

Leveraging DEPNotify and jamf Pro for Device Deployment

Or: How I learned to stop imaging and use DEP



John Mahlman IV
Network Systems Administrator
The University of the Arts, Philadelphia
@jmahlman (slack, git, jamfnation)
<https://yearofthegeek.net>
This presentation: <https://tinyurl.com/jmahlman-depnotify>

Just a bit about me. I'm a "Network Systems Administrator" at The University of the Arts in Philadelphia, I've been there since December 2015.

I am jmahlman on the various platforms. I have a twitter but it's a personal account and I don't really share that out too often.


And my little blog/website is there, yearfothegeek.net. I don't post often but it's basically where I go to put my processes up for future reference and hopefully to help people out. I actually decided to do this presentation because I wrote a post about this process and started to get questions from people so I figured presenting on it would be good!

C This presentation can also be downloaded at the following link.

The University of the Arts

At a glance

- Approximately **1,800** students
- 6** Academic buildings in the heart of Philadelphia's arts district
- Over **200** lab computers in **20+** labs, **40** smart-classrooms, and several more "student-facing" machines on campus
- Offices, **faculty/staff**, Students (**BYOD**)
- Computers range from **2009-2017** models
- On-Prem jamf pro since **2012**
- Over **1,700** managed systems



As mentioned, I work for The University of the Arts in Philadelphia. Here are some stats at a glance.

C We have around 1800 students _C_ spread across 6 buildings in the heart of downtown Philadelphia. We're a majority Mac campus, only a handful of windows machines...so

C We have over 200 lab machines in a little over 20 labs, 40 smart-classrooms which are single systems hooked up to projectors and sound and a few other student facing systems such as studios and production suites.

C We also manage office systems, faculty and staff laptops which are university provided, and finally student BYOD systems. We only supply software to students via self service, we don't do much else with those.

C We have a lot of variation in systems...2009-2017 models are in use with operating systems from 10.9 to 10.13.

C We've had on-prem jamf pro since 2012 _C_ with over 1700 systems at any time

in there.

For the purpose of this presentation we're going to focus only on _C_ faculty and staff laptops.

Let's go back in time a few years..er..months...

Hop in, plenty of time to explain!



So, let's go back in time a little bit... _C_

Imaging...
(Not too long ago)

```
~$ sudo bless --netboot --nextonly --server bsdp://<some netboot server>  
~$ sudo shutdown -r now
```



Not too long ago..the imaging process looked like this...

C You can send out this command or something like it to a bunch of machines using ARD or jamf remote or a policy and your machine would boot to a netboot set that was on a server

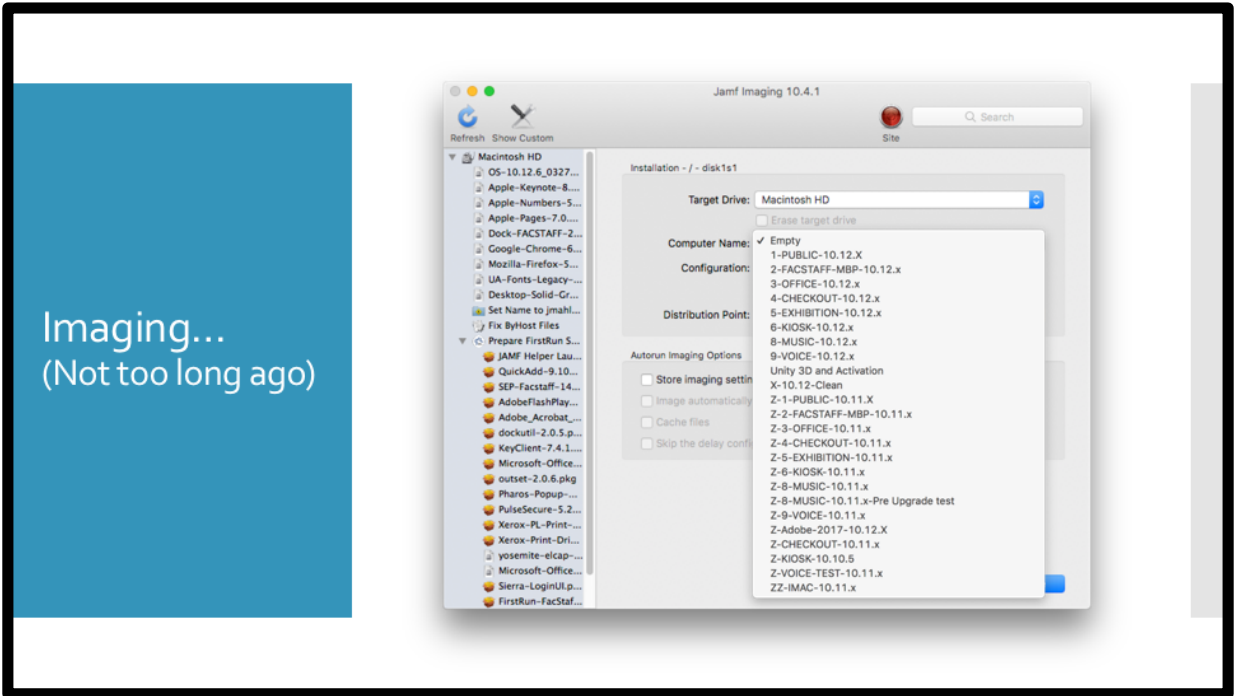
C then your imaging application (jamf imaging) would take over.

Imaging...
(Not too long ago)



Sit back and have a beer. And walk in the next day or whatever and your machines would be imaged.

We did this a lot actually, during summer maintenance we would scope a bunch of labs with our netboot policy, have autorun set and we didn't have to babysit anything. It also worked well for the faculty laptops...




Imaging would load the configuration based on the machine record or pre-stage, or our helpdesk manually chose one and it just worked.

And things were good.

And then *it* happened..

You all know what I'm talking about...

A circular inset image showing a mountain landscape with a lake and autumn foliage. The scene features a calm lake in the foreground reflecting the surrounding environment. The middle ground is dominated by a dense forest of trees with vibrant yellow and orange autumn leaves. In the background, rugged mountains with patches of snow or light-colored rock rise against a clear sky. The entire scene is framed within a white circular border.

And then...it happened. _C_ High Sierra....

High Sierra
macOS 10.13

“Apple doesn't recommend or support monolithic system imaging as an installation method, because the system image might not include model-specific information such as firmware updates.”

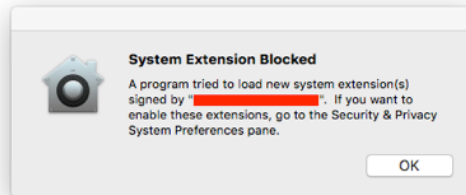
Apple, <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT208020> (Obtained 5/21/18)

Apple gave us this wonderful update.

But I mean, just because it's not recommended doesn't mean it wouldn't work..or..

High Sierra
macOS 10.13.4

User Approved Kernel Extension Loading (UAKEL, Ukulele)



AH, yeah...10.13.14 gave us UAKEL.

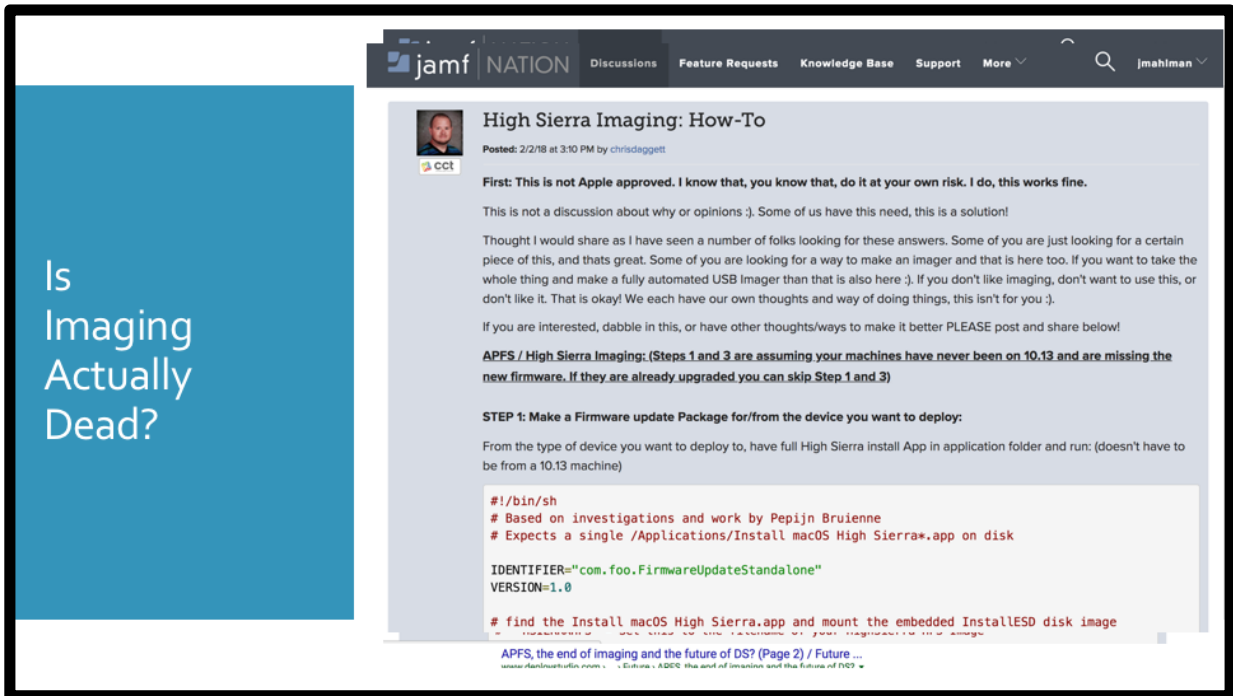
High Sierra
macOS 10.13.4

User Approved MDM (UAMDM)



And then UAMDM.

These essentially killed any automated imaging..so the question that's been asked for months now _C_



Is imaging actually dead?

Let's check google. _C_. Wow, that's a lot of stuff..let's click some of them.

Or buddy **Armin Briegel** _C_ Oh, yeah.. Okay, how about Jamf Nation _C_

Yeah..posts about people basically learning how to deploy again. _C_

So yeah..



So yeah, it's dead , Jim_C_

Mostly. Because let's be honest, it still works, but that may not last for long.. _C_

So, what are we going
to do?

-Me, 2017

What do?

-Also Me, 2017

- Option 1: Stay on 10.12
 - + Most of our software works fine on 10.12
 - + Our current workflow works fine
 - Security Updates will eventually stop
 - New Machines will come with 10.13
 - Some Apple software already updated to 10.13 only
- Option 2: In-Place Upgrade
 - + Quick process
 - + No more imaging at all on public systems
 - Computers will have leftover bits from software
 - Who knows if imaging will work post 10.13
- Option 3: In-place Upgrade then image in future
 - + Firmware is installed at upgrade
 - + Workflows are already good
 - Same issues as above
 - UAMDM will not automatically work
 - UAKEL will not work until we manually allow MDM (AV software, sound drivers, etc.)

Well, we looked at a bunch of options.

Our first option was to just stay on 10.12. **<READ LIST>** This would be fine for us in the short term but not in the long term at all. _C_

Our next option was to do an in-place upgrade. Apple gives us the tools, right? Let's use them...so the pros and cons again. **<READ LIST>** This one was looking good for us but we still didn't like those cons at all. _C_

Option 3 was sort of a hybrid solution and I'll be honest with you, this is the process we're using as a very quick stop-gap for our labs. Because again, imaging STILL works on 10.13..but we would run into the same issues again plus the UAMDM and UAKEL issues, unless you image to 10.13.3 then upgrade..but for a long term solution, that won't work.

Really, what are we
going to do?

-Also also Me, 2018

The Tools



Apple School
Manager
=
DEP



Jamf pro
+
DEP

Let's look at the tools we have.

We have Apple School manager _C_ which is just DEP for schools.

And we have jamf pro _C_ which works with DEP

Okay, great, now how to we put these together and make is simple and a nice user experience? Well..there are apps for that! And we took a look at two of them. _C_

The Tools



SplashBuddy

- + Beautiful/Informative UI
- + Lots of functionality
- + Allowed User Input
- Lots of setup involved
- More info than we need



DEPNotify

- + Highly Customizable UI
- + Really Simple Setup
- ~~No User Input~~
- + User Input!

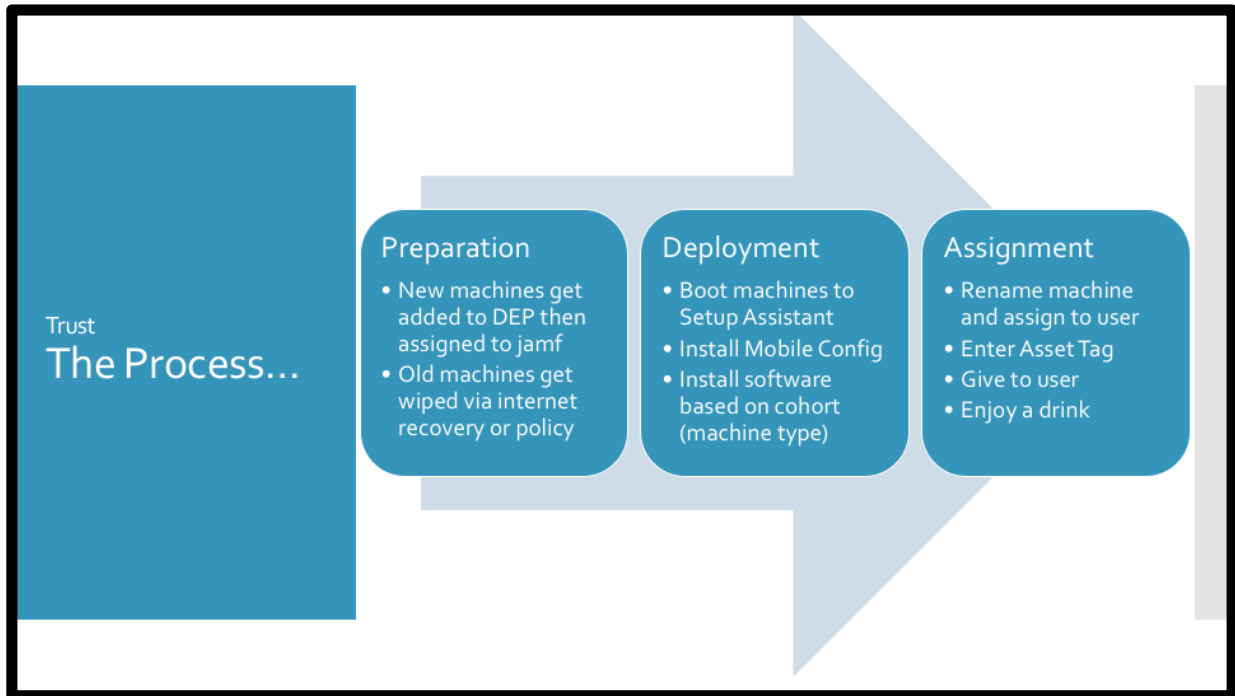
And then came Federico Deis (@fgd)

The first one was SplashBuddy and the other was the new kid `_C_` DEPNotify.

Splashbuddy was very enticing `_C_` Looking at the pros and cons **<READ LIST>**

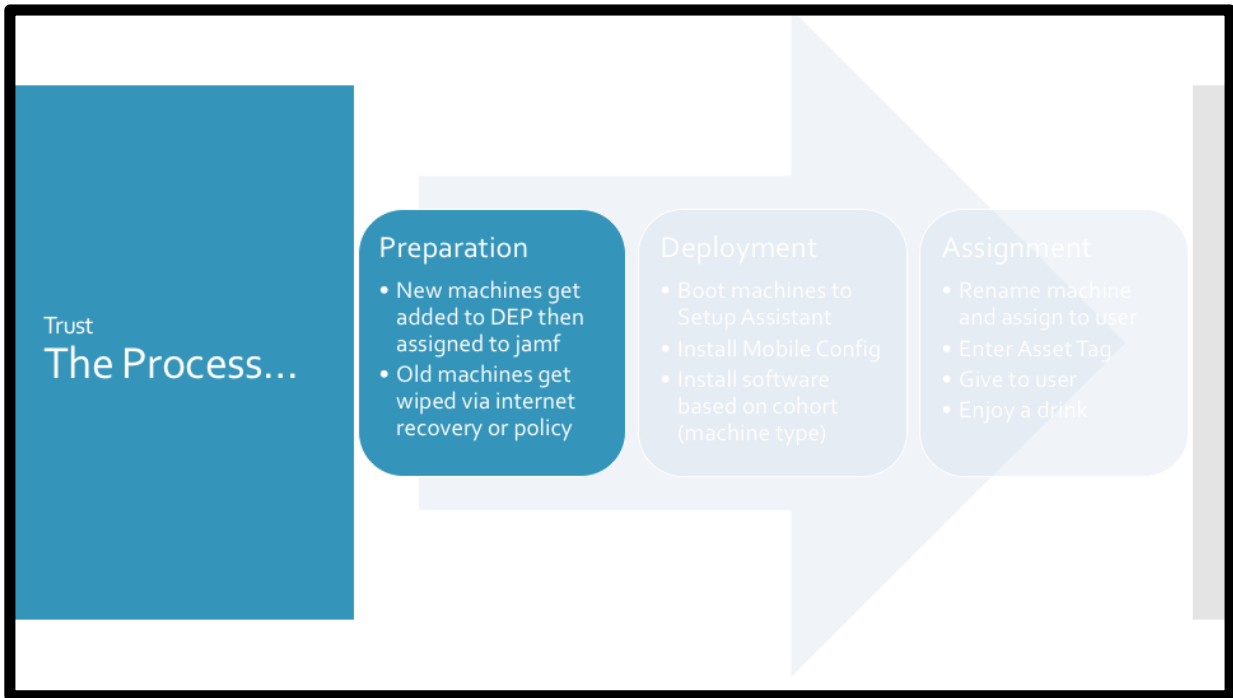
`_C_` And now DEPnotify. **<READ LIST>** Now, that last one was pretty important to us, we wanted user input so we can name machines and add asset information..so we were really going to go for splash buddy. `_C_`

And then came Federico Deis (FGD on slack). He posted in the depnotify channel that he was looking for people to test his forked build that offered user input! So I downloaded, tested it and figured out how to use it and it worked really well! `_C_` So taking that "con" away..I had my decision.



So here was the simplified process we had in place basically.

Get new machines and prep them with the base OS with either DEP for a new machine or internet recovery for a reused one. Boot machines to setup and install the software that was needed and when the machine was going to be assigned we would rename it and enter asset information then give it to the user. Of course, a cold beverage at the end.



Let's take a look at the preparation.

Preparation

- New Machines

- Assign device to MDM via Apple School Manager/DEP Portal
- Set up PreStage Enrollment in jamf pro
- Assign devices to PreStage Enrollment

General

DISPLAY NAME Display name for the PreStage enrollment
FACSTAFF-TEST-Deploy

DEVICE ENROLLMENT PROGRAM INSTANCE
DEP instance to associate with the PreStage enrollment. Devices associated with the selected DEP instance can be assigned the PreStage enrollment

Users Devices ▾

Automatically assign new devices
Automatically assign all new devices to this PreStage enrollment

Use existing location information, if applicable

SUPPORT PHONE NUMBER Support phone number for the organization
215-717-6677

DEPARTMENT Department to associate with the PreStage enrollment

OTIS

Require Authentication
Requires the user to provide username and password on computers with macOS 10.15.0 or later

Make MDM Profile Mandatory
Require the user to apply the MDM profile

Allow MDM Profile Removal
Allow the user to remove the MDM profile

Setup Assistant Options Selected items are not displayed in the Setup Assistant during enrollment
None

New machines would get assigned in our server via Apple School Manager (DEP). Make sure prestage is configured then assign the machine to the correct pre-stage setup.

Note _C_ the checkbox for “require authentication” is unchecked. This is because we want our techs to setup the machine and if you require authentication, that machine gets assigned to that user and we didn’t want that.

Preparation

- New Machines
 - Assign device to MDM via Apple School Manager/DEP Portal
 - Set up PreStage Enrollment in jamf pro
 - Assign devices to PreStage Enrollment

Account Settings

Management Account Local administrator account to use for managing computers enrolled via user-initiated enrollment.

ACCOUNT USERNAME
casperadmin

Create an additional local administrator account
Additional local administrator account to create for computers enrolled via user-initiated enrollment.

USERNAME
macadmin

PASSWORD

VERIFY PASSWORD

Hide Account
Hide the local administrator account from users.

Local User Account Type Type of user account to create during enrollment.

Administrator Account
Make the user an administrator for the computer.

Standard Account
Make the user a standard user on the computer.

Skip Account Creation
The user will not create a local user account.

The next setting was to create our local admin account, macadmin. That is an account that we have on all machines just in case the user forgets their password or some other reason.

Note `_C_` that we skip account creation. We do this again so the machine isn't completely locked to a user until we're ready.

Preparation



```
/Install\ macOS\ High\ Sierra.app/Contents/Resources/startosinstall  
--nointeraction *  
--eraseinstall (APFS Only)
```

*The this flag is an undocumented option to automate the installation process from the command line without additional requiring actions by the logged-in user.

Since this presentation really focuses on our faculty and staff machines, we typically wouldn't do an automated or remote install, but I figured that it's important to know about them.

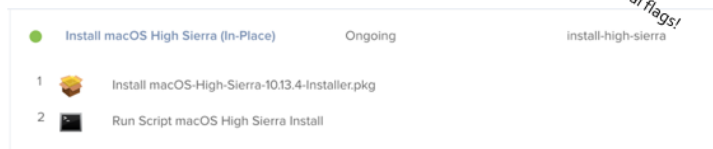
For machines already in the jamf server we can utilize the start os install binary from the High Sierra installer with a policy. There are some useful flags available to us, these are two that we like using if we can.

Preparation

- Package **Install macOS High Sierra.app** with Composer
- Add installer script (**macOS High Sierra Install.sh**)

```
#!/bin/bash
/Applications/Install\ macOS\ High\ Sierra.app/Contents/Resources/startosinstall --applicationpath
"/Applications/Install macOS High Sierra.app" --rebootdelay 30 --nointeraction $4
```

- Make Policy



The screenshot shows a self-service policy configuration window. At the top, it says "Install macOS High Sierra (In-Place)" with a green status indicator, "Ongoing", and "install-high-sierra". Below this, there are two steps listed:

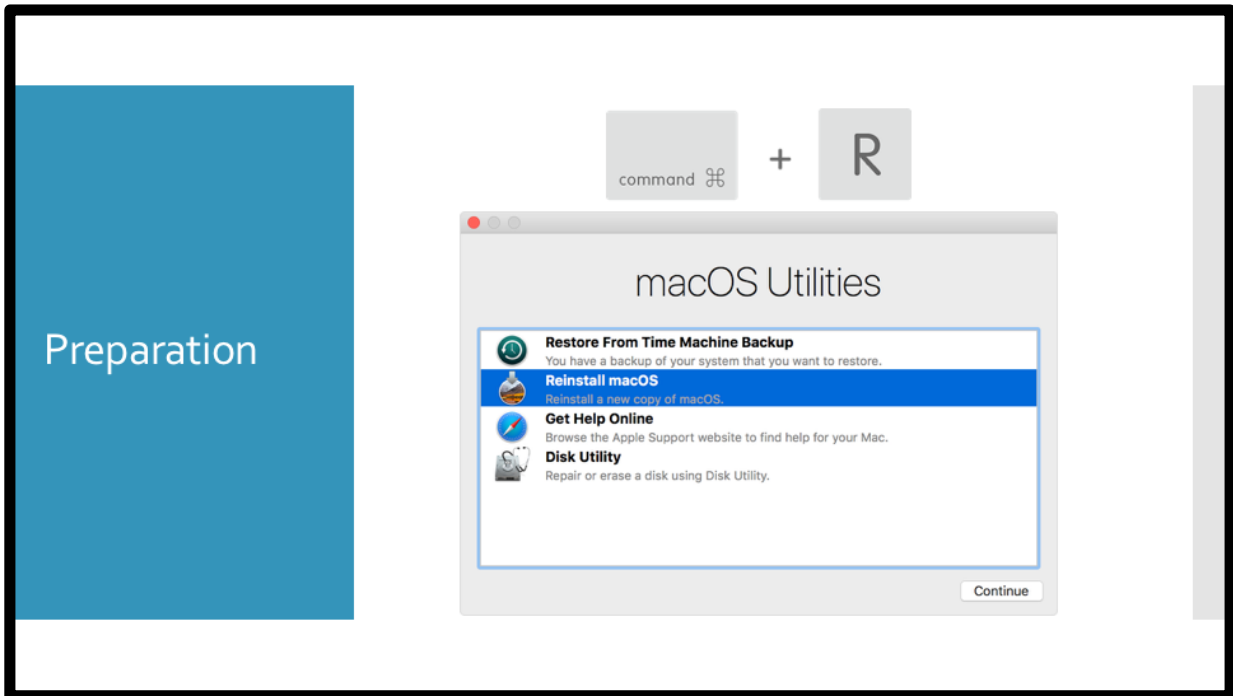
Step	Icon	Description
1	📦	Install macOS-High-Sierra-10.13.4-Installer.pkg
2	🖥️	Run Script macOS High Sierra Install

An arrow points from the text "← for additional flags!" to the "\$4" flag in the script above.

First you push out the installer app then run a script that will take care of the install process for us with start os install.

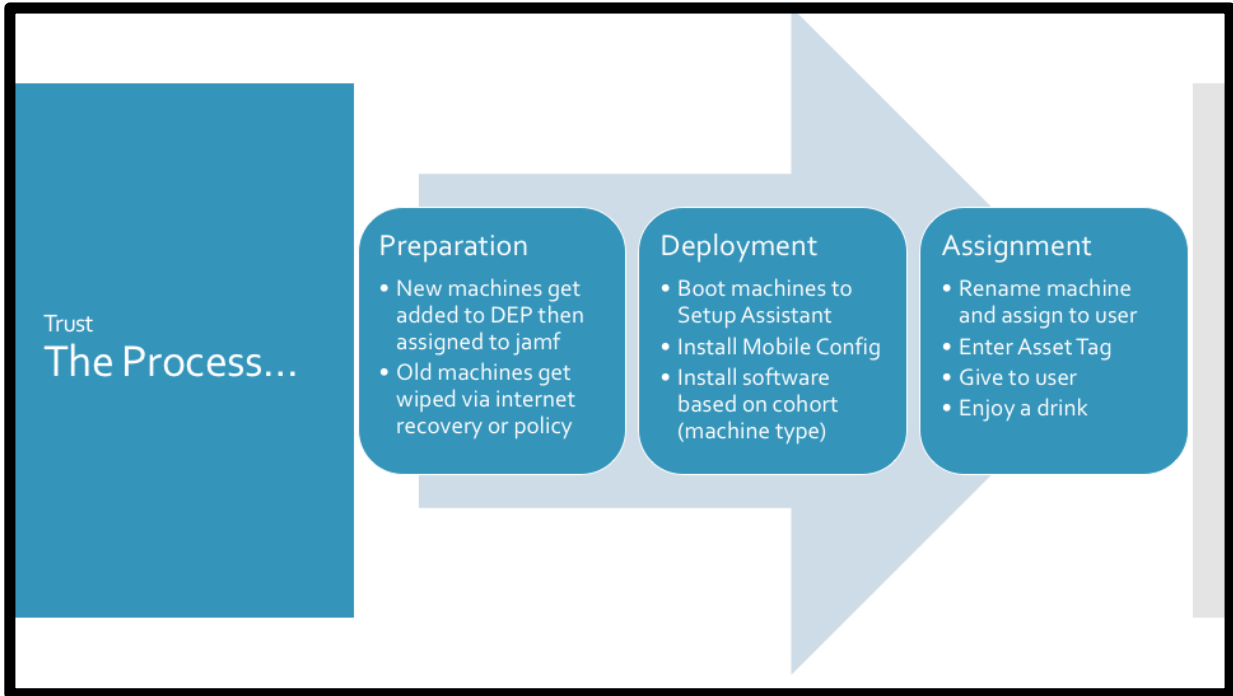
C Note the \$4 flag, we can use that for additional flags such as erase install or convert to apfs.

This is nice because if you have machines that are APFS compatible, you can make a self service policy for your techs to wipe the drive and re-install a clean OS! The example above is just using a custom trigger.

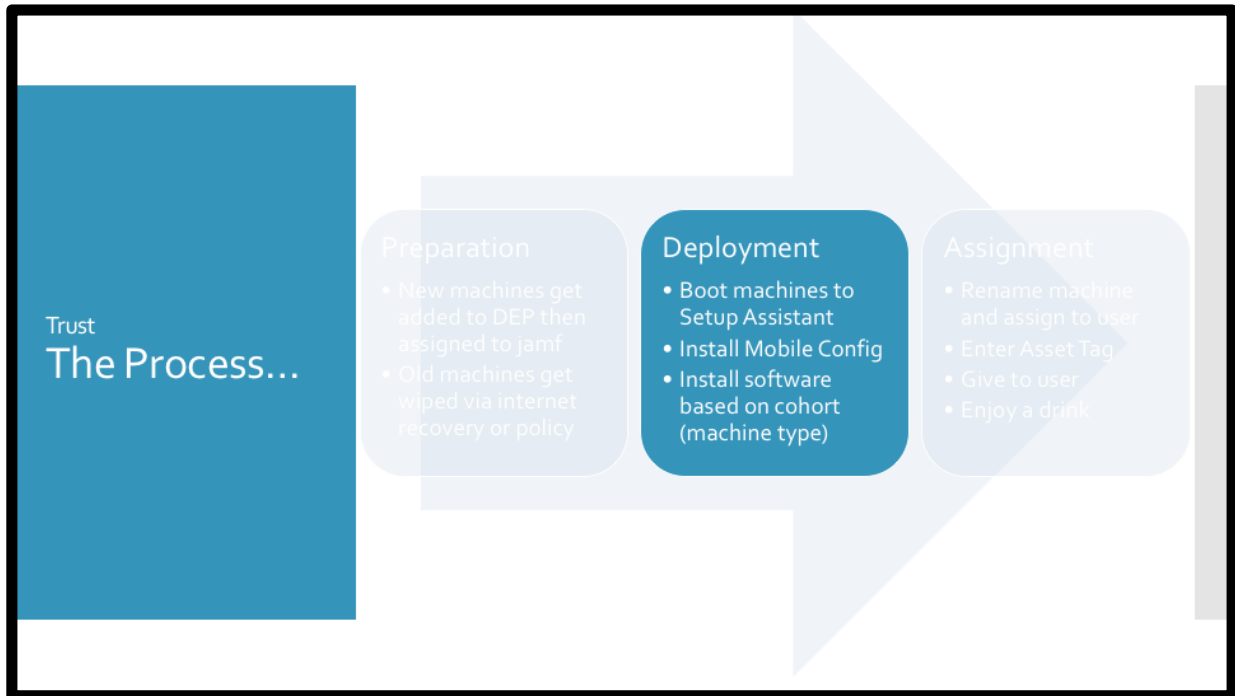


For machines that are either not in the jamf server or you cannot use the “erase install” command you should just boot to internet recovery with good ol’ command R.

C which of course brings up the utilities and you can go from there.



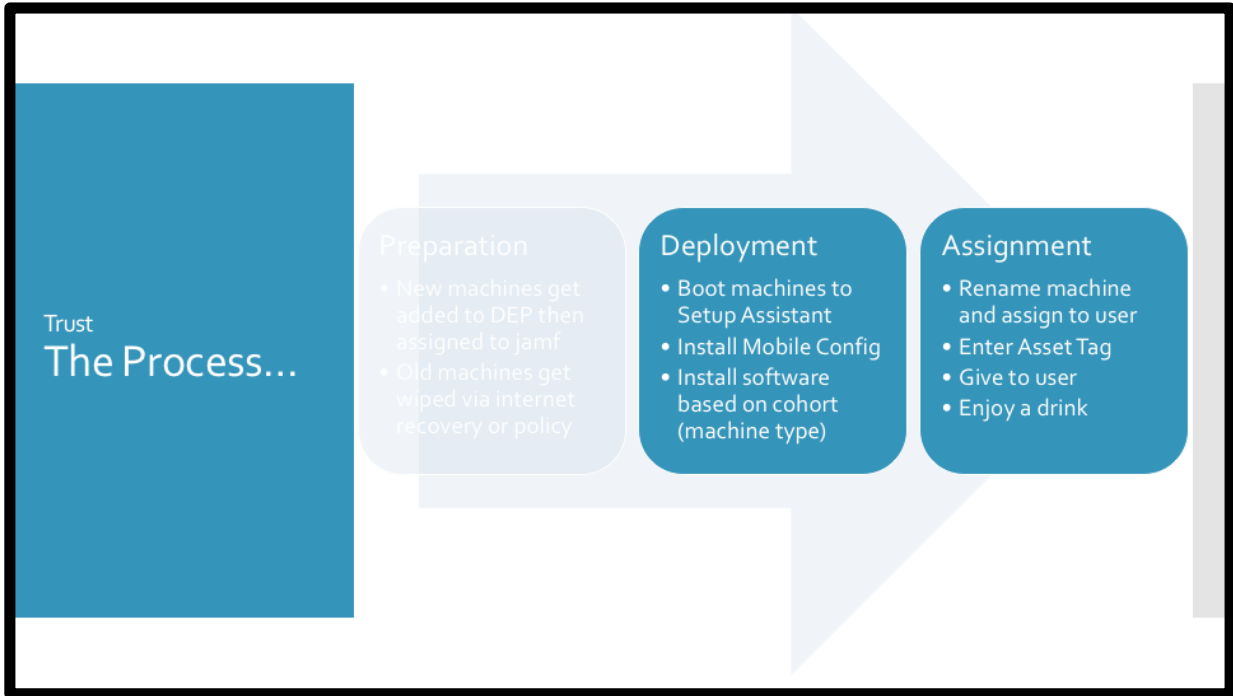
So lets go back to our steps...we just prepped our machines and next we should deploy.



So deployment is simply booting the machine to get the mobile config and install the software we need based on the machine type. But what if you don't know who is getting the machine? How are you going to figure out what software gets installed?

We don't assign the machine until the next step..

C



Well, maybe we can do both at the same time... _C_



So, after we prepare a machine, that machine can either go into storage until it's ready to be deployed (which happens often for us) or it can be deployed and assigned right away.

This will also lower the amount of steps needed to deploy the machine, then assign it, then rename the machine and add the user account, etc. We can take care of everything at one time.

Trust
The Process...

- Enrollment Complete Trigger
 - Install DEPNotify
 - App package
 - Uarts Logo
 - Script to do deployment steps
 - Run Script to do the things
 - Install software
 - Assign computer to user in jamf
 - Create local account
 - Rename computer based on assigned user
 - Install Updates

So here is our enrollment complete process!

Install DEPNotify with extra payload items then run a script.

Sounds great, right?

But...
we ran into
issues

- Ran behind login window
 - Added "wait for dock" loop
- Ran before user was completely logged in
 - Added timer
- Still not running every time...
 - Launch Daemon!

It wasn't...we ran into issues.

C First we found it was running behind the login window. Things would work, but nothing would show up which was obviously bad.

C So we added a "wait for dock loop". This worked about 60% of the time because the next issue was

C It started running before the user was completely logged in. _C_ So we added a timer.

C This too didn't run every time, we would have edge cases where it would again run but it be in the background or what if we had a tech close the laptop..then you would have the script waiting to run in the background.

So we decided to solve that with _C_ a launch daemon!

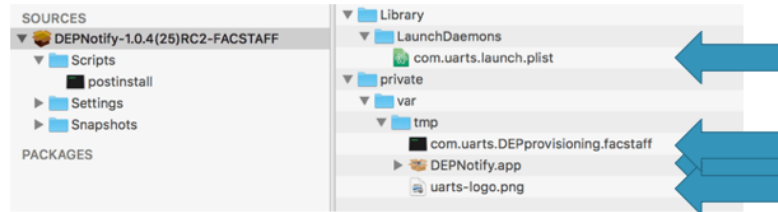
Trust
The Process...

- Enrollment Complete Trigger
 - Install DEPNotify
 - App package
 - Uarts Logo
 - Install Launch Daemon
 - Drop Deployment script for Launch Daemon to run
 - Launch Daemon to run our script
 - Install software
 - Assign computer to user in jamf
 - Create local account
 - Rename computer based on assigned user
 - Install Updates

So let's go back and look at `_C_` this step.

We're still installing DEP with a payload but we're going to add the deployment script and launch daemon.

Create DEPNotify Package



So here is our package.

C Here is the app in /var/tmp

C Our logo

C And our provisioning script

That script gets called by _C_ our launch daemon.

Create DEPNotify Package

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
3 <plist version="1.0">
4 <dict>
5 <key>GroupName</key>
6 <string>wheel</string>
7 <key>InitGroups</key>
8 <false/>
9 <key>Label</key>
10 <string>com.uarts.launch</string>
11 <key>Program</key>
12 <string>/var/tmp/com.uarts.DEProvisioning.facstaff</string>
13 <key>RunAtLoad</key>
14 <true/>
15 <key>StartInterval</key>
16 <integer>10</integer>
17 <key>UserName</key>
18 <string>root</string>
19 <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
20 <string>/var/tmp/depnotify.launch.err</string>
21 <key>StandardOutPath</key>
22 <string>/var/tmp/depnotify.launch.out</string>
23 </dict>
24 </plist>
25
```

This is our launch daemon here. Pretty straight forward, it loads `_C_` the provisioning script 10 seconds after login is complete.

It will also run if the enrollment trigger occurs while the user is logged in, we have this issue quite often.



Now that we have that there, we have to load it and that is what
C our post install script is for.

Create DEPNotify Package

```
1 #!/bin/sh
2 ## postinstall
3
4 #!/bin/sh
5
6 echo "disable auto updates ASAP" >> /var/log/jamf.log
7 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist AutomaticDownload -bool NO
8 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist ConfigDataInstall -bool NO
9 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist CriticalUpdateInstall -bool NO
10 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.commerce.plist AutoUpdateRestartRequired -bool NO
11 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.commerce.plist AutoUpdate -bool NO
12 defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist AutomaticCheckEnabled -bool NO
13
14 # Disable diagnostic data
15 SUBMIT_DIAGNOSTIC_DATA_TO_APPLE=FALSE
16 SUBMIT_DIAGNOSTIC_DATA_TO_APP_DEVELOPERS=FALSE
17
18 ## Make the main script executable
19 echo "setting main script permissions" >> /var/log/jamf.log
20 chmod a+x /var/tmp/com.uptarts.DEProvisioning.facstaff.sh
21
22 ## Set permissions and ownership for launch daemon
23 echo "set LaunchDaemon permissions" >> /var/log/jamf.log
24 chmod 644 /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.uptarts.launch.plist
25 chown root:wheel /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.uptarts.launch.plist
26
27 ## Load launch daemon into the Launchd system
28 echo "load LaunchDaemon" >> /var/log/jamf.log
29 launchctl load /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.uptarts.launch.plist
30
31 exit 0 ## Success
32 exit 1 ## Failure
33
```

Again, pretty straight forward. Most of this is just extra stuff to disable any auto updates, the most important line is here `_C_` just loading our launch daemon.

Now our package is done..

Create Enrollment Policy

General

Filter by name Placeholder name for the policy

Packages

DISTRIBUTION POINT Distribution point to download the package(s) from

Each computer's default distribution point ▼

DEPNotify-1.0.4(25)RC2-FACSTAFF.pkg

ACTION Action to take on computers

Install ▼

Update Autorun data
Add or remove the package from each computer's Autorun data

Placeholder
All a custom event

Create our enrollment policy. Trigger is enrollment complete and we're just installing our custom PKG. `_C_`

Deploy and Assign

- Enrollment Complete Trigger
 - Install DEPNotify
 - App package
 - Uarts Logo
 - Install Launch Daemon
 - Drop Deployment script for Launch Daemon to run
 - Launch Daemon to run our script
 - Install software
 - Assign computer to user in jamf
 - Create local account
 - Rename computer based on assigned user
 - Install Updates

So once DEPNotify is installed the only thing left to do is _C_

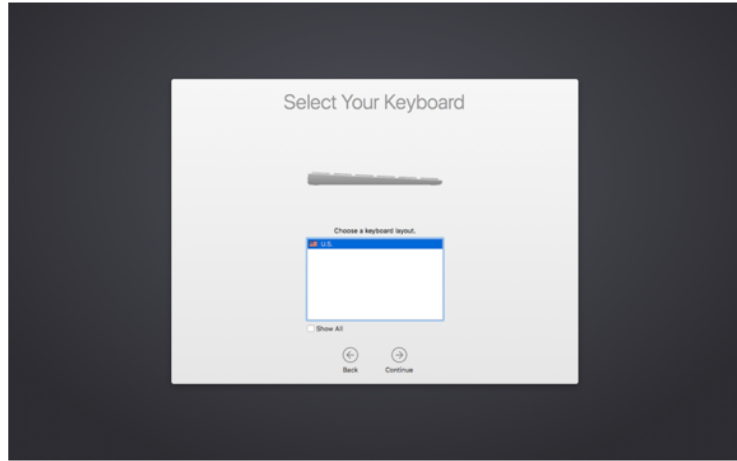
Have our launch daemon run our provisioning script.

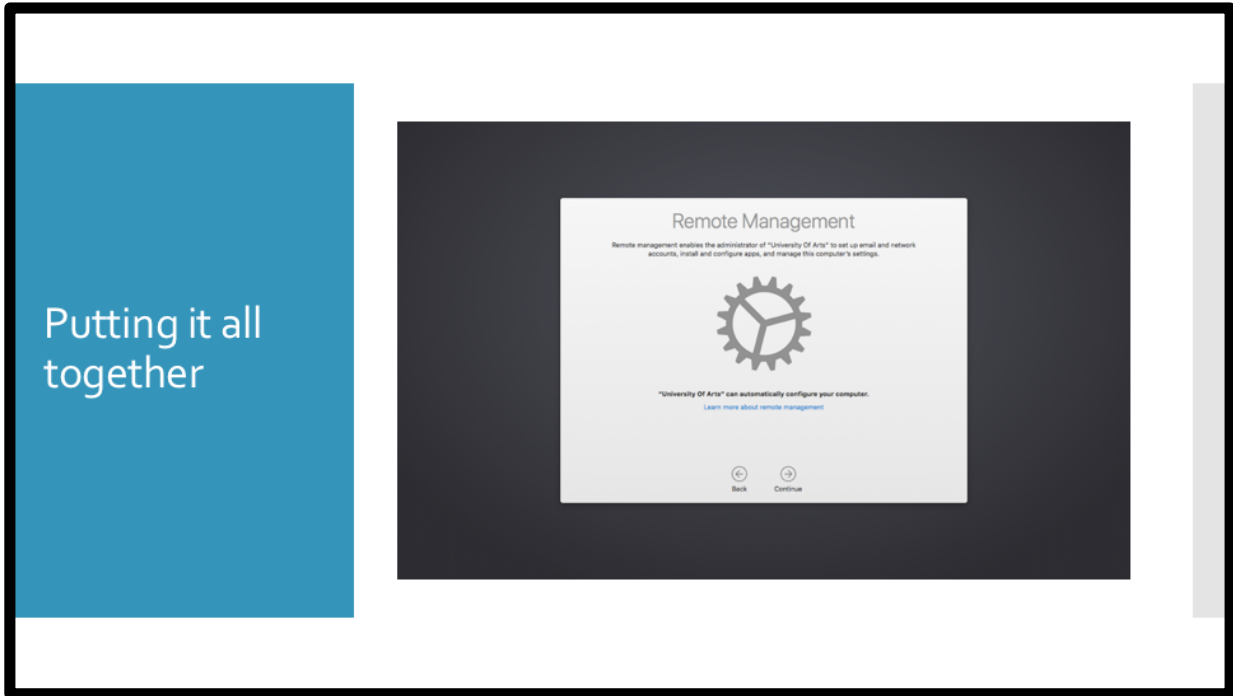
Let's see that in action.



Okay, after we do our first boot we go through the setup assistant.

Putting it all together



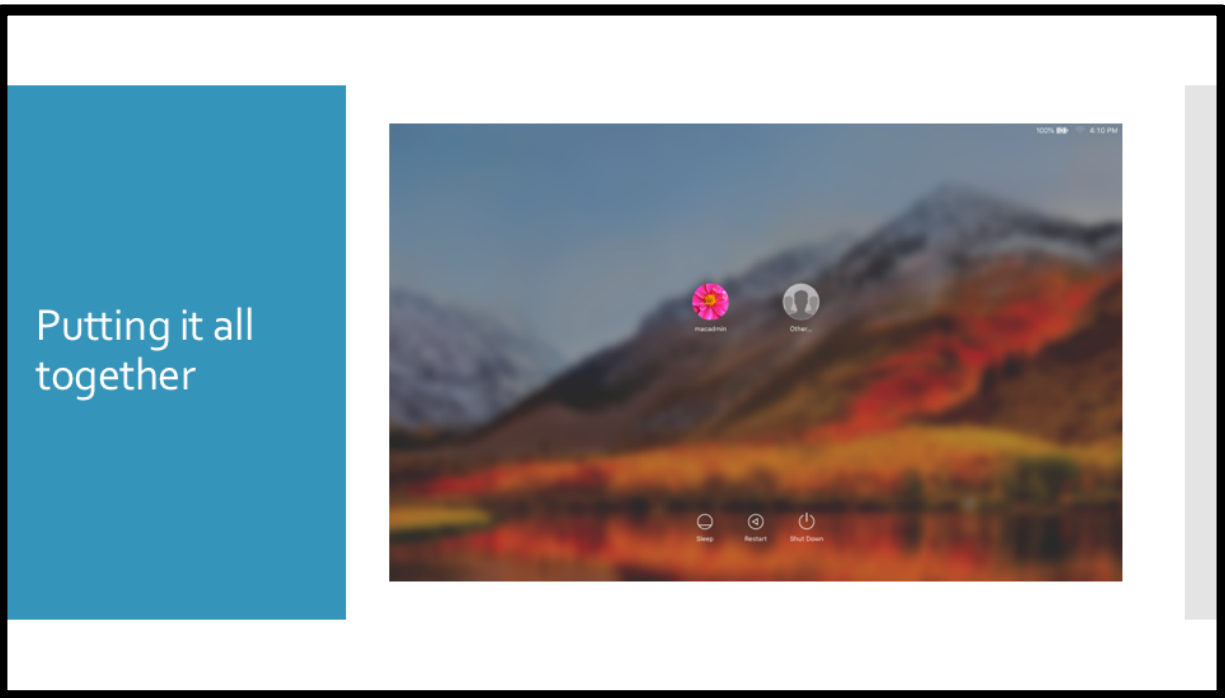


Now, we know this screen, it means we've got a DEP machine that's tied to a server and we're ready to roll! Clicking continue...



Not sure if anyone else has the same issue we do but sometimes this screen can take up to 3 minutes... it's weird...but it eventually completes

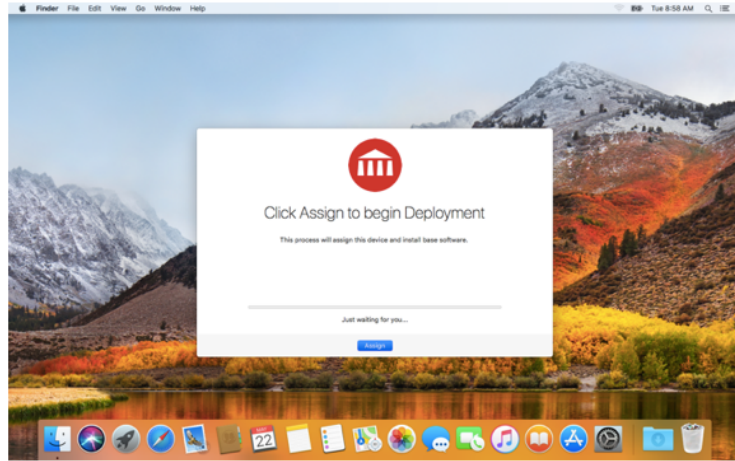
When it's done doing this we're greeted with our login window.



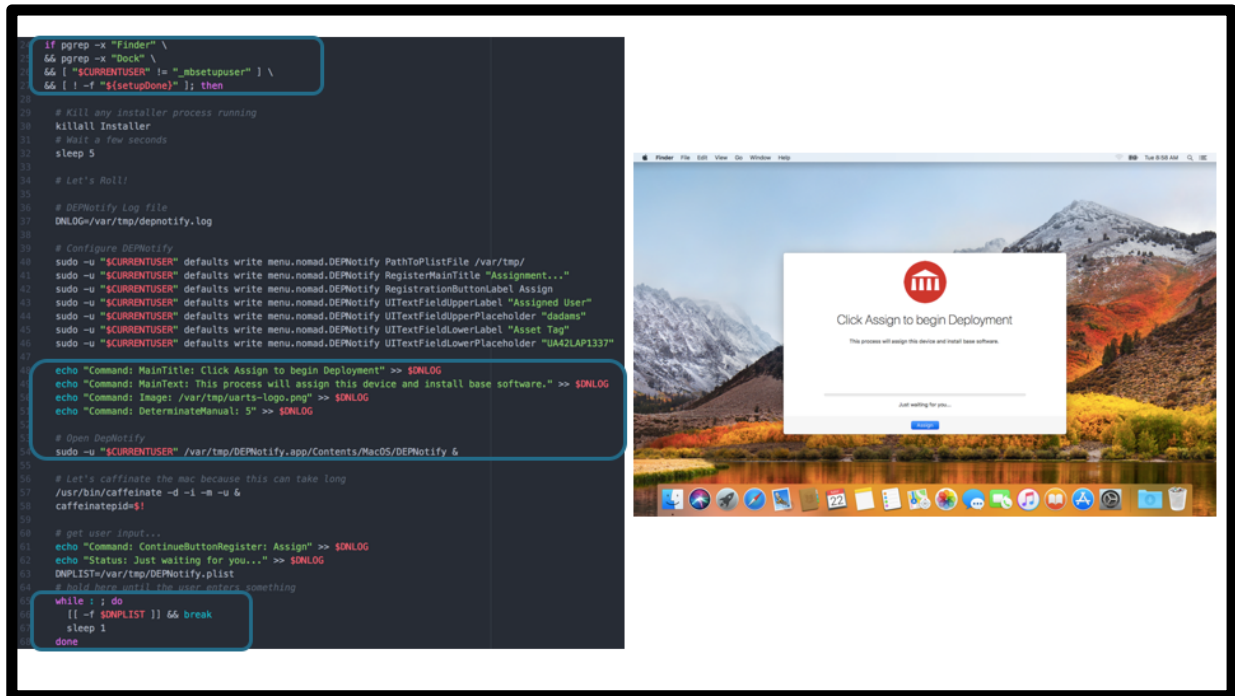
Notice our macadmin account is there and it didn't ask for any authentication.

So we'll log in.

Putting it all together



And this is what we're greeted to after login (or after the enrollment policy runs AFTER logging in), our DEPNotify window. Let's see it with our code side-by-side.



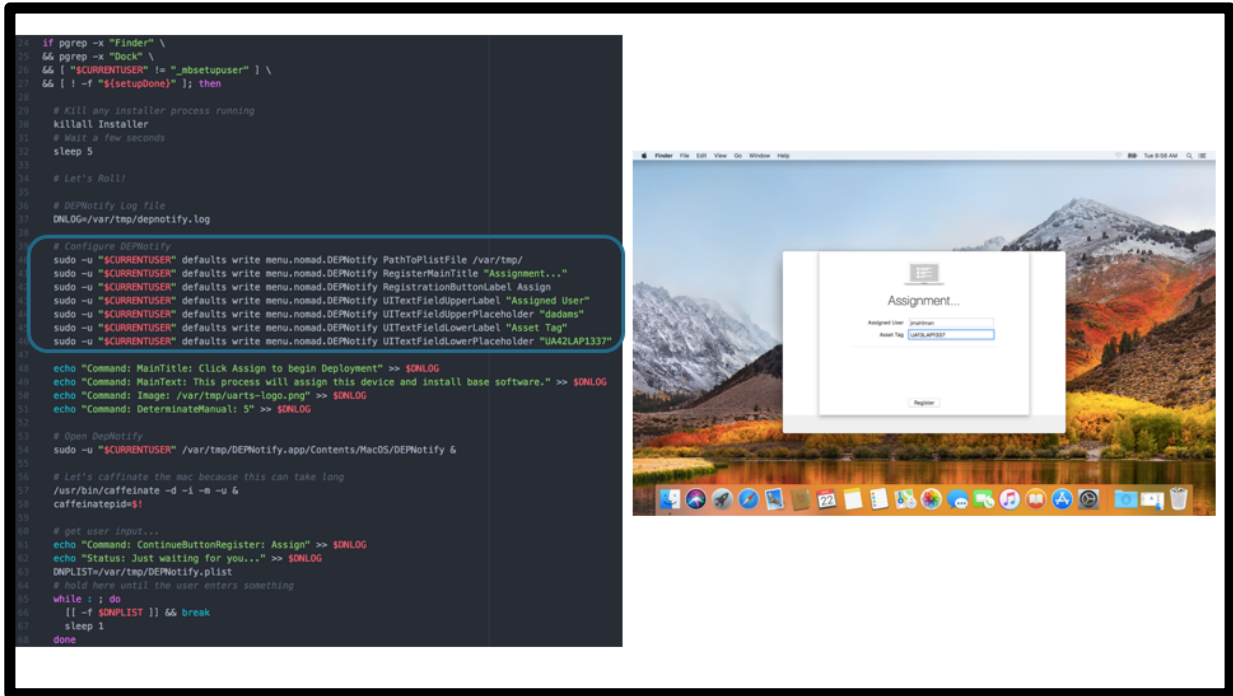
Here's our code. Now, DEP notify was only launched because `_C_`

we waited for the dock and finder to be loaded and made sure we're not in the mbsetupuser account... we also are checking for this setup done file, more on that later.

`_C_` The window looks the way it does because we sent these commands to the depnotify log file. Then we launched it AFTER sending that to the log.

Now the interesting thing is that this is now just waiting for the user to hit the "Assign" button. I set it up this way so our tech's don't have to wait around until it's done installing things, nothing will happen until they start. So that's down here `_C_`.

It's just waiting for the "DNPLIST" which is a file that gets dropped after input is complete. Which is next up...



When the tech clicks “Assign” the registration window drops down.

That is populated by this section of code. Notice that the code was run before DEPNotify was open because it’s actually just setting some prefs up. We only need two text fields, but you can also add a dropdown menu or two and a “sensitive data” checkbox. New features are being added every week it seems.



So after the user input is done we can begin the tasks.

C First we're grabbing the username from the plist that was created after registration and holding it for creating the local account later. Then we're passing more commands into the DEPNotify log file, so now our window has changed. And then we run our first run policy.

C After the policy is run we are creating the local account based on the assigned user and setting the password to the username (temporarily).

C Then we're going to assign and rename the device with another policy. This policy runs a script...

```
SERIAL=$(ioreg -rd1 -c IOPlatformExpertDevice | awk -F'"' '{IOPlatformSerialNumber/{print $4}}')
MODEL=$(system_profiler SPPHardwareDataType | awk '/Model Identifier/ {print $3}')

DNPLIST=/var/tmp/DEPMotify.plist
USERNAME=$(/usr/libexec/plistbuddy $DNPLIST -c "print 'Assigned User'" | tr [A-Z] [a-z])
ASSETTAG=$(/usr/libexec/plistbuddy $DNPLIST -c "print 'Asset Tag'" | tr [a-z] [A-Z])

# create xml
cat << EOF > /var/tmp/tempInfo.xml
<computer>
  <general>
    <asset_tag>${ASSETTAG}</asset_tag>
  </general>
  <location>
    <username>${USERNAME}</username>
  </location>
</computer>
EOF
# upload the xml file
/usr/bin/curl -sfku "${APIUSER}:${APIPASS}" "${JSSURL}JSSResource/computers/serialnumber/${SERIAL}" -X PUT -T /var/tmp/tempInfo.xml

if echo "$MODEL" | grep -q "MacBookAir"
then
  PREFIX="MBA"
elif echo "$MODEL" | grep -q "MacBookPro"
then
  PREFIX="MBP"
else
  echo "No model identifier found."
  PREFIX=""
fi

# rename the computer
COMPUTERNAME="${USERNAME}-${PREFIX}"
COMPUTERNAME=$(echo ${COMPUTERNAME:0:15})
/usr/local/jamf/bin/jamf setComputerName -name $COMPUTERNAME

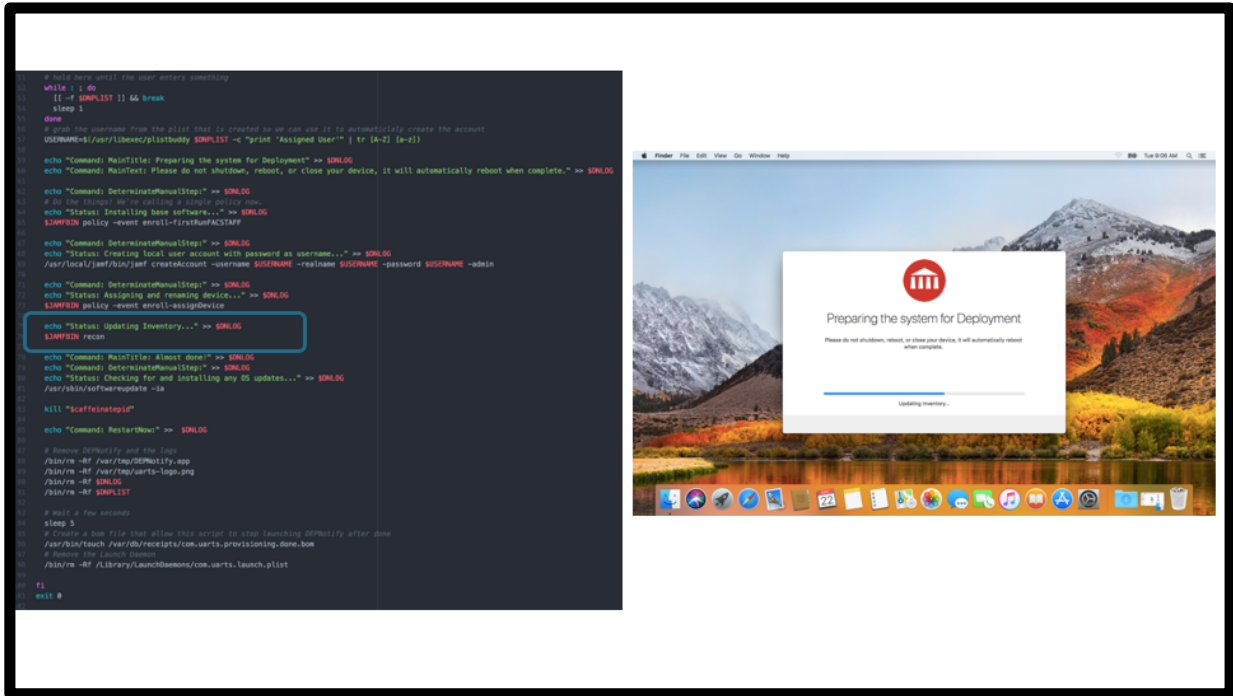
# update our extension attribute
mkdir /Library/JAMF/DM
mkdir /Library/JAMF/DM/ComputerName
chflags hidden /Library/JAMF/DM
echo $COMPUTERNAME > /Library/JAMF/DM/ComputerName/ComputerName.txt
rm -rf /var/tmp/tempInfo.xml
```

It just reads `_C_` the plist file that was dropped at registration and sets variables for user and asset tag.

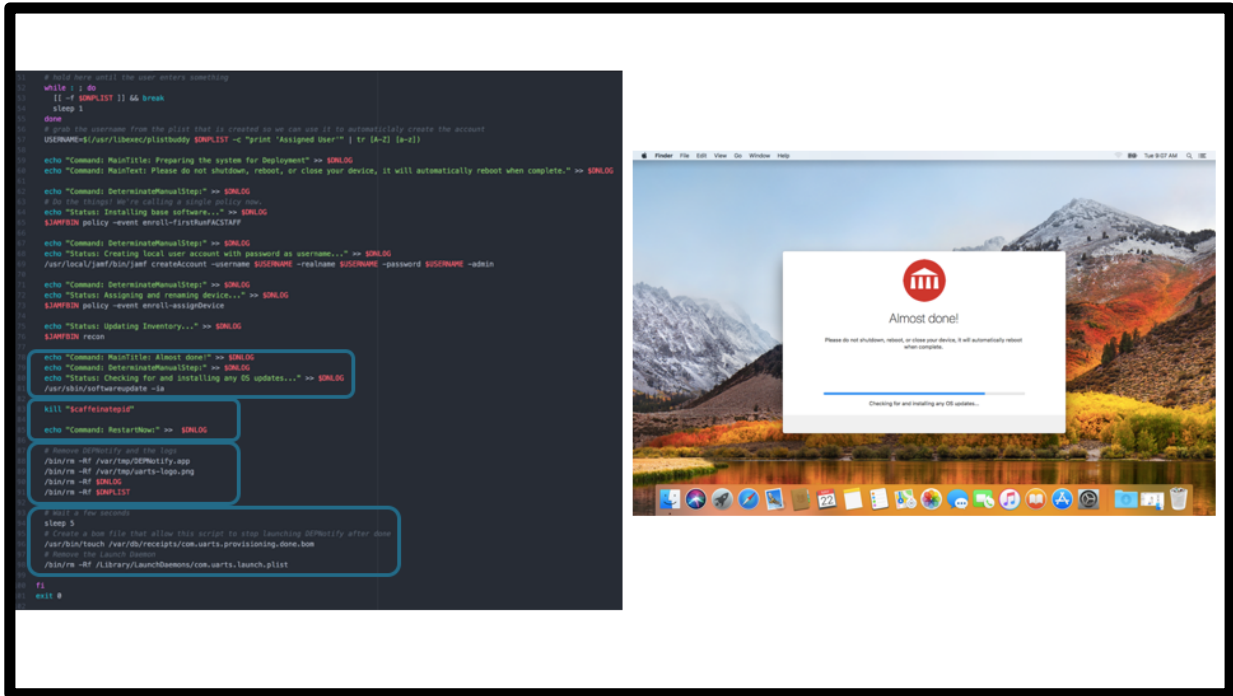
`_C_` sets up an xml file and passes it to the jamf API

`_C_` then it renames the machine using the assigned username with a prefix for MBA or MBP.

`_C_` Finally, we update our extension attribute receipts on the machine and remove the temp XML file.



Back in this script we now run a recon to get all of that new info into our server



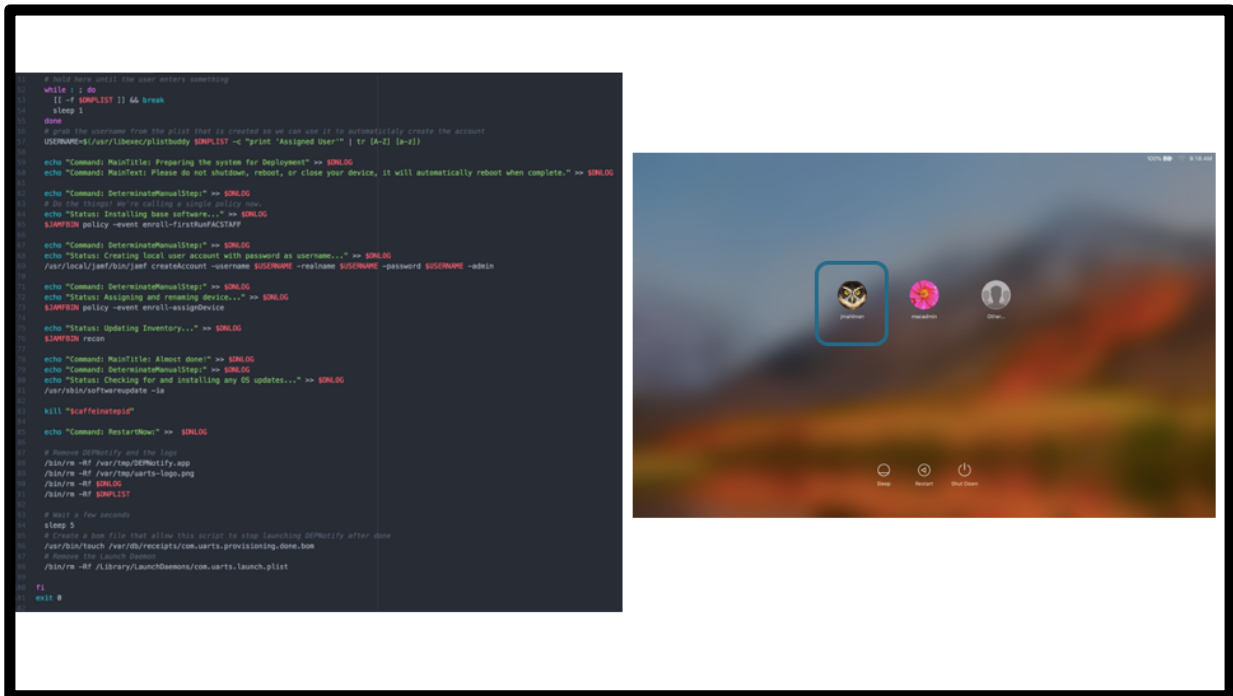
And next we run software updates..we're also changing the text in our DEPNotify window just to tell the tech that it's almost done.

C After software updates install we send the command to DEPNotify to restart the machine right away, you can ask the user to hit "OK" to reboot if you'd like, there is also a quit or logout action.

C Right as that happens we clean up the files that we installed (DEPNotify, our logo, and our logs).

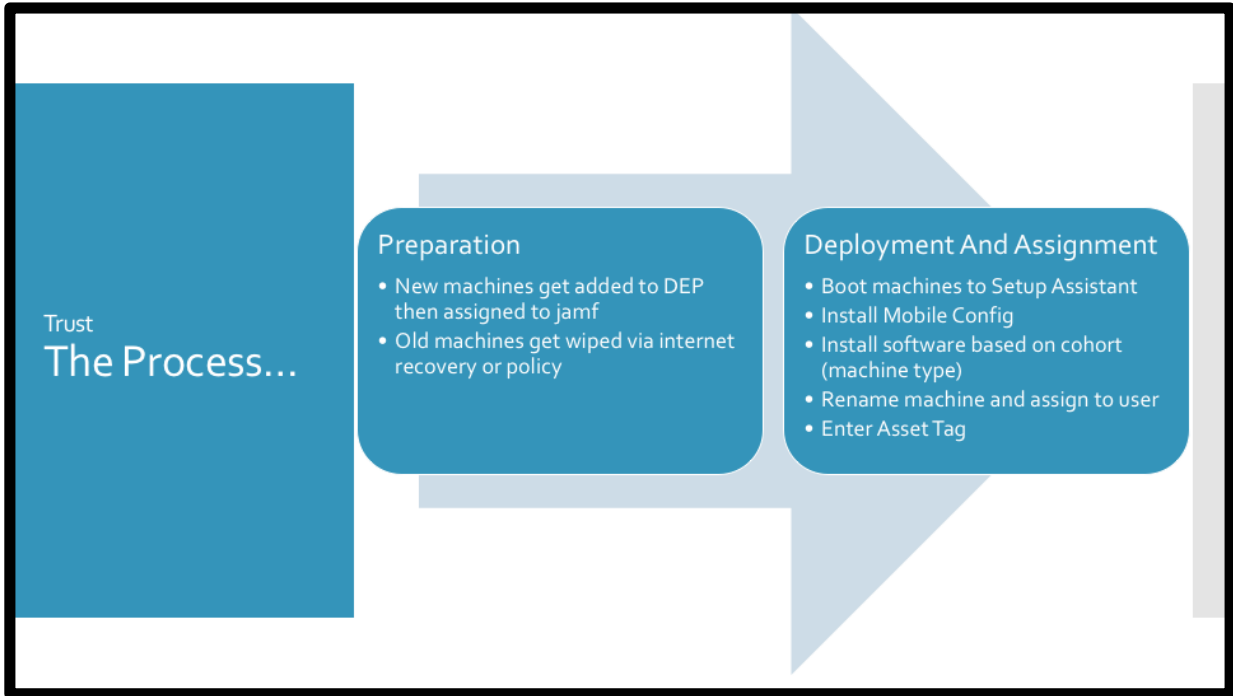
C Finally, we create the setup done bom file to tell us that this ran and if the launchdaemon doesn't unload next it won't accidentally run provisioning again. And of course we remove our launch daemon.

Note that we're not unloading it, we had issues with trying to unload it so I decided to just to remove it since the machine was going to reboot anyway.



Reboot complete and

C we now have our new local user and everything installed.



So there we go, our new process. Two steps..kind of.

So.



Is this imaging?

No!
Not really.
And that's okay.

No, not really.

C And that's okay because it actually works well for us. At least in this case.

Next steps...

- Create more automated process for public machines
 - Neil Martin (@neilmartin83) created a process for doing this
 - Skips user input if information is already found in jamf server
 - Customizes DEPNotify info based on machine type
- Hope that Apple gives us a way to have 100% zero-touch
 - We're close with the --eraseinstall flag
 - Limited to APFS volumes
 - Still have to go through setup assistant after reboot
- See what jamf has to offer in terms of setup screen

Having success with this we have a lot more things we want to do.

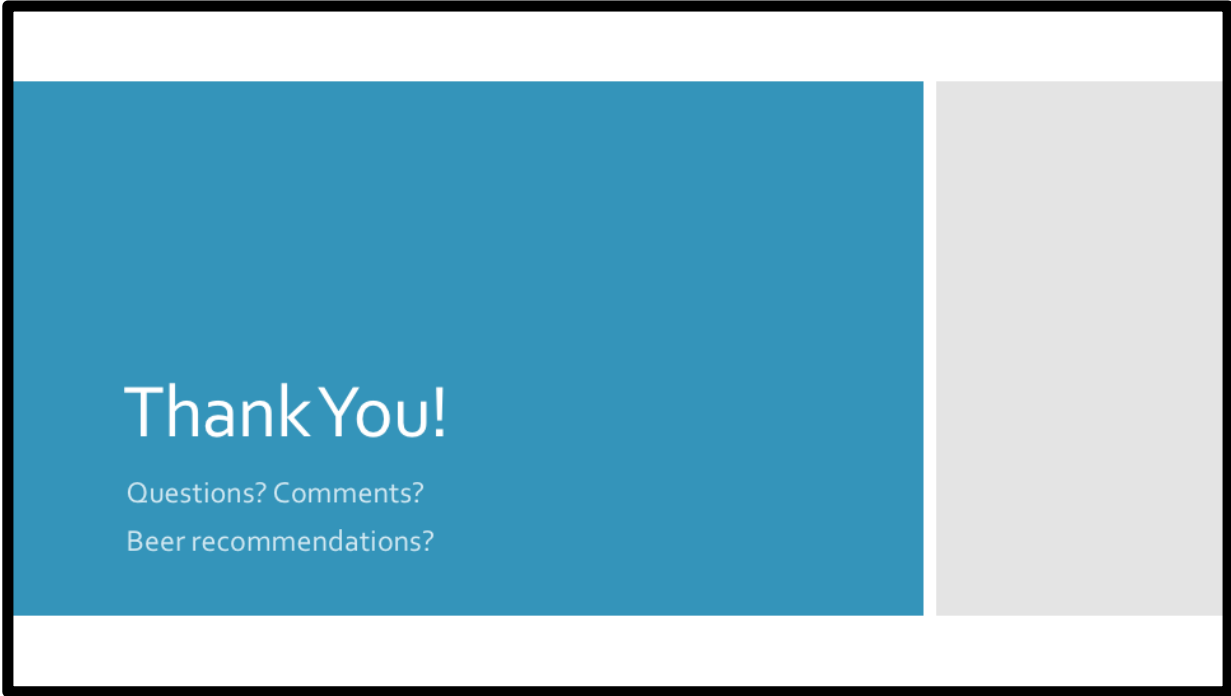
C We're going to create a more automated process.

C Neil Martin has one already for doing this that skips user input if the machine is found in the server and changes DEP info based on machine type

C Hope that apple gives us true zero-touch.

C We're getting close with the new erase install flag but that is limited to APFS (which apparently will not work on all HDs in 10.14?) and we still have to go through setup assistant.

C And finally see what jamf has to offer in terms of DEP setup. They're working on something now, I've been trying to get in on every webex they offer me to give input and see what they're doing. So far, I like what I see but I think we're still a bit off from a release.



Thanks much!

Resources

- My Scripts
 - <https://github.com/jmahlman/uarts-scripts/tree/master/DEP%20Scripts>
- DEPNotify
 - <https://gitlab.com/Mactroll/DEPNotify>
- My Blog posts with this entire process detailed more
 - <https://yearofthegerk.net/2018/04/deploying-macs-with-depnotify/>
 - <https://yearofthegerk.net/2018/05/updating-our-depnotify-process/>
- Neil Martin's Process (also the inspiration for my presentation)
 - <https://github.com/neilmartin83/Jamf-Nation-Roadshow-London-2018>

Some resources for this presentation including my scripts and my blog post on this entire process.

I'm also including a link to Neil Martin's process because I mentioned it and it's probably very useful for others.