Notarisation and the macOS 10.9 SDK



This thread has been locked by a moderator.



1.3k

The notary service requires that all Mach-O images be linked against the macOS 10.9 SDK or later. This isn't an arbitrary limitation. The hardened runtime, another notarisation requirement, relies on code signing features that were introduced along with macOS 10.9 and it uses the SDK version to check for their presence. Specifically, it checks the SDK version using the sdk field in the LC_BUILD_VERSION Mach-O load command (or the older LC_VERSION_MIN_MACOSX command).

The best way to meet this requirement is to rebuild your code with modern tools. However, in some cases that's not possible. Imagine if your app relies on the closed source libDodo.dylib library. That library's vendor went out of business 10 years ago, and so the library hasn't been updated since then. Indeed, the library was linked against the macOS 10.6 SDK. What can you do?

The first thing to do is come up with a medium-term plan for breaking your dependency on libDodo.dylib. Relying on an unmaintained library is not something that's sustainable in the long term. The history of the Mac is one of architecture transitions — 68K to PowerPC to Intel, 32- to 64-bit, and so on — and this unmaintained library will make it much harder to deal with the next transition.

IMPORTANT I wrote the above prior to the announcement of the latest Apple architecture transition, Apple silicon. When you update your product to a universal binary, you might as well fix this problem on the Intel side as well. Do not delay that any further: While Apple silicon Macs are currently able to run Intel code using Rosetta 2, that's not something you want to rely on in the long term. Heed this advice from About the **Rosetta Translation Environment:**

Rosetta is meant to ease the transition to Apple silicon, giving you time to create a universal binary for your app. It is not a substitute for creating a native version of your app.

But what about the short term? Historically I wasn't able to offer any help on that front, but this has changed recently. Xcode 11 ships with a command-line tool, vtool, that can change the LC_BUILD_VERSION and LC_VERSION_MIN_MACOSX commands in a Mach-O. You can use this to change the sdk field of these commands, and thus make your Mach-O image 'compatible' with notarisation and the hardened runtime.

Before doing this, consider these caveats:

- Any given Mach-O image has only a limited amount of space for load commands. When you use vtool to set or modify the SDK version, the Mach-O could run out of load command space. The tool will fail cleanly in this case but, if it that happens, this technique simply won't
- Changing a Mach-O image's load commands will break the seal on its code signature. If the image is signed, remove the signature before doing that. To do this run codesign with the --remove-signature argument. You must then re-sign the library as part of your normal development and distribution process.
- Remember that a Mach-O image might contain multiple architectures. All of the tools discussed here have an option to work with a specific architecture (usually -arch or --architecture). Keep in mind, however, that macOS 10.7 and later do not run on 32-bit Macs, so if your deployment target is 10.7 or later then it's safe to drop any 32-bit code. If you're dealing with a Mach-O image that includes 32-bit Intel code, or indeed PowerPC code, make your life simpler by removing it from the image. Use lipo for this; see its man page for details.
- It's possible that changing a Mach-O image's SDK version could break something. Indeed, many system components use the main executable's SDK version as part of their backwards compatibility story. If you change a main executable's SDK version, you might run into hard-to-debug compatibility problems. Test such a change extensively.
- It's also possible, but much less likely, that changing the SDK version of a non-main executable Mach-O image might break something. Again, this is something you should test extensively.

This list of caveats should make it clear that this is a technique of last resort. I strongly recommend that you build your code with modern tools, and work with your vendors to ensure that they do the same. Only use this technique as part of a short-term compatibility measure while you implement a proper solution in the medium term.

For more details on vtool, read its man page. Also familiarise yourself with otool, and specifically the -l option which dumps a Mach-O image's load commands. Read its man page for details.

Share and Enjoy

Quinn "The Eskimo!" @ Developer Technical Support @ Apple let myEmail = "eskimo" + "1" + "@" + "apple.com"

Revision history:

- 2020-09-11 First posted.
- 2022-05-09 Updated with a note about Apple silicon.

Notarization

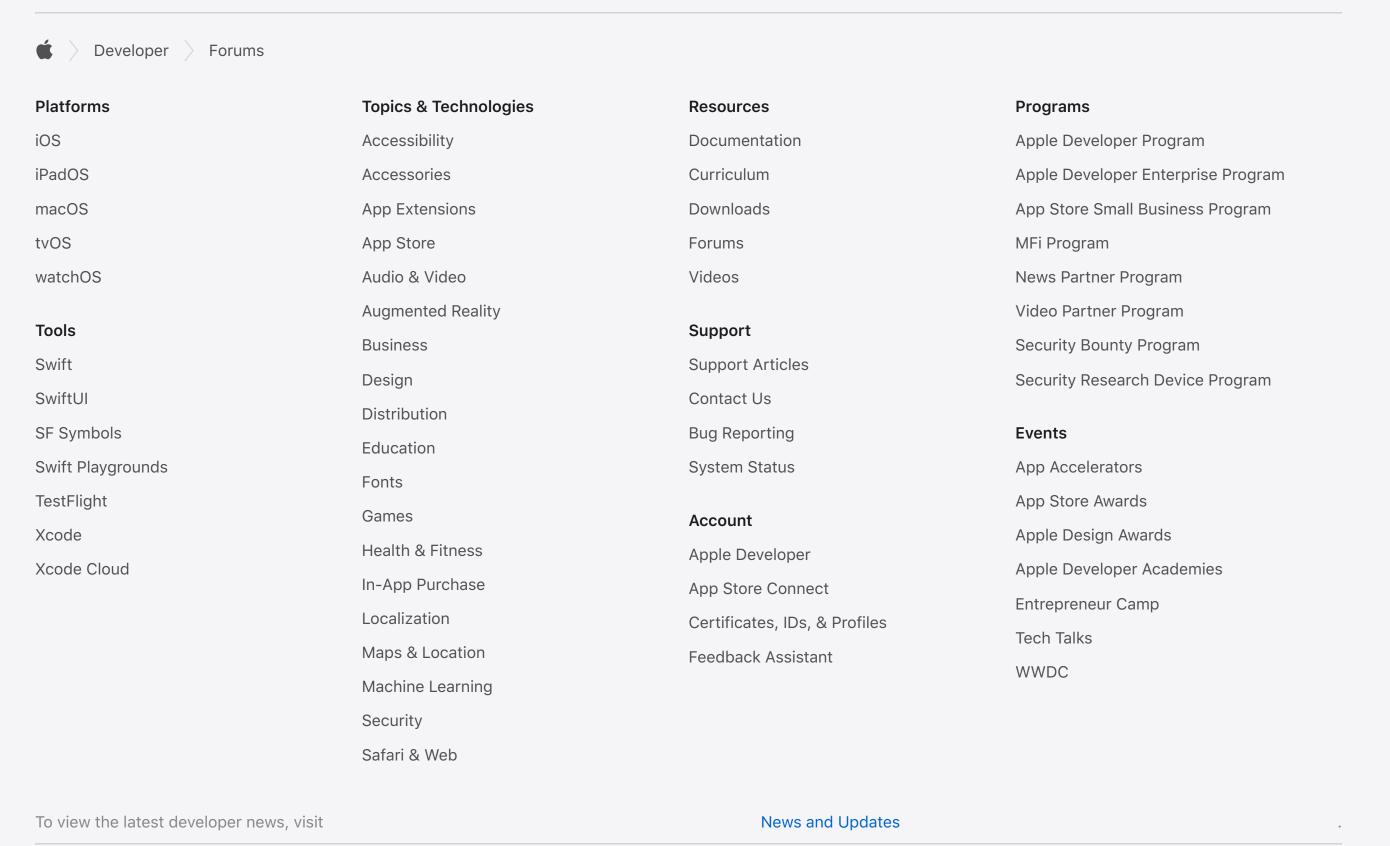
Add a Comment

Posted 2 years ago by (2) eskimo (1)





This site contains user submitted content, comments and opinions and is for informational purposes only. Apple disclaims any and all liability for the acts, omissions and conduct of any third parties in connection with or related to your use of the site. All postings and use of the content on this site are subject to the Apple Developer Forums Participation Agreement.



License Agreements