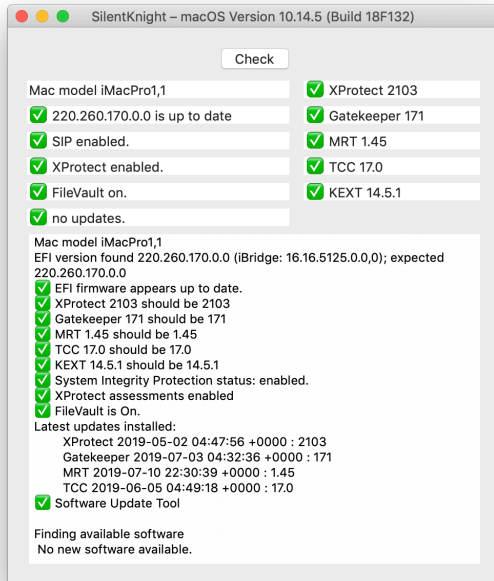


→ [Start](#)

# Start

SilentKnight checks your Mac's key security systems to ensure they're up to date and enabled. This reference explains each item shown in its window.



→ [Check](#)

→ [Mac model](#)

→ [Firmware](#)

→ [SIP & Security](#)

→ [XProtect](#)

→ [FileVault](#)

→ [Updates](#)

→ [Report](#)

→ [XProtect](#)

→ [Gatekeeper](#)

→ [MRT](#)

→ [TCC](#)

→ [KEXT](#)

→ [Install all updates](#)

→ [Disable softwareupdate](#)






→ [Install Named Update...](#)

→ [Download not install](#)

# Check

When you first open SilentKnight, it runs its standard checks and completes the result boxes. Click on the **Check** button, or use the **Check** command in the **File** menu, to repeat those checks and generate a new report.

SilentKnight connects to my GitHub server and downloads the current firmware version for this model, then connects to obtain the current list of security data versions. The app checks those versions found on your Mac, compares them, and displays the results.

Those considered to be up to date are prefaced by the emoji  or  to indicate a 'pass'. Those considered to merit further checking or action on your part are prefaced by . Those which appear to be out of date or worth attending to are prefaced by . Items updated in the last 24 hours are shown with a  by them.

If you haven't disabled the softwareupdate feature, the app also connects to Apple's update servers and asks them whether there are security or system updates available for your Mac. This takes longer to complete: while waiting for the result, a circular busy spinner is displayed next to the Updates box. If there are updates available, the **Install all updates** button next to the spinner is shown, so you can decide whether to download and install them. If you only want to install some of the updates, use the **Install Named Updates...** command in the **File** menu to open a separate **Updater** window.

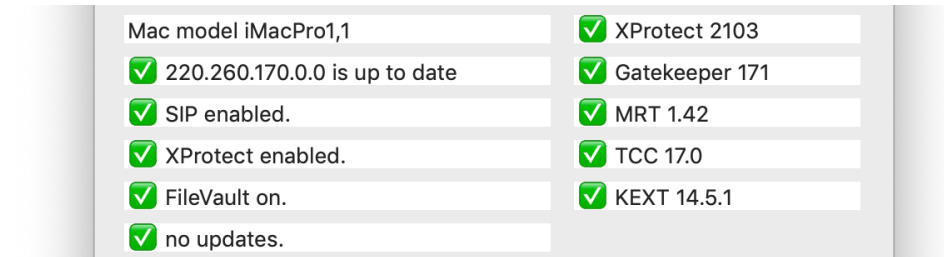
→ [Disable softwareupdate](#)

→ [Install all updates](#)

→ [Install Named Update...](#)

→ [Download not install](#)

# Mac model



This displays the specific model of Mac using a standard code, in which *type* of Mac is given first, e.g. MacBookPro, then two digits separated by a comma to identify the *series* and specific *model*, e.g. 10,2. Use these when referring to your Mac so that others can know exactly which it is.

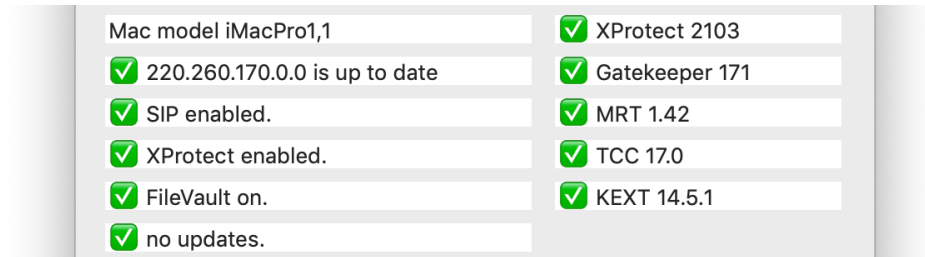
This information is obtained using:

```
let platformExpert = IOServiceGetMatchingService(kIOMasterPortDefault, IOServiceMatching("IOPlatformExpertDevice"))
let modelAsCFString = IORegistryEntryCreateCFProperty(platformExpert, "model" as CFString, kCFAllocatorDefault, 0)
```


It's used to look up the expected firmware version, so if an error occurs when obtaining the Mac model, the firmware version given is almost certainly incorrect too.

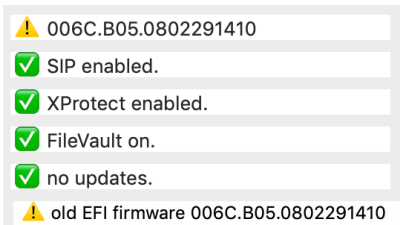
→ [Firmware](#)

# Firmware



SilentKnight looks up the firmware version, and compares it with that believed to be current for supported versions of macOS (Mojave, Catalina, Big Sur). If the version found is older than that expected, you will be warned. If your Mac is running beta software, its firmware may have a different version.

Macs running High Sierra and earlier haven't had firmware updates for some time, and are now left running older versions, which can't be checked against current release versions. Older systems, and some Mac Pro models, still use a different version numbering system. SilentKnight can't determine whether those older versions are the latest available, so shows the result with a  warning triangle, so that you can check the version manually:

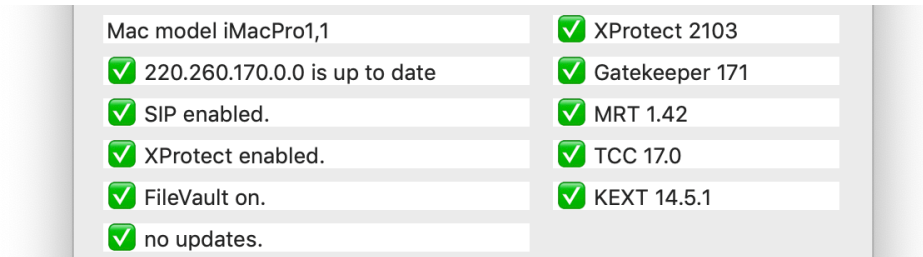


This information is obtained using

```
let theEntry = IORegistryEntryFromPath(0, "IODeviceTree:/rom")
let efiAsCFString = IORegistryEntryCreateCFProperty(theEntry, "version" as CFString, kCFAllocatorDefault, 0)
```

[→ SIP & Platform Security](#)

# SIP & Platform Security



System Integrity Protection or SIP ensures that nothing can tamper with your Mac's system files, and now extends to all the bundled apps in macOS and more besides. Although sometimes it can be helpful to disable SIP, you should never run a Mac for any longer than is essential with SIP turned off.

If SIP is turned off, turn it back on by restarting your Mac in Recovery mode holding Command-R, opening Terminal there and typing in the command

```
csrutil enable; reboot
```

When you press Return, your Mac will then restart in regular mode again with SIP turned back on.

To check SIP, SilentKnight runs the shell command

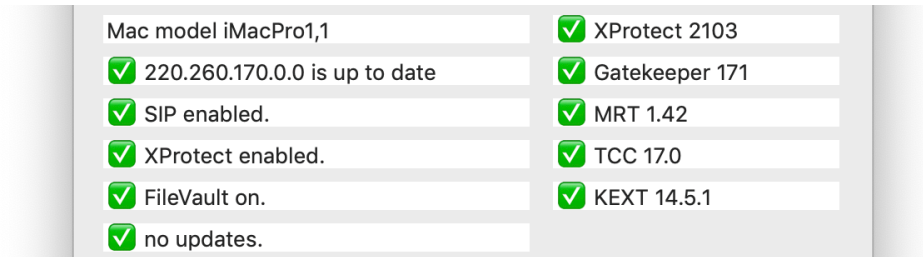
```
csrutil status
```

In Big Sur, this also checks and reports whether the Sealed System Volume (SSV) is correctly sealed.

Apple Silicon Macs have several additional protections in their Platform Security as well as SIP and the SSV. To evaluate those, SilentKnight checks all that are available, and summarises results in the box normally used for SIP. Full details of each security setting are then given in the text box at the bottom of the window.

→ [XProtect](#)

# XProtect



XProtect is responsible for checking apps and some other files for tell-tale signatures indicating that they are malicious. It should always be enabled: if it's reported in its box at the left to be disabled, contact Apple support as a matter of urgency, as your Mac may have already been attacked by malware. Apple infrequently updates its signature and malware definitions using a pushed security update.

To determine the current version of XProtect data files installed, SilentKnight obtains the version number of `/System/Library/CoreServices/XProtect.bundle` (in 10.15 and later, `/Library/Apple/System/Library/CoreServices/XProtect.bundle`).

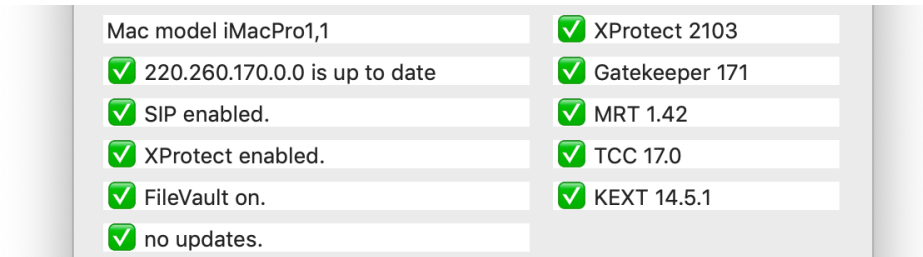
When updated, the new data takes immediate effect. You don't need to restart your Mac.

To check that XProtect blacklist protection is enabled, it runs the shell command `spctl --status` which should always return that assessments are enabled.

→ [FileVault](#)

→ [Start](#)

# FileVault



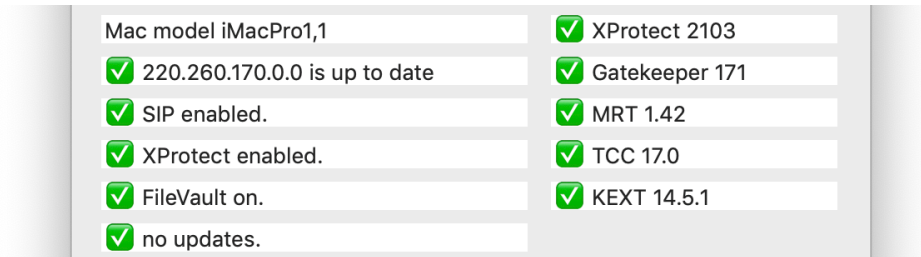
FileVault protects the contents of disks by encrypting them. Internal storage of Macs equipped with T2 chips are always encrypted, although their default encryption doesn't use your password. If there's any risk that someone else could gain access to private or sensitive data on your Mac, you should turn FileVault on. This is an option which you control in the **Security & Privacy** pane of System Preferences.

To check whether FileVault disk encryption is turned on, SilentKnight runs the shell command `fdsetup status`

This only applies to the internal storage, although external drives can also be encrypted using FileVault when you wish to protect them.

→ [Updates](#)

# Updates



When SilentKnight starts up, and when you click the **Check** button, it connects to Apple's servers and asks them for a list of all system and security updates available for your Mac, using the following command:

```
softwareupdate -l --include-config-data
```

or, in El Capitan,

```
softwareupdate -l
```

This doesn't require you to authenticate, even in El Capitan, and should still work when automatic updates are disabled. When updates are available, this in turn displays the **Install all updates** button, allowing you to download and install them when you wish. If you only want to install some of the updates, use the **Install Named Updates...** command in the **File** menu to open a separate **Updater** window.

You can disable this softwareupdate check if you wish.

→ [Gatekeeper](#)

→ [Install all updates](#)

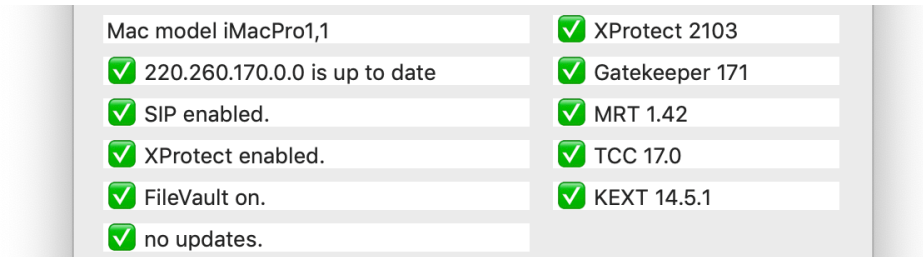
→ [Disable softwareupdate](#)

→ [Install Named Update...](#)

→ [Download not install](#)



# Gatekeeper



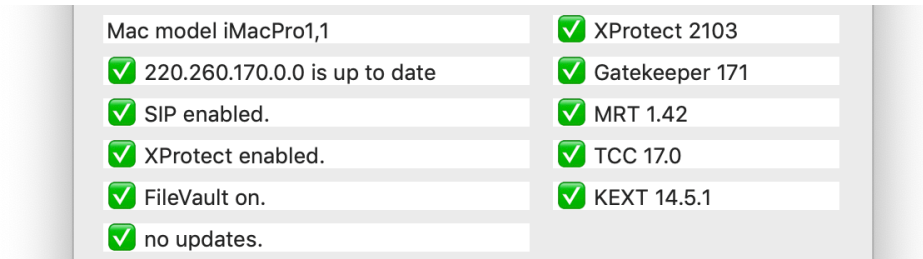
Gatekeeper data files include lists of revoked developer security certificates and other vital information which is used when macOS checks the authenticity of apps and some other items. This is normally performed when the app or item is being run for the first time after being downloaded from the Internet and put into quarantine, but can also be run on other occasions.

These data files are stored at `/private/var/db/gkopaque.bundle`, and it's that bundle's version number which SilentKnight checks and displays. However, since the summer of 2019, those databases appear unused and macOS now performs online checks rather than using them. Some Macs may thus leave these databases well out of date when running Big Sur.

Catalina and Big Sur have additional data stored at `/private/var/db/gke.bundle` (which used to be tiny), so in 10.15 and later the version of that bundle is given after the number for the main `gkopaque.bundle`, e.g. **181, 8.0**. If either is out of date in Catalina or Big Sur, a warning results.

When updated, the new data takes immediate effect. You don't need to restart your Mac.

# MRT



If the system detects that malware is present, it calls on the Malware Removal Tool MRT to do the job. Although this hasn't been updated very often over the last year or so, it remains a central part of macOS system security, and Apple does still maintain it.

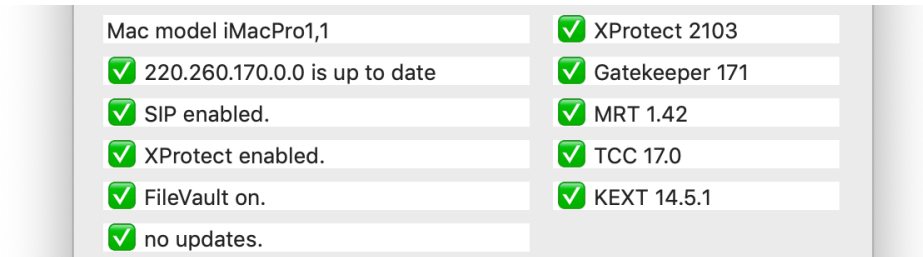
The app's data are contained within the app at /System/Library/CoreServices/MRT.app (in 10.15 and later /Library/Apple/System/Library/CoreServices/MRT.app), and the version given here is that of that app.

When updated, MRT may be run automatically to check for any malware which needs to be removed. As MRT is normally only run after starting up, you may prefer to restart after updating, to ensure that the new version scans your Mac promptly. It's also possible to run MRT manually, but that doesn't appear as reliable as restarting.

→ [TCC](#)

→ [Start](#)

# TCC



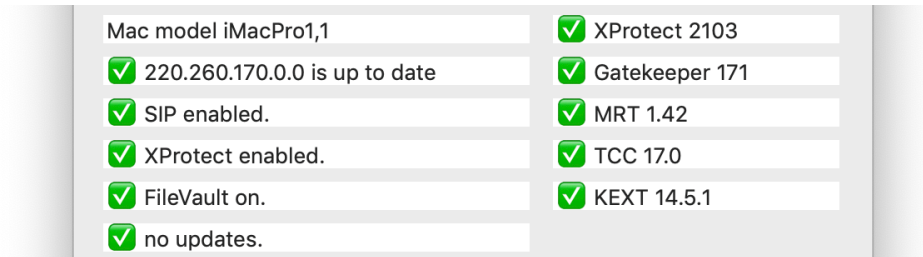
macOS Mojave introduced new protection for private data in Transparency Consent and Control or TCC. That uses private data which Apple periodically changes using its pushed update service to replace `/System/Library/Sandbox/TCC_Compatibility.bundle` (in 10.15 and later `/Library/Apple/Library/Bundles/TCC_Compatibility.bundle`).

SilentKnight shows the version number of that bundle. This differs considerably between Mojave and Catalina/Big Sur.

When updated, the new data takes immediate effect. You don't need to restart your Mac.

→ [KEXT](#)

# KEXT



macOS uses a kernel extension exclude list to prevent some old and conflicting kernel extensions from being loaded. This is obtained from that extension, at /System/Library/Extensions/AppleKextExcludeList.kext, or in Catalina/Big Sur at /Library/Apple/System/Library/Extensions/AppleKextExcludeList.kext.

When updated, the new data is used when you next start your Mac up.

- [Install all updates](#)
- [Download not install](#)
- [Install Named Update...](#)
- [Disable softwareupdate](#)

# Install all updates



The **Install all updates** button only appears when SilentKnight has discovered that there are updates available for your Mac, although you can always force them to be downloaded and installed using the menu command. When you click on this button, the app runs the command:

```
softwareupdate -ia --include-config-data
```

or, in El Capitan,

```
sudo softwareupdate -ia
```

If you are running El Capitan, you need to authenticate before this command can be run, but that is not required in Sierra or later. This tries to connect to Apple's servers, and downloads and installs all pending updates for you.

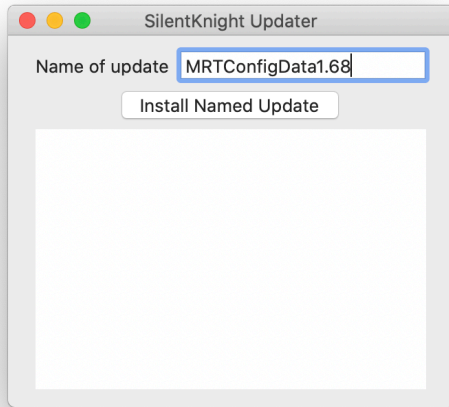
⚠ This automatically installs *all* pending system and security updates, whether you want them or not. When large updates are available, it may take several hours to complete, during which SilentKnight will display a 'busy spinner' to indicate that it is still busy. Use the **Install Named Update...** command in the **File** menu to download and install individual updates instead.

When updates have been installed, SilentKnight runs through its checks again and refreshes version numbers shown, so you can check that they have been installed correctly.

- [Install Named Update...](#)
- [Download not install](#)
- [Disable softwareupdate](#)
- [Report](#)

# Install named update

The **Install Named Update...** command in the **File** menu opens SilentKnight's Updater window, in which you can install as many individual updates as you wish.



When SilentKnight checks for updates, it shows the list of available updates in the main scrolling text view of the main window. For each update available, this normally lists the name of that update (without any embedded spaces) in the first of a pair of lines. Select that name and copy it from that window. Then paste it into the text box at the top of the SilentKnight **Updater** window. Click on the **Install Named Update** button to download and install it. Repeat this procedure for each update you wish to install.

If the command returns an error, it's most probable that you gave the wrong name. Try copying and pasting a different part of the listing from the main window until it works. Closing the Updater window doesn't quit the app.

When you click on this button, the app runs the command:

```
softwareupdate -i --include-config-data updatename
```

or, in El Capitan,

```
sudo softwareupdate -i updatename
```

# Disable softwareupdate

macOS High Sierra and Mojave Security Update 2020-003, and Catalina 10.15.5, changed the way that Software Update works. This prevents you from turning off the red badge which indicates that an unwanted update is waiting to be downloaded and installed. It's possible to alter this, but when you next access Software Update, the red badge will reappear. To ensure that this doesn't happen when using SilentKnight, there is an option which stops SilentKnight from checking Apple's update servers for available updates.

To disable checking for available updates, select the **Check Updates** item in the **SilentKnight** menu (where you'd expect **Preferences** to be). That menu command will then change to read **Don't Check Updates**. When you next open SilentKnight, the softwareupdate check won't be run. You can also set that in SilentKnight's preferences file by entering the following command:

```
defaults write co.eclecticlight.SilentKnight noCheckSWU true
```

To enable softwareupdate checks again, simple select the **Don't Check Updates** command. It will change back to **Check Updates**, and when you next click on the **Check** button or open SilentKnight, the normal softwareupdate check will be run. You can also use the command


```
defaults write co.eclecticlight.SilentKnight noCheckSWU false
```

→ [Report](#)

# Download not install

By default, SilentKnight both *downloads* and *installs* updates. There are occasions when you may prefer only to download the update for the time being, and decide whether to install it later. For example, a bug in MRT version 1.68 caused problems on many Macs. If you wish to be cautious, you could just download future updates to MRT then, after a couple of days, if the latest update appears to be problem-free, you could install it.

To disable automatic installation, select the **Install Updates** command in the **SilentKnight** menu. It will then become unticked and show the words **Download Updates**. Select those again to turn automatic installation back on.

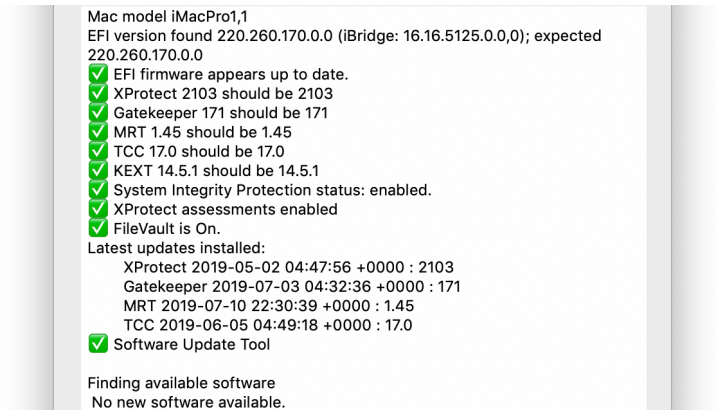
To remind you that updates are only being downloaded, when installation is disabled a  warning triangle is displayed in SilentKnight's windows, and all menu commands and buttons which normally read **Install** ... are changed to read **Download** ... instead.

Downloaded updates are saved in the /Library/Updates folder, which is automatically opened for you after downloading is complete. Apple's documentation (from 2012) warns that those Installer packages "are not designed to be installed by double-clicking the packages in that directory: always use [softwareupdate] --install or the App Store to actually perform the install." However, in Mojave and later that doesn't appear necessary. Downloading can also result in spurious errors being reported when the update is in fact perfectly good.

→ [Install named update](#)



# Report



In addition to displaying brief information in the boxes above, SilentKnight also provides more in the scrolling text area in the lower part of its window. This may include errors encountered when trying to obtain some of those values.

It also lists the latest dates of installation of security data files, which are derived from that Mac's install history at `/Library/Receipts/InstallHistory.plist`. Those are checked again after the installation of any updates, and should confirm that the update has been correctly received and installed. The emoji 📌 is shown by new versions for 24 hours.

Select all and copy the contents of the report to paste in as plain or rich text, or use the **Export...** command to save this to a file in plain text. Use ⌘+ and ⌘- to enlarge or shrink the text size as you wish.