrypted before being transferred to the device.

Distributing Configuration Profiles by Email

You can distribute configuration profiles using email. Users install the profile by receiving the message on their device, then tapping the attachment to install it.

To email a configuration profile:

- 1 Click the Share button in the iPhone Configuration Utility toolbar.

In the dialog that appears, select a security option:

- a *None*: A plain text .mobileconfig file is created. It can be installed on any device.
Some content in the file is obfuscated to prevent casual snooping if the file is examined.

- b** *Sign Configuration Profile*: The .mobileconfig file is signed and won't be installed by a device if it's altered. Some fields are obfuscated to prevent casual snooping if the file is examined. Once installed, the profile can only be updated by a profile that has the same identifier and is signed by the same copy of iPhone Configuration Utility.
 - c** *Sign and Encrypt Profile*: Signs the profile so it cannot be altered, and encrypts all of the contents so the profile cannot be examined and can only be installed on a specific device. If the profile contains passwords, this option is recommended. Separate .mobileconfig files will be created for each of the devices you select from the Devices list. If a device does not appear in the list, it either hasn't been previously connected to the computer so that the encryption key can be obtained, or it hasn't been upgraded to iPhone OS 3.0 or later.
- 2** Click Share, and new Mail (Mac OS X) or Outlook (Windows) message opens with the profiles added as uncompressed attachments. The files must be uncompressed for the device to recognize and install the profile.

Distributing Configuration Profiles on the Web

You can distribute configuration profiles using a website. Users install the profile by downloading it using Safari on their device. To easily distribute the URL to your users, send it via SMS.

To export a configuration profile:

- 1** Click the Export button in the iPhone Configuration Utility toolbar.
In the dialog that appears, select a security option:
 - a** *None*: A plain text .mobileconfig file is created. It can be installed on any device. Some content in the file is obfuscated to prevent casual snooping if the file is examined, but you should make sure that when you put the file on your website it's accessible only by authorized users.
 - b** *Sign Configuration Profile*: The .mobileconfig file is signed and won't be installed by a device if it's altered. Once installed, the profile can only be updated by a profile that has the same identifier and is signed by the same copy of iPhone Configuration Utility. Some of the information in the profile is obfuscated to prevent casual snooping if the file is examined, but you should make sure that when you put the file on your website, it's accessible only by authorized users.
 - c** *Sign and Encrypt Profile*: Signs the profile so it cannot be altered, and encrypts all of the contents so the profile cannot be examined and can only be installed on a specific device. Separate .mobileconfig files will be created for each of the devices you select from the Devices list.
- 2** Click Export, then select a location to save the .mobileconfig files.

The files are ready for posting on your website. Don't compress the .mobileconfig file or change its extension, or the device won't recognize or install the profile.

User Installation of Downloaded Configuration Profiles

Provide your users with the URL where they can download the profiles onto their devices, or send the profiles to an email account your users can access using the device before it's set up with your enterprise-specific information.

When a user downloads the profile from the web, or opens the attachment using Mail, the device recognizes the .mobileconfig extension as a profile and begins installation when the user taps Install.



During installation, the user is asked to enter any necessary information, such as passwords that were not specified in the profile, and other information as required by the settings you specified.

The device also retrieves the Exchange ActiveSync policies from the server, and will refresh the policies, if they've changed, with every subsequent connection. If the device or Exchange ActiveSync policies enforce a passcode setting, the user must enter a passcode that complies with the policy in order to complete the installation.

Additionally, the user is asked to enter any passwords necessary to use certificates included in the profile.

If the installation isn't completed successfully—perhaps because the Exchange server was unreachable or the user cancelled the process—none of the information entered by the user is retained.

Users may want to change how many days worth of messages are synced to the device and which mail folders other than the inbox are synced. The defaults are three days and all folders. Users can change these by going to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > *Exchange account name*.

Removing and Updating Configuration Profiles

Configuration profile updates aren't pushed to users. Distribute the updated profiles to your users for them to install. As long as the profile identifier matches, and if signed, it has been signed by the same copy of iPhone Configuration Utility, the new profile replaces the profile on the device.

Settings enforced by a configuration profile cannot be changed on the device. To change a setting, you must install an updated profile. If the profile was signed, it can be replaced only by a profile signed by the same copy of iPhone Configuration Utility. The identifier in both profiles must match in order for the updated profile to be recognized as a replacement. For more information about the identifier, see "General Settings" on page 31.

Important: Removing a configuration profile removes policies and all of the Exchange account's data stored on the device, as well as VPN settings, certificates, and other information, including mail messages, associated with the profile.



If the General Settings payload of the profile specifies that it cannot be removed by the user, the Remove button won't appear. If the settings allows removal using an authorization password, the user will be asked to enter the password after tapping Remove. For more information about profile security settings, see "General Settings" on page 31.

This chapter describes how to manually configure iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad.

If you don't provide automatic configuration profiles, users can configure their devices manually. Some settings, such as passcode policies, can only be set by using a configuration profile.

VPN Settings

To change VPN settings, go to Settings > General > Network > VPN.

When you configure VPN settings, the device asks you to enter information based on responses it receives from your VPN server. For example, you'll be asked for an RSA SecurID token if the server requires one.

You cannot configure a certificate-based VPN connection unless the appropriate certificates are installed on the device. See "Installing Identities and Root Certificates" on page 54 for more information.

VPN On Demand cannot be configured on the device, you set this up using a configuration profile. See "VPN On Demand" on page 35.

VPN Proxy Settings

For all configurations you can also specify a VPN proxy. To configure a single proxy for all connections, tap Manual and provide the address, port, and authentication if necessary. To provide the device with an auto-proxy configuration file, tap Auto and specify the URL of the PACS file. To specify auto-proxy configuration using WPAD, tap Auto. The device will query DHCP and DNS for the WPAD settings. See Other Resources at the end of this chapter for PACS file samples and resources.

Cisco IPSec Settings

When you manually configure the device for Cisco IPSec VPN, a screen similar to the following appears:



Use this chart to identify the settings and information you enter:

Field	Description
Description	A descriptive title that identifies this group of settings.
Server	The DNS name or IP address of the VPN server to connect to.
Account	The user name of the user's VPN login account. Don't enter the group name in this field.
Password	The passphrase of the user's VPN login account. Leave blank for RSA SecurID and CryptoCard authentication, or if you want the user to enter their password manually with every connection attempt.
Use Certificate	This will be available only if you've installed a .p12 or .pfx identity that contains a certificate provisioned for remote access <i>and</i> the private key for the certificate. When Use Certificate is on, the Group Name and Shared Secret fields are replaced with an Identify field that lets you pick from a list of installed VPN-compatible identities.
Group Name	The name of the group that the user belongs to as defined on the VPN server.
Secret	The group's shared secret. This is the same for every member of the user's assigned group. It's <i>not</i> the user's password and must be specified to initiate a connection.

PPTP Settings

When you manually configure the device for PPTP VPN, a screen similar to the following appears:



Use this chart to identify the settings and information you enter:

Field	Description
Description	A descriptive title that identifies this group of settings.
Server	The DNS name or IP address of the VPN server to connect to.
Account	The user name of the user's VPN login account.
RSA SecurID	If you're using an RSA SecurID token, turn on this option, so the Password field is hidden.
Password	The passphrase of the user's VPN login account.
Encryption Level	The default is Auto, which selects the highest encryption level that is available, starting with 128-bit, then 40-bit, then None. Maximum is 128-bit only. None turns off encryption.
Send All Traffic	The default is On. Sends all network traffic over the VPN link. Turn off to enable split-tunneling, which routes only traffic destined for servers inside the VPN through the server. Other traffic is routed directly to the Internet.

L2TP Settings

When you manually configure the device for L2TP VPN, a screen similar to the following appears:



Use this chart to identify the settings and information you enter:

Field	Description
Description	A descriptive title that identifies this group of settings.
Server	The DNS name or IP address of the VPN server to connect to.
Account	The user name of the user's VPN login account.
Password	The password of the user's VPN login account.
Secret	The shared secret (pre-shared key) for the L2TP account. This is the same for all L2TP users.
Send All Traffic	The default is On. Sends all network traffic over the VPN link. Turn off to enable split-tunneling, which routes only traffic destined for servers inside the VPN through the server. Other traffic is routed directly to the Internet.

Wi-Fi Settings

To change Wi-Fi settings, go to Settings > General > Network > Wi-Fi. If the network you're adding is within range, select it from the list of available networks. Otherwise, tap Other.



Make sure that your network infrastructure uses authentication and encryption supported by iPhone and iPod touch. For specifications, see “Network Security” on page 11. For information about installing certificates for authentication, see “Installing Identities and Root Certificates” on page 54.

Exchange Settings

You can configure only one Exchange account per device. To add an Exchange account, go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars, and then tap Add Account. On the Add Account screen, tap Microsoft Exchange.

When you manually configure the device for Exchange, use this chart to identify the settings and information you enter:

Field	Description
Email	The user's complete email address.
Domain	The domain of the user's Exchange account.
Username	The user name of the user's Exchange account.
Password	The password of the user's Exchange account.
Description	A descriptive title that identifies this account.

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad support Microsoft's Autodiscover service, which uses your user name and password to determine the address of the front-end Exchange server. If the server's address can't be determined, you'll be asked to enter it.



If your Exchange server listens for connections on a port other than 443, specify the port number in the Server field using the format *exchange.example.com:portnumber*.

After the Exchange account is successfully configured, the server's passcode policies are enforced. If the user's current passcode doesn't comply with the Exchange ActiveSync policies, the user is prompted to change or set the passcode. The device won't communicate with the Exchange server until the user sets a compliant passcode.

Next, the device offers to immediately sync with the Exchange server. If you choose not to sync at this time, you can turn on calendar and contact syncing later in Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars. By default, Exchange ActiveSync pushes new data to your device as it arrives on the server. If you prefer to fetch new data on a schedule or to only pull new data manually, use Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Fetch New Data to change the settings.

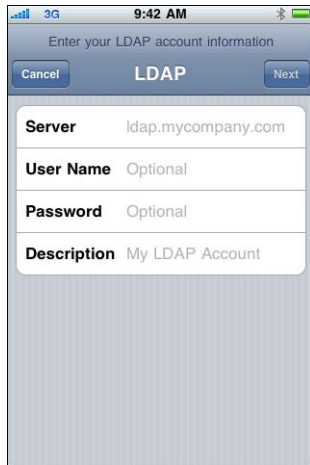
To change how many days' worth of mail messages are synced to your device, go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars, and then select the Exchange account. You can also select which folders, in addition to the inbox, are included in push email delivery.



To change the setting for calendar data go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Sync.

LDAP Settings

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad can look up contact information on LDAP directory servers. To add an LDAP server, go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Add Account > Other. Then tap Add LDAP Account.



Enter your LDAP account information

Cancel LDAP Next

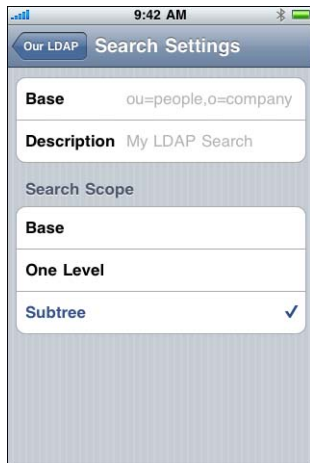
Server ldap.mycompany.com

User Name Optional

Password Optional

Description My LDAP Account

Enter the LDAP server address, and user name and password if required, then tap Next. If the server is reachable and supplies default search settings to the device, the settings will be used.



Our LDAP Search Settings

Base ou=people,o=company

Description My LDAP Search

Search Scope

Base

One Level

Subtree

The following Search Scope settings are supported:

Search Scope setting	Description
Base	Searches the base object only.
One Level	Searches objects one level below the base object, but not the base object itself.
Subtree	Searches the base object and the entire tree of all objects descended from it.

You can define multiple sets of search settings for each server.

CalDAV Settings

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad work with CalDAV calendar servers that provide group calendars and scheduling. To add a CalDAV server, go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Add Account > Other. Then tap Add CalDAV Account.



Enter the CalDAV server address, and user name and password if necessary, then tap Next. After the server is contacted, additional fields appear that allow you to set more options.

Calendar Subscription Settings

You can add read-only calendars, such as project schedules or holidays. To add a calendar, go to Settings > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Add Account > Other and then tap Add Subscribed Calendar.



Enter the URL for an iCalendar (.ics) file, and the user name and password if necessary, then tap Save. You can also specify whether alarms that are set in the calendar should be removed when the calendar is added to the device.

In addition to adding calendar subscriptions manually, you can send users a webcal:// URL (or an http:// link to a .ics file) and, after the user taps the link, the device will offer to add it as a subscribed calendar.

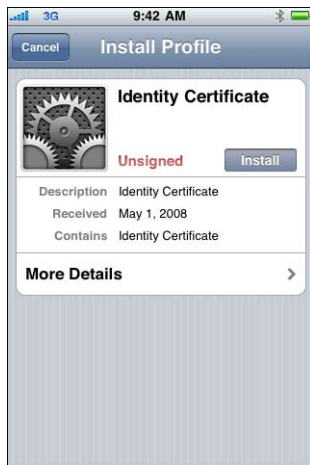
Installing Identities and Root Certificates

If you don't distribute certificates using profiles, your users can install them manually by using the device to download them from a website, or by opening an attachment in an email message. The device recognizes certificates with the following MIME types and file extensions:

- application/x-pkcs12, .p12, .pfx
- application/x-x509-ca-cert, .cer, .crt, .der

See “Certificates and Identities” on page 11 for more information about supported formats and other requirements.

When a certificate or identity is downloaded to the device, the Install Profile screen appears. The description indicates the type: identity or certificate authority. To install the certificate, tap Install. If it's an identity certificate, you'll be asked to enter the certificate's password.



To view or remove an installed certificate, go to Settings > General > Profile. If you remove a certificate that's required for accessing an account or network, your device cannot connect to those services.

Additional Mail Accounts

You can configure only one Exchange account, but you can add multiple POP and IMAP accounts. This can be used, for example, to access mail on a Lotus Notes or Novell Groupwise mail server. Go to Settings > Accounts > Mail, Contacts, Calendars > Add Account > Other. For more about adding an IMAP account, see the *iPhone User Guide*, *iPod touch User Guide*, or *iPad User Guide*.

Updating and Removing Profiles

For information about how a user updates or removes configuration profiles, see “Removing and Updating Configuration Profiles” on page 43.

For information about installing distribution provisioning profiles, see “Deploying Applications” on page 63.

Other Resources

For information about the format and function of auto-proxy configuration files, used by the VPN proxy settings, see the following:

- Proxy auto-config (PAC) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxy_auto-config
- Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wpad>
- Microsoft TechNet “Using Automatic Configuration, Automatic Proxy, and Automatic Detection” at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd361918.aspx>

Apple has several video tutorials, viewable in a standard web browser, that show your users how to set up and use the features of iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad:

- iPhone Guided Tour at www.apple.com/iphone/guidedtour/
- iPod touch Guided Tour at www.apple.com/ipodtouch/guidedtour/
- iPad Guided Tour at www.apple.com/ipad/guided-tours/
- iPhone Support webpage at www.apple.com/support/iphone/
- iPod touch Support webpage at www.apple.com/support/ipodtouch/
- iPad Support webpage at www.apple.com/support/ipad/

There is also a user guide for each device, in PDF, that provides additional tips and usage details:

- *iPhone User Guide*: http://manuals.info.apple.com/en/iPhone_User_Guide.pdf
- *iPod touch User Guide*: http://manuals.info.apple.com/en/iPod_touch_User_Guide.pdf
- *iPad User Guide*: http://manuals.info.apple.com/en/iPad_User_Guide.pdf

You use iTunes to sync music and video, install applications, and more.

This chapter describes how to deploy iTunes and enterprise applications, and defines the settings and restrictions you can specify.

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad can sync each type of data (music, media, etc) to only one computer at a time. For example, you can sync music with a desktop computer and bookmarks with a portable computer, by setting iTunes sync options appropriately on both computers. See iTunes Help, available in the Help menu when iTunes is open, for more information about sync options.

Installing iTunes

iTunes uses standard Macintosh and Windows installers. The latest version and a list of system requirements is available for downloading at www.itunes.com.

For information about licensing requirements for distributing iTunes, see: <http://developer.apple.com/softwarelicensing/agreements/itunes.html>

Installing iTunes on Windows Computers

When you install iTunes on Windows computers, by default you also install the latest version of QuickTime, Bonjour, and Apple Software Update. You can omit these components by passing parameters to the iTunes installer, or by pushing only the components you want to install on your users' computers.

Installing on Windows using iTunesSetup.exe

If you plan to use the regular iTunes installation process but omit some components, you can pass properties to iTunesSetup.exe using the command line.

Property	Meaning
NO_AMDS=1	Don't install Apple Mobile Device Services. This component is required for iTunes to sync and manage mobile devices.
NO_ASUW=1	Don't install Apple Software Update for Windows. This application alerts users to new versions of Apple software.
NO_BONJOUR=1	Don't install Bonjour. Bonjour provides zero-configuration network discovery of printers, shared iTunes libraries, and other services.
NO_QUICKTIME=1	Don't install QuickTime. This component is required to use iTunes. Don't omit QuickTime unless you're sure the client computer already has the latest version installed.

Silently Installing on Windows

To silently install iTunes, extract the individual .msi files from iTunesSetup.exe, then push the files to client computers.

To extract .msi files from iTunesSetup.exe:

- 1 Run iTunesSetup.exe.
- 2 Open *%temp%* and find a folder named IXP*nnn*.TMP, where *%temp%* is your temporary directory and *nnn* is a 3-digit random number. On Windows XP, the temporary directory is typically *bootdrive:\Documents and Settings\user\Local Settings\temp*. On Windows Vista, the temporary directory is typically *\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp*.
- 3 Copy the .msi files from the folder to another location.
- 4 Quit the installer opened by iTunesSetup.exe.

Then use Group Policy Object Editor, in the Microsoft Management Console, to add the .msi files to a Computer Configuration policy. Make sure to add the configuration to the Computer Configuration policy, not the User Configuration policy.

Important: iTunes requires QuickTime and Apple Application Support. Apple Application Support must be installed before installing iTunes. Apple Mobile Device Services (AMDS) is necessary to use an iPhone, iPad, or iPod touch with iTunes.

Before pushing the .msi files, you need to select which localized versions of iTunes you want to install. To do so, open the .msi in the ORCA tool, which is installed by the Windows SDK as Orca.msi, in bin\. Then edit the summary information stream and remove the languages that you don't want to install. (Locale ID1033 is English.) Alternatively, use the Group Policy Object Editor to change the deployment properties of the .msi files to Ignore Language.

Installing iTunes on Macintosh Computers

Mac computers come with iTunes installed. The latest version of iTunes is available at www.itunes.com. To push iTunes to Mac clients, you can use Workgroup Manager, an administrative tool included with Mac OS X Server.

Quickly Activating Devices with iTunes

Before a new iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad can be used, it must be activated by connecting it to a computer that is running iTunes. Normally, after activating a device, iTunes offers to sync the device with the computer. To avoid this when you're setting up a device for someone else, turn on activation-only mode. This causes iTunes to automatically eject a device after it's activated. The device is then ready to configure, but doesn't have any media or data.

To turn on activation-only mode on Mac OS X:

- 1 Make sure iTunes isn't running, and then open Terminal.
- 2 In Terminal, enter a command:
 - To turn activation-only mode on:

```
defaults write com.apple.iTunes StoreActivationMode -integer 1
```
 - To turn activation-only mode off:

```
defaults delete com.apple.iTunes StoreActivationMode
```

To activate a device, see "Using Activation-only Mode," below.

To turn on activation-only mode on Windows:

- 1 Make sure iTunes isn't running, and then open a Command Prompt window.
- 2 Enter a command:
 - To turn activation-only mode on:

```
"C:\Program Files\iTunes\iTunes.exe" /setPrefInt StoreActivationMode 1
```
 - To turn activation-only mode off:

```
"C:\Program Files\iTunes\iTunes.exe" /setPrefInt StoreActivationMode 0
```

You can also create a shortcut, or edit the iTunes shortcut you already have, to include these commands so you can quickly toggle activation-only mode.

To verify that iTunes is in activation-only mode, choose iTunes > About iTunes and look for the text "Activation-only mode" under the iTunes version and build identifier.

Using Activation-Only Mode

Make sure that you've turned on activation-only mode as described above, and then follow these steps.

- 1 If you're activating an iPhone, insert an activated SIM card. Use the SIM eject tool, or a straightened paper clip, to eject the SIM tray. See the *iPhone User Guide* for details.
- 2 Connect iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad to the computer. The computer must be connected to the Internet to activate the device.

iTunes opens, if necessary, and activates the device. A message appears when the device is successfully activated.

- 3 Disconnect the device.

You can immediately connect and activate additional devices. iTunes won't sync with any device while activation-only mode is on, so don't forget to turn activation-only mode off if you plan on using iTunes to sync devices.

Setting iTunes Restrictions

You can restrict your users from using certain iTunes features. This is sometimes referred to as parental controls. The following features can be restricted:

- Automatic and user-initiated checking for new versions of iTunes and device software updates
- Displaying Genius suggestions while browsing or playing media
- Automatically syncing when devices are connected
- Downloading album artwork
- Using Visualizer plug-ins
- Entering a URL of streaming media
- Automatically discovering Apple TV systems
- Registering new devices with Apple
- Subscribing to podcasts
- Playing Internet radio
- Accessing the iTunes Store
- Library sharing with local network computers also running iTunes
- Playing iTunes media content that is marked as explicit
- Playing movies
- Playing TV shows

Setting iTunes Restrictions for Mac OS X

On Mac OS X, you control access by using keys in a plist file. On Mac OS X the key values shown above can be specified for each user by editing `~/Library/Preferences/com.apple.iTunes.plist` using Workgroup Manager, an administrative tool included with Mac OS X Server.

For instructions, see the Apple Support article at <http://docs.info.apple.com/article.html?artnum=303099>.

Setting iTunes Restrictions for Windows

On Windows, you control access by setting registry values inside one of the following registry keys:

On Windows XP and 32-bit Windows Vista:

- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Apple Computer, Inc.\iTunes\[SID]\Parental Controls\
- HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Apple Computer, Inc.\iTunes\Parental Controls

On 64-bit Windows Vista:

- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Apple Computer, Inc.\iTunes\[SID]\Parental Controls\
- HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Wow6432Node\Apple Computer, Inc.\iTunes\Parental Controls

For information about the iTunes registry values, see the Apple Support article at <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT2102>.

For general information about editing the Windows registry, see the Microsoft Help and Support article at <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/136393>.

Updating iTunes and iPhone OS Manually

If you turn off automated and user-initiated software update checking in iTunes, you'll need to distribute software updates to users for manual installation.

To update iTunes, see the installation and deployment steps described earlier in this document. It's the same process you followed for distributing iTunes to your users.

To update iPhone OS, follow these steps:

- 1 On a computer that doesn't have iTunes software updating turned off, use iTunes to download the software update. To do so, select an attached device in iTunes, click the Summary tab, and then click the "Check for Update" button.
- 2 After downloading, copy the updater file (.ipsw) found in the following location:
 - On Mac OS X: ~/Library/iTunes/iPhone Software Updates/
 - On Windows XP: *bootdrive*:\Documents and Settings\user\Application Data\Apple Computer\iTunes\iPhone Software Updates\
- 3 Distribute the .ipsw file to your users, or place it on the network where they can access it.
- 4 Tell your users to back up their device with iTunes before applying the update. During manual updates, iTunes doesn't automatically back up the device before installation. To create a new backup, right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Mac) the device in the iTunes sidebar. Then choose Back Up from the contextual menu that appears.
- 5 Your users install the update by connecting their device to iTunes, then selecting the Summary tab for their device. Next, they hold down the Option (Mac) or Shift (Windows) key and click the "Check for Update" button.
- 6 A file selector dialog appears. Users should select the .ipsw file and then click Open to begin the update process.

Backing Up a Device with iTunes

When iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad is synced with iTunes, device settings are automatically backed up to the computer. Applications purchased from the App Store are copied to the iTunes Library.

Applications you've developed yourself, and distributed to your users with enterprise distribution profiles, won't be backed up or transferred to the user's computer. But the device backup will include any data files your application creates.

Device backups can be stored in encrypted format by selecting the Encrypt Backup option for the device in the summary pane of iTunes. Files are encrypted using AES256. The key is stored securely in the iPhone OS keychain.

Important: If the device being backed up has any encrypted profiles installed, iTunes requires the user to enable backup encryption.

You can distribute iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad applications to your users.

If you want to install iPhone OS applications that you've developed, you distribute the application to your users, who install the applications using iTunes.

Applications from the online App Store work on iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad without any additional steps. If you develop an application that you want to distribute yourself, it must be digitally signed with a certificate issued by Apple. You must also provide your users with a distribution provisioning profile that allows their device to use the application.

The process for deploying your own applications is:

- Register for enterprise development with Apple.
- Sign your applications using your certificate.
- Create an enterprise distribution provisioning profile that authorizes devices to use applications you've signed.
- Deploy the application and the enterprise distribution provisioning profile to your users' computers.
- Instruct users to install the application and profile using iTunes.

See below for more about each of these steps.

Registering for Application Development

To develop and deploy custom applications for iPhone OS, first register for the iPhone Enterprise Developer Program at <http://developer.apple.com/>.

Once you complete the registration process, you'll receive instructions for enabling your applications to work on devices.

Signing Applications

Applications you distribute to users must be signed with your distribution certificate. For instructions about obtaining and using a certificate, see the iPhone Developer Center at <http://developer.apple.com/iphone>.

Creating the Distribution Provisioning Profile

Distribution provisioning profiles let you create applications that your users can use on their device. You create an enterprise distribution provisioning profile for a specific application, or multiple applications, by specifying the AppID that is authorized by the profile. If a user has an application, but doesn't have a profile that authorizes its use, the user isn't able to use the application.

The designated Team Agent for your enterprise can create distribution provisioning profiles at the Enterprise Program Portal at <http://developer.apple.com/iphone>. See the website for instructions.

Once you create the enterprise distribution provisioning profile, download the .mobileprovision file, and then securely distribute it and your application.

Installing Provisioning Profiles Using iTunes

The user's installed copy of iTunes automatically installs provisioning profiles that are located in the following folders defined in this section. If the folders don't exist, create them using the names shown.

Mac OS X

- ~/Library/MobileDevice/Provisioning Profiles/
- /Library/MobileDevice/Provisioning Profiles/
- the path specified by the ProvisioningProfilesPath key in ~/Library/Preferences/com.apple.itunes

Windows XP

- *bootdrive*:\Documents and Settings*username*\Application Data\Apple Computer\MobileDevice\Provisioning Profiles
- *bootdrive*:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\Apple Computer\MobileDevice\Provisioning Profiles
- the path specified in the HKCU or HKLM by the ProvisioningProfilesPath registry key SOFTWARE\Apple Computer, Inc\iTunes

Windows Vista

- *bootdrive*:\Users*username*\AppData\Roaming\Apple Computer\MobileDevice\Provisioning Profiles
- *bootdrive*:\ProgramData\Apple Computer\MobileDevice\Provisioning Profiles
- the path specified in the HKCU or HKLM by the ProvisioningProfilesPath registry key SOFTWARE\Apple Computer, Inc\iTunes

iTunes automatically installs provisioning profiles found in the locations above onto devices it syncs with. Once installed, the provisioning profiles can be viewed on the device in Settings > General > Profiles.

You can also distribute the .mobileprovision file to your users and have them drag it to the iTunes application icon. iTunes will copy the file to the correct location as defined above.

Installing Provisioning Profiles Using iPhone Configuration Utility

You can use iPhone Configuration Utility to install provisioning profiles on connected devices. Follow these steps:

- 1 In iPhone Configuration Utility, choose File > Add to Library, and then select the provisioning profile that you want to install.

The profile is added to iPhone Configuration Utility and can be viewed by selecting the Provisioning Profiles category in the Library.

- 2 Select a device in the Connected Devices list.
- 3 Click the Provisioning Profiles tab.
- 4 Select the provisioning profile in the list, and then click its Install button.

Installing Applications Using iTunes

Your users use iTunes to install applications on their devices. Securely distribute the application to your users and then have them follow these steps:

- 1 In iTunes, choose File > Add to Library and select the application (.app) you provided. You can also drag the .app file to the iTunes application icon.
- 2 Connect a device to the computer, and then select it in the Devices list in iTunes.
- 3 Click the Applications tab, and then select the application in the list.
- 4 Click Apply to install the application and all distribution provisioning profiles that are located in the designated folders discussed in “Installing Provisioning Profiles Using iTunes” on page 64.

Installing Applications Using iPhone Configuration Utility

You can use iPhone Configuration Utility to install applications on connected devices. Follow these steps:

- 1 In iPhone Configuration Utility, choose File > Add to Library, and then select the application that you want to install.
The application is added to iPhone Configuration Utility and can be viewed by selecting the Applications category in the Library.
- 2 Select a device in the Connected Devices list.
- 3 Click the Applications tab.
- 4 Select the application in the list, and then click its Install button.

Using Enterprise Applications

When a user runs an application that isn't signed by Apple, the device looks for a distribution provisioning profile that authorizes its use. If a profile isn't found, the application won't open.

Disabling an Enterprise Application

If you need to disable an in-house application, you can do so by revoking the identity used to sign the distribution provisioning profile. The application will no longer be able to be installed, and if it's already installed, it will no longer open.

Other Resources

For more information about creating applications and provisioning profiles, see:

- iPhone Developer Center at <http://developer.apple.com/iphone/>

Cisco VPN Server Configuration

Use these guidelines to configure your Cisco VPN server for use with iPhone, iPod touch and iPad.

Supported Cisco Platforms

iPhone OS supports Cisco ASA 5500 Security Appliances and PIX Firewalls configured with 7.2.x software or later. The latest 8.0.x software release (or later) is recommended. iPhone OS also supports Cisco IOS VPN routers with IOS version 12.4(15)T or later. VPN 3000 Series Concentrators don't support iPhone VPN capabilities.

Authentication Methods

iPhone OS supports the following authentication methods:

- Pre-shared key IPSec authentication with user authentication via xauth
- Client and server certificates for IPSec authentication with optional user authentication via xauth
- Hybrid authentication where the server provides a certificate and the client provides a pre-shared key for IPSec authentication; user authentication is required via xauth.
- User authentication is provided via xauth and includes the following authentication methods:
 - User name with password
 - RSA SecurID
 - CryptoCard

Authentication Groups

The Cisco Unity protocol uses authentication groups to group users together based on a common set of authentication and other parameters. You should create an authentication group for iPhone OS device users. For pre-shared key and hybrid authentication, the group name must be configured on the device with the group's shared secret (pre-shared key) as the group password.

When using certificate authentication, no shared secret is used and the user's group is determined based on fields in the certificate. The Cisco server settings can be used to map fields in a certificate to user groups.

Certificates

When setting up and installing certificates, make sure of the following:

- The server identity certificate must contain the server's DNS name and/or IP address in the subject alternate name (SubjectAltName) field. The device uses this information to verify that the certificate belongs to the server. You can specify the SubjectAltName using wildcard characters for per-segment matching, such as `vpn.*.mycompany.com`, for more flexibility. The DNS name can be put in the common name field, if no SubjectAltName is specified.
- The certificate of the CA that signed the server's certificate should be installed on the device. If it isn't a root certificate, install the rest of the trust chain so that the certificate is trusted.
- If client certificates are used, make sure that the trusted CA certificate that signed the client's certificate is installed on the VPN server.
- The certificates and certificate authorities must be valid (not expired, for example.).
- Sending of certificate chains by the server isn't supported and should be turned off.
- When using certificate-based authentication, make sure that the server is set up to identify the user's group based on fields in the client certificate. See "Authentication Groups" on page 68.

IPSec Settings

Use the following IPSec settings:

- *Mode*: Tunnel Mode
- *IKE Exchange Modes*: Aggressive Mode for pre-shared key and hybrid authentication, Main Mode for certificate authentication.
- *Encryption Algorithms*: 3DES, AES-128, AES-256
- *Authentication Algorithms*: HMAC-MD5, HMAC-SHA1
- *Diffie Hellman Groups*: Group 2 is required for pre-shared key and hybrid authentication. For certificate authentication, use Group 2 with 3DES and AES-128. Use Group 2 or 5 with AES-256.
- *PFS (Perfect Forward Secrecy)*: For IKE phase 2, if PFS is used the Diffie-Hellman group must be the same as was used for IKE phase 1.
- *Mode Configuration*: Must be enabled.
- *Dead Peer Detection*: Recommended.
- *Standard NAT Transversal*: Supported and can be enabled if desired. (IPSec over TCP isn't supported).
- *Load Balancing*: Supported and can be enabled if desired.
- *Re-keying of Phase 1*: Not currently supported. Recommend that re-keying times on the server be set to approximately one hour.
- *ASA Address Mask*: Make sure that all device address pool masks are either not set, or are set to 255.255.255.255. For example:

```
asa(config-webvpn)# ip local pool vpn_users 10.0.0.1-10.0.0.254 mask  
255.255.255.255.
```

When using the recommended address mask, some routes assumed by the VPN configuration might be ignored. To avoid this, make sure that your routing table contains all necessary routes and verify that the subnet addresses are accessible before deployment.

Other Supported Features

iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad support the following features:

- *Application Version*: The client software version is sent to the server, allowing the server to accept or reject connections based on the device's software version.
- *Banner*: The banner, if configured on the server, is displayed on the device and the user must accept it or disconnect.
- *Split Tunnel*: Split tunneling is supported.
- *Split DNS*: Split DNS is supported.
- *Default Domain*: Default domain is supported.

This appendix specifies the format of mobileconfig files for those who want to create their own tools.

This document assumes that you're familiar with the Apple XML DTD and the general property list format. A general description of the Apple plist format is available at www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd. To get started, use iPhone Configuration Utility to create a skeleton file that you can modify using the information in this appendix.

This document uses the terms *payload* and *profile*. A profile is the whole file that configures certain (single or multiple) settings on iPhone, iPod touch, or iPad. A payload is an individual component of the profile file.

Root Level

At the root level, the configuration file is a dictionary with the following key/value pairs:

Key	Value
PayloadVersion	Number, mandatory. The version of the whole configuration profile file. This version number designates the format of the whole profile, not the individual payloads.
PayloadUUID	String, mandatory. This is usually a synthetically generated unique identifier string. The exact content of this string is irrelevant; however, it must be globally unique. On Mac OS X, you can generate UUIDs with <code>/usr/bin/uuidgen</code> .
PayloadType	String, mandatory. Currently, only "Configuration" is a valid value for this key.
PayloadOrganization	String, optional. This value describes the issuing organization of the profile, as displayed to the user.

Key	Value
PayloadIdentifier	String, mandatory. This value is by convention a dot-delimited string uniquely describing the profile, such as “com.myCorp.iPhone.mailSettings” or “edu.myCollege.students.vpn”. This is the string by which profiles are differentiated—if a profile is installed which matches the identifier of another profile, it overrides it (instead of being added).
PayloadDisplayName	String, mandatory. This value determines a very short string to be displayed to the user describing the profile, such as “VPN Settings”. It does not have to be unique.
PayloadDescription	String, optional. This value determines what descriptive, free-form text will be shown to the user on the Detail screen for the entire profile. This string should clearly identify the profile so the user can decide whether to install it.
PayloadContent	Array, optional. This value is the actual content of the profile. If it is omitted, the whole profile has no functional meaning.
PayloadRemovalDisallowed	Boolean, optional. Default is No. If set, the user won’t be able to delete the profile. A profile with this set can be updated via USB or web/email only if the profile identifier matches and is signed by the same authority. If a removal password is provided, the profile can be deleted by specifying the password. With signed and encrypted profiles, having this locking bit in plain view is without consequence because the profile can’t be altered and this setting is also shown on the device.

Payload Content

The PayloadContent array is an array of dictionaries, where each dictionary describes an individual payload of the profile. Each functional profile has at least one or more entries in this array. Each dictionary in this array has a few common properties, regardless of the payload type. Others are specialized and unique to each payload type.

Key	Value
PayloadVersion	Number, mandatory. The version of the individual payload. Each profile can consist of payloads with different version numbers. For instance, the VPN version number can be incremented at a point in the future while the Mail version number would not.
PayloadUUID	String, mandatory. This is usually a synthetically generated unique identifier string. The exact content of this string is irrelevant; however, it must be globally unique.
PayloadType	String, mandatory. This key/value pair determines the type of the individual payload within the profile.
PayloadOrganization	String, optional. This value describes the issuing organization of the profile, as it will be shown to the user. It can be, but doesn’t have to be, the same as the root level PayloadOrganization.

Key	Value
PayloadIdentifier	String, mandatory. This value is by convention a dot-delimited string uniquely describing the payload. It's usually the root PayloadIdentifier with an appended subidentifier, describing the particular payload.
PayloadDisplayName	String, mandatory. This value is a very short string displayed to the user which describes the profile, such as "VPN Settings". It does not have to be unique.
PayloadDescription	String, optional. This value determines what descriptive, free-form text is displayed on the Detail screen for this particular payload.

Profile Removal Password Payload

The Removal Password payload is designated by the `com.apple.profileRemovalPassword` value of PayloadType. It's purpose is to encode the password that allows users to remove a configuration profile from the device. If this payload is present, and has a password value set, the device will ask for the password when the user taps a profile's Remove button. This payload is encrypted with the rest of the profile.

Key	Value
RemovalPassword	String, optional. Specifies the removal password for the profile.

Passcode Policy Payload

The Passcode Policy payload is designated by the `com.apple.mobiledevice.passwordpolicy` PayloadType value. The presence of this payload type prompts device to present the user with an alphanumeric passcode entry mechanism, which allows the entry of arbitrarily long and complex passcodes.

In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
allowSimple	Boolean, optional. Default YES. Determines whether a simple passcode is allowed. A simple passcode is defined as containing repeated characters, or increasing/decreasing characters (such as 123 or CBA). Setting this value to "NO" is synonymous to setting <code>minComplexChars</code> to "1".
forcePIN	Boolean, optional. Default NO. Determines whether the user is forced to set a PIN. Simply setting this value (and not others) forces the user to enter a passcode, without imposing a length or quality.

Key	Value
maxFailedAttempts	Number, optional. Default 11. Allowed range [2...11]. Specifies the number of allowed failed attempts to enter the passcode at the device's lock screen. Once this number is exceeded, the device is locked and must be connected to its designated iTunes in order to be unlocked.
maxInactivity	Number, optional. Default Infinity. Specifies the number of minutes for which the device can be idle (without being unlocked by the user) before it's locked by the system. Once this limit is reached, the device is locked and the passcode must be entered.
maxPINAgeInDays	Number, optional. Default Infinity. Specifies the number of days for which the passcode can remain unchanged. After this number of days, the user is forced to change the passcode before the device is unlocked.
minComplexChars	Number, optional. Default 0. Specifies the minimum number of complex characters that a passcode must contain. A "complex" character is a character other than a number or a letter, such as &%"\$#.
minLength	Number, optional. Default 0. Specifies the minimum overall length of the passcode. This parameter is independent of the also optional minComplexChars argument.
requireAlphanumeric	Boolean, optional. Default NO. Specifies whether the user must enter alphabetic characters ("abcd"), or if numbers are sufficient.
pinHistory	Number, optional. When the user changes the passcode, it has to be unique within the last N entries in the history. Minimum value is 1, maximum value is 50.
manualFetchingWhenRoaming	Boolean, optional. If set, all push operations will be disabled when roaming. The user has to manually fetch new data.
maxGracePeriod	Number, optional. The maximum grace period, in minutes, to unlock the phone without entering a passcode. Default is 0, that is no grace period, which requires a passcode immediately.

Email Payload

The email payload is designated by the com.apple.mail.managed PayloadType value. This payload creates an email account on the device. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
EmailAccountDescription	String, optional. A user-visible description of the email account, shown in the Mail and Settings applications.
EmailAccountName	String, optional. The full user name for the account. This is the user name in sent messages, etc.

Key	Value
EmailAccountType	String, mandatory. Allowed values are EmailTypePOP and EmailTypeIMAP. Defines the protocol to be used for that account.
EmailAddress	String, mandatory. Designates the full email address for the account. If not present in the payload, the device prompts for this string during profile installation.
IncomingMailServerAuthentication	String, mandatory. Designates the authentication scheme for incoming mail. Allowed values are EmailAuthPassword and EmailAuthNone.
IncomingMailServerHostName	String, mandatory. Designates the incoming mail server host name (or IP address).
IncomingMailServerPortNumber	Number, optional. Designates the incoming mail server port number. If no port number is specified, the default port for a given protocol is used.
IncomingMailServerUseSSL	Boolean, optional. Default Yes. Designates whether the incoming mail server uses SSL for authentication.
IncomingMailServerUsername	String, mandatory. Designates the user name for the email account, usually the same as the email address up to the @ character. If not present in the payload, and the account is set up to require authentication for incoming email, the device will prompt for this string during profile installation.
IncomingPassword	String, optional. Password for the Incoming Mail Server. Use only with encrypted profiles.
OutgoingPassword	String, optional. Password for the Outgoing Mail Server. Use only with encrypted profiles.
OutgoingPasswordSameAsIncomingPassword	Boolean, optional. If set, the user will be prompted for the password only once and it will be used for both outgoing and incoming mail.
OutgoingMailServerAuthentication	String, mandatory. Designates the authentication scheme for outgoing mail. Allowed values are EmailAuthPassword and EmailAuthNone.
OutgoingMailServerHostName	String, mandatory. Designates the outgoing mail server host name (or IP address).
OutgoingMailServerPortNumber	Number, optional. Designates the outgoing mail server port number. If no port number is specified, ports 25, 587 and 465 are used, in this order.
OutgoingMailServerUseSSL	Boolean, optional. Default Yes. Designates whether the outgoing mail server uses SSL for authentication.
OutgoingMailServerUsername	String, mandatory. Designates the user name for the email account, usually the same as the email address up to the @ character. If not present in the payload, and the account is set up to require authentication for outgoing email, the device prompts for this string during profile installation.

Web Clip Payload

The Web Clip payload is designated by the `com.apple.webClip.managed` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
URL	String, mandatory. The URL that the Web Clip should open when clicked. The URL must begin with HTTP or HTTPS or it won't work.
Label	String, mandatory. The name of the Web Clip as displayed on the Home screen.
Icon	Data, optional. A PNG icon to be shown on the Home screen. Should be 59 x 60 pixels in size. If not specified, a white square will be shown.
IsRemovable	Boolean, optional. If No, the user cannot remove the Web Clip, but it will be removed if the profile is deleted.

Restrictions Payload

The Restrictions payload is designated by the `com.apple.applicationaccess` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
allowAppInstallation	Boolean, optional. When false, the App Store is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users are unable to install or update their applications.
allowCamera	Boolean, optional. When false, the camera is completely disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users are unable to take photographs.
allowExplicitContent	Boolean, optional. When false, explicit music or video content purchased from the iTunes Store is hidden. Explicit content is marked as such by content providers, such as record labels, when sold through the iTunes Store.
allowScreenShot	Boolean, optional. When false, users are unable to save a screenshot of the display.
allowYouTube	Boolean, optional. When false, the YouTube application is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen.
allowiTunes	Boolean, optional. When false, the iTunes Music Store is disabled and its icon is removed from the Home screen. Users cannot preview, purchase, or download content.
allowSafari	Boolean, optional. When false, the Safari web browser application is disabled and its icon removed from the Home screen. This also prevents users from opening web clips.

LDAP Payload

The LDAP payload is designated by the `com.apple.ldap.account` `PayloadType` value. There's a one-to-many relationship from LDAP Account to LDAPSearchSettings. Think of LDAP as a tree. Each SearchSettings object represents a node in the tree to start the search at, and what scope to search for (node, node+1 level of children, node + all levels of children). In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
LDAPAccountDescription	String, optional. Description of the account.
LDAPAccountHostName	String, mandatory. The host.
LDAPAccountUseSSL	Boolean, mandatory. Whether or not to use SSL.
LDAPAccountUserName	String, optional. The username.
LDAPAccountPassword	String, optional. Use only with encrypted profiles.
LDAPSearchSettings	Top level container object. Can have many of these for one account. Should have at least one for the account to be useful.
LDAPSearchSettingDescription	String, optional. Description of this search setting.
LDAPSearchSettingSearchBase	String, required. Conceptually, the path to the node to start a search at "ou=people,o=example corp"
LDAPSearchSettingScope	String, required. Defines what recursion to use in the search. Can be one of the following 3 values: LDAPSearchSettingScopeBase: Just the immediate node pointed to by SearchBase LDAPSearchSettingScopeOneLevel: The node plus its immediate children. LDAPSearchSettingScopeSubtree: The node plus all children, regardless of depth.

CalDAV Payload

The CalDAV payload is designated by the `com.apple.caldav.account` `PayloadType` value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
CalDAVAccountDescription	String, optional. Description of the account.
CalDAVHostName	String, mandatory. The server address
CalDAVUsername	String, mandatory. The user's login name.
CalDAVPassword	String, optional. The user's password
CalDAVUseSSL	Boolean, mandatory. Whether or not to use SSL.
CalDAVPort	Number, optional. The port on which to connect to the server.
CalDAVPrincipalURL	String, optional. The base URL to the user's calendar.

Calendar Subscription Payload

The CalSub payload is designated by the `com.apple.subscribedcalendar.account` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
SubCalAccountDescription	String, optional. Description of the account.
SubCalAccountHostName	String, mandatory. The server address.
SubCalAccountUsername	String, optional. The user's login name
SubCalAccountPassword	String, optional. The user's password.
SubCalAccountUseSSL	Boolean, mandatory. Whether or not to use SSL.

SCEP Payload

The SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol) payload is designated by the `com.apple.encrypted-profile-service` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
URL	String, mandatory.
Name	String, optional. any string which is understood by the SCEP server. For example, it could be a domain name like <code>example.org</code> . If a certificate authority has multiple CA certificates this field can be used to distinguish which is required.
Subject	Array, optional. The representation of a X.500 name represented as an array of OID and value. For example, <code>/C=US/O=Apple Inc./CN=foo/1.2.5.3=bar</code> , which would translate to: <pre>[[["C","US"], ["O","Apple Inc."], ..., [{"1.2.5.3","bar"}]]</pre> OIDs can be represented as dotted numbers, with shortcuts for C, L, ST, O, OU, CN (country, locality, state, organization, organizational unit, common name).
Challenge	String, optional. A pre-shared secret.
Keysize	Number, optional. The keysize in bits, either 1024 or 2048.
Key Type	String, optional. Currently always "RSA"
Key Usage	Number, optional. A bitmask indicating the use of the key. 1 is signing, 4 is encryption, 5 is both signing and encryption. Some CAs, such as Windows CA, support only encryption or signing, but not both at the same time.

SubjectAltName Dictionary Keys

The SCEP payload can specify an optional SubjectAltName dictionary that provides values required by the CA for issuing a certificate. You can specify a single string or an array of strings for each key. The values you specify depend on the CA you're using, but might include DNS name, URL, or email values. For an example, see "Sample Phase 3 Server Response With SCEP Specifications" on page 85.

GetCACaps Dictionary Keys

If you add a dictionary with the key GetCACaps, the device uses the strings you provide as the authoritative source of information about the capabilities of your CA. Otherwise, the device queries the CA for GetCACaps and uses the answer it gets in response. If the CA doesn't respond, the device defaults to GET 3DES and SHA-1 requests.

APN Payload

The APN (Access Point Name) payload is designated by the `com.apple.apn.managed` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
DefaultsData	Dictionary, mandatory. This dictionary contains two key/value pairs.
DefaultsDomainName	String, mandatory. The only allowed value is <code>com.apple.managedCarrier</code> .
apns	Array, mandatory. This array contains an arbitrary number of dictionaries, each describing an APN configuration, with the key/value pairs below.
apn	String, mandatory. This string specifies the Access Point Name.
username	String, mandatory. This string specifies the user name for this APN. If it's missing, the device prompts for it during profile installation.
password	Data, optional. This data represents the password for the user for this APN. For obfuscation purposes, it's encoded. If it's missing from the payload, the device prompts for it during profile installation.
proxy	String, optional. The IP address or URL of the APN proxy.
proxyPort	Number, optional. The port number of the APN proxy.

Exchange Payload

The Exchange payload is designated by the `com.apple.eas.account` PayloadType value. This payload creates a Microsoft Exchange account on the device. In addition to the settings common to all payloads, this payload defines the following:

Key	Value
EmailAddress	String, mandatory. If not present in the payload, the device prompts for this string during profile installation. Specifies the full email address for the account.
Host	String, mandatory. Specifies the Exchange server host name (or IP address).
SSL	Boolean, optional. Default YES. Specifies whether the Exchange server uses SSL for authentication.
UserName	String, mandatory. This string specifies the user name for this Exchange account. If missing, the device prompts for it during profile installation.
Password	String, optional. The password of the account. Use only with encrypted profiles.
Certificate	Optional. For accounts that allow authentication via certificate, a .p12 identity certificate in NSData blob format.
CertificateName	String, Optional. Specifies the name or description of the certificate.
CertificatePassword	Optional. The password necessary for the p12 identity certificate. Use only with encrypted profiles.

VPN Payload

The VPN payload is designated by the `com.apple.vpn.managed` PayloadType value. In addition to the settings common to all payload types, the VPN payload defines the following keys.

Key	Value
UserDefinedName	String. Description of the VPN connection displayed on the device.
OverridePrimary	Boolean. Specifies whether to send all traffic through the VPN interface. If true, all network traffic is sent over VPN.
VPNTYPE	String. Determines the settings available in the payload for this type of VPN connection. It can have three possible values: "L2TP", "PPTP", or "IPSec", representing L2TP, PPTP and Cisco IPSec respectively.

There are two possible dictionaries present at the top level, under the keys "PPP" and "IPSec". The keys inside these two dictionaries are described below, along with the VPNTYPE value under which the keys are used.

PPP Dictionary Keys

The following elements are for VPN payloads of type PPP.

Key	Value
AuthName	String. The VPN account user name. Used for L2TP and PPTP.
AuthPassword	String, optional. Only visible if TokenCard is false. Used for L2TP and PPTP.
TokenCard	Boolean. Whether to use a token card such as an RSA SecurID card for connecting. Used for L2TP.
CommRemoteAddress	String. IP address or host name of VPN server. Used for L2TP and PPTP.
AuthEAPPlugins	Array. Only present if RSA SecurID is being used, in which case it has one entry, a string with value "EAP-RSA". Used for L2TP and PPTP.
AuthProtocol	Array. Only present if RSA SecurID is being used, in which case it has one entry, a string with value "EAP". Used for L2TP and PPTP.
CCPMPPE40Enabled	Boolean. See discussion under CCPEnabled. Used for PPTP.
CCPMPPE128Enabled	Boolean. See discussion under CCPEnabled. Used for PPTP.
CCPEnabled	Boolean. Enables encryption on the connection. If this key and CCPMPPE40Enabled are true, represents automatic encryption level; if this key and CCPMPPE128Enabled are true, represents maximum encryption level. If no encryption is used, then none of the CCP keys are true. Used for PPTP.

IPSec Dictionary Keys

The following elements are for VPN payloads of type IPSec.

Key	Value
RemoteAddress	String. IP address or host name of the VPN server. Used for Cisco IPSec.
AuthenticationMethod	String. Either "SharedSecret" or "Certificate". Used for L2TP and Cisco IPSec.
XAuthName	String. User name for VPN account. Used for Cisco IPSec.
XAuthEnabled	Integer. 1 if XAUTH is ON, 0 if it's OFF. Used for Cisco IPSec.
LocalIdentifier	String. Present only if AuthenticationMethod = SharedSecret. The name of the group to use. If Hybrid Authentication is used, the string must end with "[hybrid]". Used for Cisco IPSec.
LocalIdentifierType	String. Present only if AuthenticationMethod = SharedSecret. The value is "KeyID". Used for L2TP and Cisco IPSec.
SharedSecret	Data. The shared secret for this VPN account. Only present if AuthenticationMethod = SharedSecret. Used for L2TP and Cisco IPSec.

Key	Value
PayloadCertificateUUID	String. The UUID of the certificate to use for the account credentials. Only present if AuthenticationMethod = Certificate. Used for Cisco IPSec.
PromptForVPNPIN	Boolean. Whether to prompt for a PIN when connecting. Used for Cisco IPSec.

Wi-Fi Payload

The Wi-Fi payload is designated by the com.apple.wifi.managed PayloadType value. This describes version 0 of the PayloadVersion value. In addition to the settings common to all payload types, the payload defines the following keys.

Key	Value
SSID_STR	String. SSID of the Wi-Fi network to be used.
HIDDEN_NETWORK	Boolean. Besides SSID, the device uses information such as broadcast type and encryption type to differentiate a network. By default, it's assumed that all configured networks are open or broadcast. To specify a hidden network, you need to include a boolean for the key "HIDDEN_NETWORK".
EncryptionType	String. The possible values for "EncryptionType" are "WEP"; "WPA"; or "Any". "WPA" corresponds to WPA and WPA2 and applies to both encryption types. Make sure that these values exactly match the capabilities of the network access point. If you're unsure about the encryption type, or would prefer that it applies to all encryption types, use the value "Any".
Password	String, optional. The absence of a password doesn't prevent the network from being added to the list of known networks. The user is eventually prompted to provide the password when connecting to that network.

For 802.1X enterprise networks, the EAP Client Configuration Dictionary must be provided.

EAPClientConfiguration Dictionary

In addition to the standard encryption types, it's possible to specify an enterprise profile for a given network via the "EAPClientConfiguration" key. If present, its value is a dictionary with the following keys.

Key	Value
UserName	String, optional. Unless you know the exact user name, this property won't appear in an imported configuration. Users can enter this information when they authenticate.
AcceptEAPTypes	Array of integer values. These EAP types are accepted: 13 = TLS 17 = LEAP 21 = TTLS 25 = PEAP 43 = EAP-FAST
PayloadCertificateAnchorUUID	Array of strings, optional. Identifies the certificates to be trusted for this authentication. Each entry must contain the UUID of a certificate payload. Use this key to prevent the device from asking the user if the listed certificates are trusted. Dynamic trust (the certificate dialogue) is disabled if this property is specified, unless TLSAllowTrustExceptions is also specified with the value true.
TLSTrustedServerNames	Array of string values, optional. This is the list of server certificate common names that will be accepted. You can use wildcards to specify the name, such as wpa.*.example.com. If a server presents a certificate that isn't in this list, it won't be trusted. Used alone or in combination with TLSTrustedCertificates, the property allows someone to carefully craft which certificates to trust for the given network, and avoid dynamically trusted certificates. Dynamic trust (the certificate dialogue) is disabled if this property is specified, unless TLSAllowTrustExceptions is also specified with the value true.
TLSAllowTrustExceptions	Boolean, optional. Allows/disallows a dynamic trust decision by the user. The dynamic trust is the certificate dialogue that appears when a certificate isn't trusted. If this is false, the authentication fails if the certificate isn't already trusted. See PayloadCertificateAnchorUUID and TLSTrustedNames above. The default value of this property is true unless either PayloadCertificateAnchorUUID or TLSTrustedServerNames is supplied, in which case the default value is false.

Key	Value
TTLSTLSInnerAuthentication	String, optional. This is the inner authentication used by the TTLS module. The default value is "MSCHAPv2". Possible values are "PAP", "CHAP", "MSCHAP", and "MSCHAPv2".
OuterIdentity	String, optional. This key is only relevant to TTLS, PEAP, and EAP-FAST. This allows the user to hide his or her identity. The user's actual name appears only inside the encrypted tunnel. For example, it could be set to "anonymous" or "anon", or "anon@mycompany.net". It can increase security because an attacker can't see the authenticating user's name in the clear.

EAP-Fast Support

The EAP-FAST module uses the following properties in the EAPClientConfiguration dictionary.

Key	Value
EAPFASTUsePAC	Boolean, optional.
EAPFASTProvisionPAC	Boolean, optional.
EAPFASTProvisionPACAnonymously	Boolean, optional.

These keys are hierarchical in nature: if EAPFASTUsePAC is false, the other two properties aren't consulted. Similarly, if EAPFASTProvisionPAC is false, EAPFASTProvisionPACAnonymously isn't consulted.

If EAPFASTUsePAC is false, authentication proceeds much like PEAP or TTLS: the server proves its identity using a certificate each time.

If EAPFASTUsePAC is true, then an existing PAC is used if it's present. The only way to get a PAC on the device currently is to allow PAC provisioning. So, you need to enable EAPFASTProvisionPAC, and if desired, EAPFASTProvisionPACAnonymously. EAPFASTProvisionPACAnonymously has a security weakness: it doesn't authenticate the server so connections are vulnerable to a man-in-the-middle attack.

Certificates

As with VPN configurations, it's possible to associate a certificate identity configuration with a Wi-Fi configuration. This is useful when defining credentials for a secure enterprise network. To associate an identity, specify its payload UUID via the "PayloadCertificateUUID" key.

Key	Value
PayloadCertificateUUID	String. UUID of the certificate payload to use for the identity credential.

Sample Configuration Profiles

This section includes sample profiles that illustrate the over-the-air enrollment and configuration phases. These are excerpts and your requirements will vary from the examples. For syntax assistance, see the details provided earlier in this appendix. For a description of each phase, see “Over-the-Air Enrollment and Configuration” on page 22.

Sample Phase 1 Server Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple Inc//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://
  www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>PayloadContent</key>
  <dict>
    <key>URL</key>
    <string>https://profilesserver.example.com/iphone</string>
    <key>DeviceAttributes</key>
    <array>
      <string>UDID</string>
      <string>IMEI</string>
      <string>ICCID</string>
      <string>VERSION</string>
      <string>PRODUCT</string>
    </array>
    <key>Challenge</key>
    <string>optional challenge</string>
    or
    <data>base64-encoded</data>
  </dict>
  <key>PayloadOrganization</key>
  <string>Example Inc.</string>
  <key>PayloadDisplayName</key>
  <string>Profile Service</string>
  <key>PayloadVersion</key>
  <integer>1</integer>
  <key>PayloadUUID</key>
  <string>fdb376e5-b5bb-4d8c-829e-e90865f990c9</string>
  <key>PayloadIdentifier</key>
  <string>com.example.mobileconfig.profile-service</string>
  <key>PayloadDescription</key>
  <string>Enter device into the Example Inc encrypted profile service</
  string>
  <key>PayloadType</key>
  <string>Profile Service</string>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Sample Phase 2 Device Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/
  DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>UDID</key>
  <string></string>
  <key>VERSION</key>
  <string>7A182</string>
  <key>MAC_ADDRESS_EN0</key>
  <string>00:00:00:00:00:00</string>
  <key>CHALLENGE</key>
  either:
    <string>String</string>
  or:
    <data>"base64 encoded data"</data>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Sample Phase 3 Server Response With SCEP Specifications

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple Inc//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://
  www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
  <dict>
    <key>PayloadVersion</key>
    <integer>1</integer>
    <key>PayloadUUID</key>
    <string>Ignored</string>
    <key>PayloadType</key>
    <string>Configuration</string>
    <key>PayloadIdentifier</key>
    <string>Ignored</string>
    <key>PayloadContent</key>
    <array>
      <dict>
        <key>PayloadContent</key>
        <dict>
          <key>URL</key>
          <string>https://scep.example.com/scep</string>
          <key>Name</key>
          <string>EnrollmentCAInstance</string>
          <key>Subject</key>
          <array>
            <array>
```

```

        <array>
            <string>0</string>
            <string>Example, Inc.</string>
        </array>
    </array>
    <array>
        <array>
            <string>CN</string>
            <string>User Device Cert</string>
        </array>
    </array>
    <key>Challenge</key>
    <string>...</string>
    <key>Keysize</key>
    <integer>1024</integer>
    <key>Key Type</key>
    <string>RSA</string>
    <key>Key Usage</key>
    <integer>5</integer>
</dict>
<key>PayloadDescription</key>
<string>Provides device encryption identity</string>
<key>PayloadUUID</key>
<string>fd8a6b9e-0fed-406f-9571-8ec98722b713</string>
<key>PayloadType</key>
<string>com.apple.security.scep</string>
<key>PayloadDisplayName</key>
<string>Encryption Identity</string>
<key>PayloadVersion</key>
<integer>1</integer>
<key>PayloadOrganization</key>
<string>Example, Inc.</string>
<key>PayloadIdentifier</key>
<string>com.example.profileservice.scep</string>
</dict>
</array>
</dict>
</plist>

```

Sample Phase 4 Device Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/
  DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>UDID</key>
  <string></string>
  <key>VERSION</key>
  <string>7A182</string>
  <key>MAC_ADDRESS_EN0</key>
  <string>00:00:00:00:00:00</string>
</dict>
</plist>
```

This appendix provides sample scripts for iPhone OS deployment tasks.

The scripts in this section should be modified to fit your needs and configurations.

Sample C# Script for iPhone Configuration Utility

This sample script demonstrates creating configuration files using iPhone Configuration Utility for Windows.

```
using System;
using Com.Apple.iPCUScripting;

public class TestScript : IScript
{
    private IApplication _host;

    public TestScript()
    {
    }

    public void main(IApplication inHost)
    {
        _host = inHost;

        string msg = string.Format("# of config profiles : {0}",
            _host.ConfigurationProfiles.Count);
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        IConfigurationProfile profile = _host.AddConfigurationProfile();
        profile.Name = "Profile Via Script";
        profile.Identifier = "com.example.configviascript";
        profile.Organization = "Example Org";
        profile.Description = "This is a configuration profile created via the
            new scripting feature in iPCU";

        // passcode
        IPasscodePayload passcodePayload = profile.AddPasscodePayload();
        passcodePayload.PasscodeRequired = true;
    }
}
```



```

passcodePayload.AllowSimple = true;

// restrictions
IRestrictionsPayload restrictionsPayload =
profile.AddRestrictionsPayload();
restrictionsPayload.AllowYouTube = false;

// wi-fi
IWiFiPayload wifiPayload = profile.AddWiFiPayload();
wifiPayload.ServiceSetIdentifier = "Example Wi-Fi";
wifiPayload.EncryptionType = WirelessEncryptionType.WPA;
wifiPayload.Password = "password";

wifiPayload = profile.AddWiFiPayload();
profile.RemoveWiFiPayload(wifiPayload);

// vpn
IVPNPayload vpnPayload = profile.AddVPNPayload();
vpnPayload.ConnectionName = "Example VPN Connection";

vpnPayload = profile.AddVPNPayload();
profile.RemoveVPNPayload(vpnPayload);

// email
IEmailPayload emailPayload = profile.AddEmailPayload();
emailPayload.AccountDescription = "Email Account 1 Via Scripting";

emailPayload = profile.AddEmailPayload();
emailPayload.AccountDescription = "Email Account 2 Via Scripting";

// exchange
IExchangePayload exchangePayload = profile.AddExchangePayload();
exchangePayload.AccountName = "ExchangePayloadAccount";

// ldap
ILDAPPayload ldapPayload = profile.AddLDAPPayload();
ldapPayload.Description = "LDAP Account 1 Via Scripting";

ldapPayload = profile.AddLDAPPayload();
ldapPayload.Description = "LDAP Account 2 Via Scripting";

// webclip
IWebClipPayload wcPayload = profile.AddWebClipPayload();
wcPayload.Label = "Web Clip 1 Via Scripting";

wcPayload = profile.AddWebClipPayload();
wcPayload.Label = "Web Clip 2 Via Scripting";

}
}

```

Sample AppleScript for iPhone Configuration Utility

This sample script demonstrates creating configuration files using iPhone Configuration Utility for Mac OS X.

```
tell application "iPhone Configuration Utility"
  log (count of every configuration profile)
  set theProfile to make new configuration profile with properties
    {displayed name:"Profile Via Script", profile
    identifier:"com.example.configviascript", organization:"Example Org.",
    account description:"This is a configuration profile created via
    AppleScript"}
  tell theProfile
    make new passcode payload with properties {passcode required:true,
    simple value allowed:true}
    make new restrictions payload with properties {YouTube allowed:false}
    make new WiFi payload with properties {service set identifier:"Example
    Wi-Fi", security type:WPA, password:"password"}
    set theWiFiPayload to make new WiFi payload
    delete theWiFiPayload
    make new VPN payload with properties {connection name:"Example VPN
    Connection"}
    set theVPNPayload to make new VPN payload
    delete theVPNPayload
    make new email payload with properties {account description:"Email
    Account 1 Via Scripting"}
    make new email payload with properties {account description:"Email
    Account 2 Via Scripting"}
    make new Exchange ActiveSync payload with properties {account
    name:"ExchangePayloadAccount"}
    make new LDAP payload with properties {account description:"LDAP
    Account 1 Via Scripting"}
    make new LDAP payload with properties {account description:"LDAP
    Account 2 Via Scripting"}
    make new web clip payload with properties {label:"Web Clip Account 1
    Via Scripting"}
    make new web clip payload with properties {label:"Web Clip Account 2
    Via Scripting"}
  end tell
end tell
```