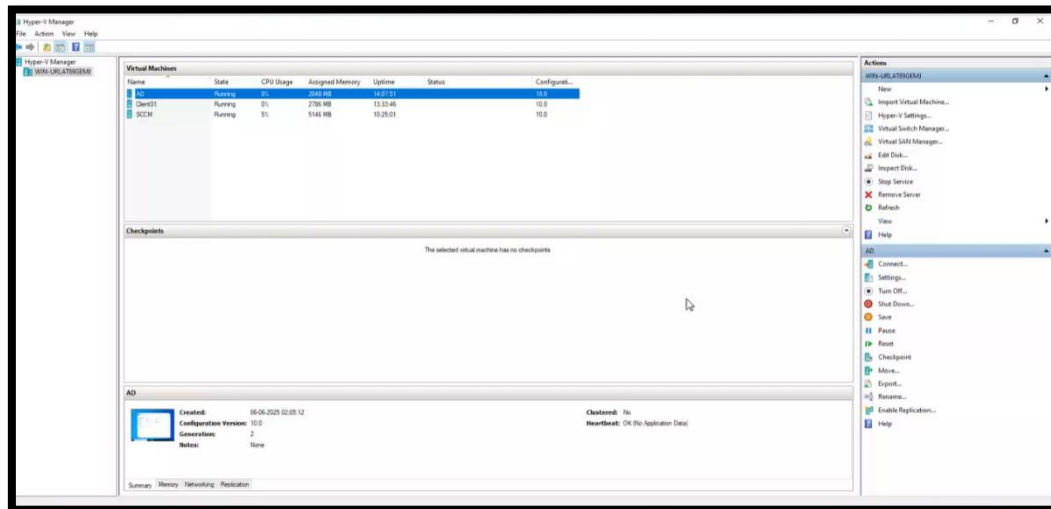


Steps of System center configuration manager (SCCM)

->Open **Hyper -V manager** and click **WIN-URLAT89GEMJ**

1: Hyper-V Manager Dashboard

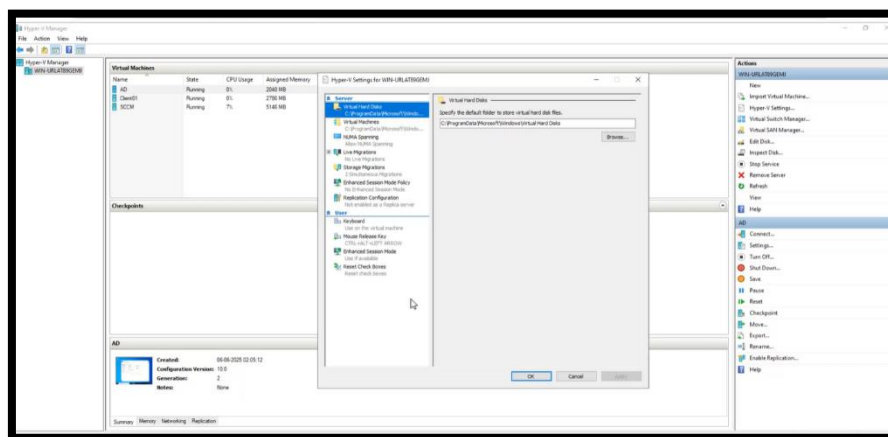
This is the control center for your virtual machines. It shows you which virtual computers are running, their performance, and lets you manage them (like starting, stopping, or creating new ones).



2: Hyper-V Settings - Virtual Hard Disks Location

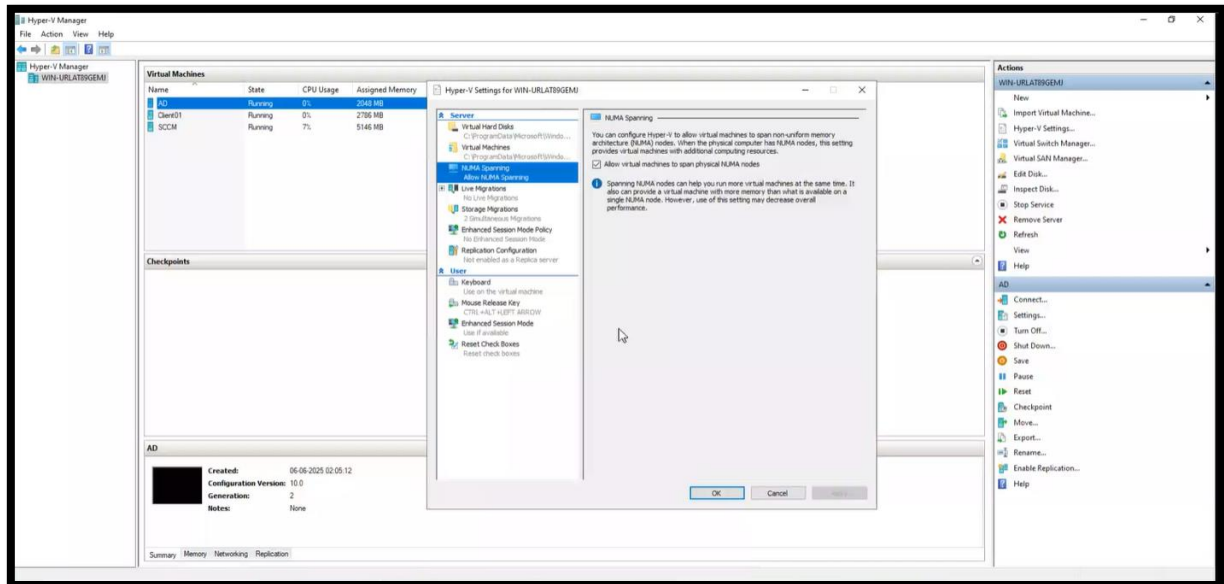
->Click on **Hyper-V Settings** (right-side panel) and check **Virtual Hard Disks** and **NUMA Spanning** section details.

You can see here the **global settings for Hyper-V**, specifically where it saves the files for your virtual hard disks (which are like the "C:" drive for your virtual machines). It's showing the default location where Hyper-V will store these important files.



3: Hyper-V Settings - NUMA Spanning

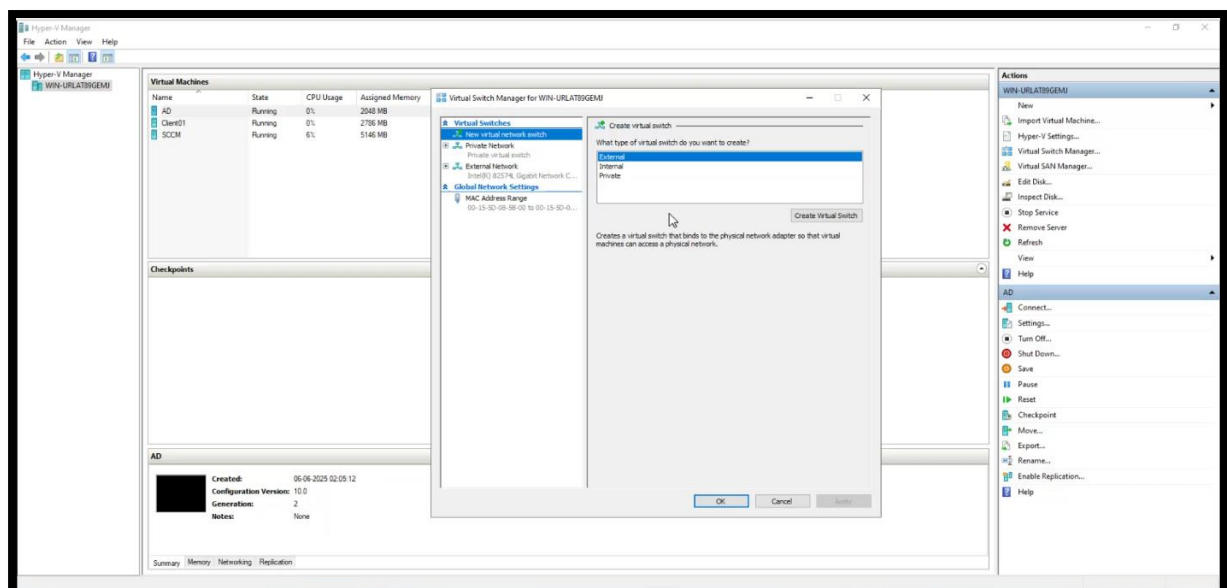
This is the part of the **global Hyper-V settings**, but now it's focused on "NUMA Spanning." This is an advanced setting that controls how virtual machines use memory and processors on systems with multiple "NUMA nodes" (which is how powerful servers organize their resources). Enabling it allows virtual machines to access resources across these nodes, which can be helpful for very large virtual machines on complex hardware.



4: Virtual Switch Manager - Creating a New Virtual Switch

->Click on **Virtual Switch Manager** (right-side panel) and check details

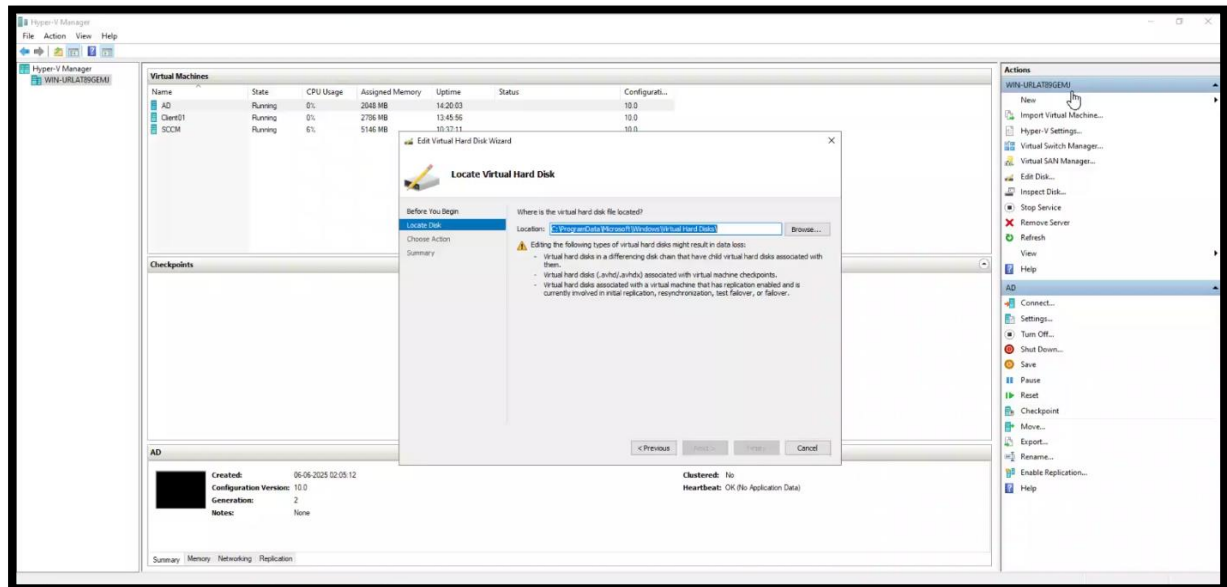
where you are setting up virtual networks for your virtual machines. It shows the options to create an "External," "Internal," or "Private" virtual switch, which determines how your virtual machines connect to each other and to the physical network.



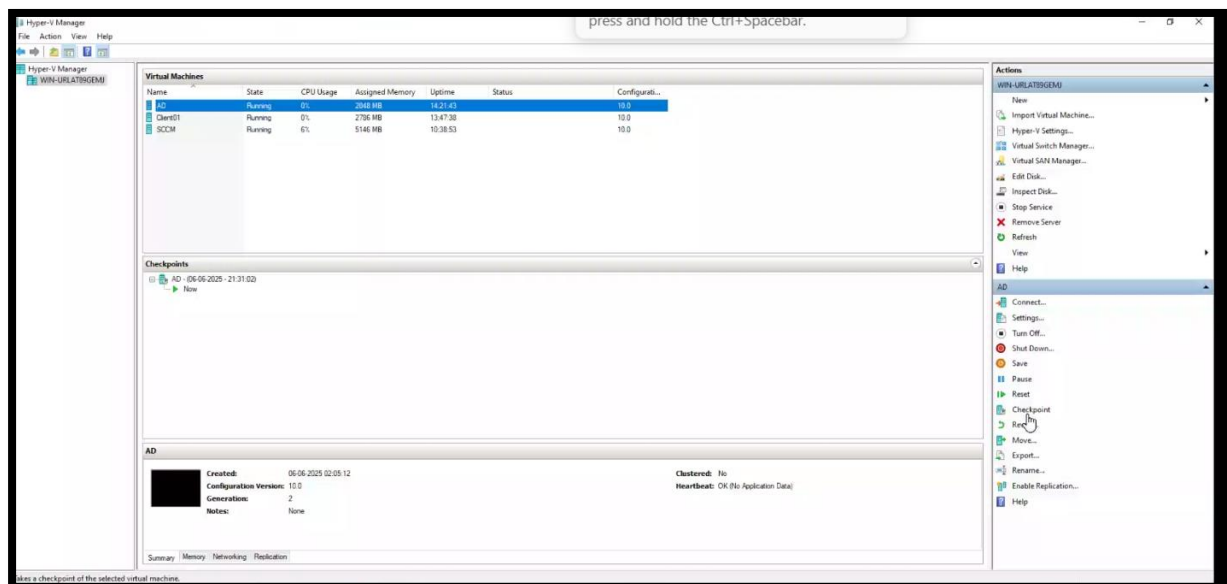
5: Browse

->Click on **Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard** (right-side panel) and check details.

This picture shows a window that pops up when you want to make changes to a virtual hard disk. It's simply asking you to tell the computer **where the file for that virtual hard disk is saved** on your computer. You'd use the Browse button to find it, just like you would any other file on your PC.



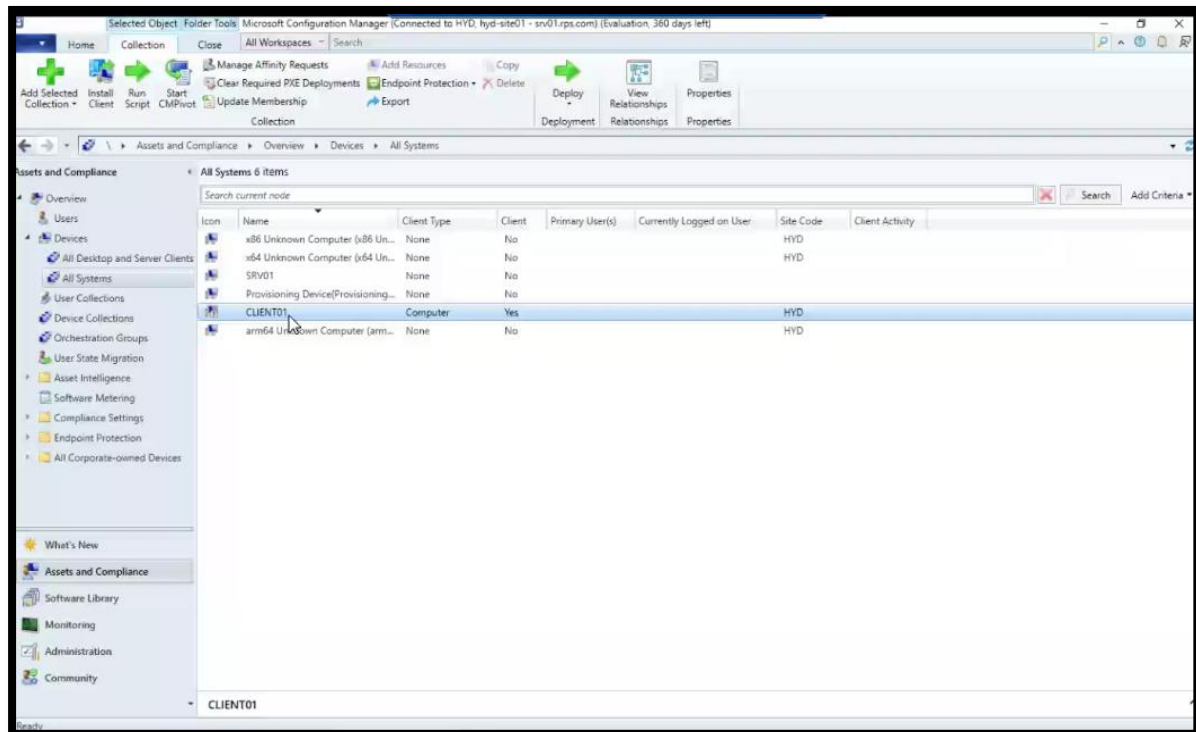
6->Next, click on **AD** (right-side panel) and click on Checkpoint.



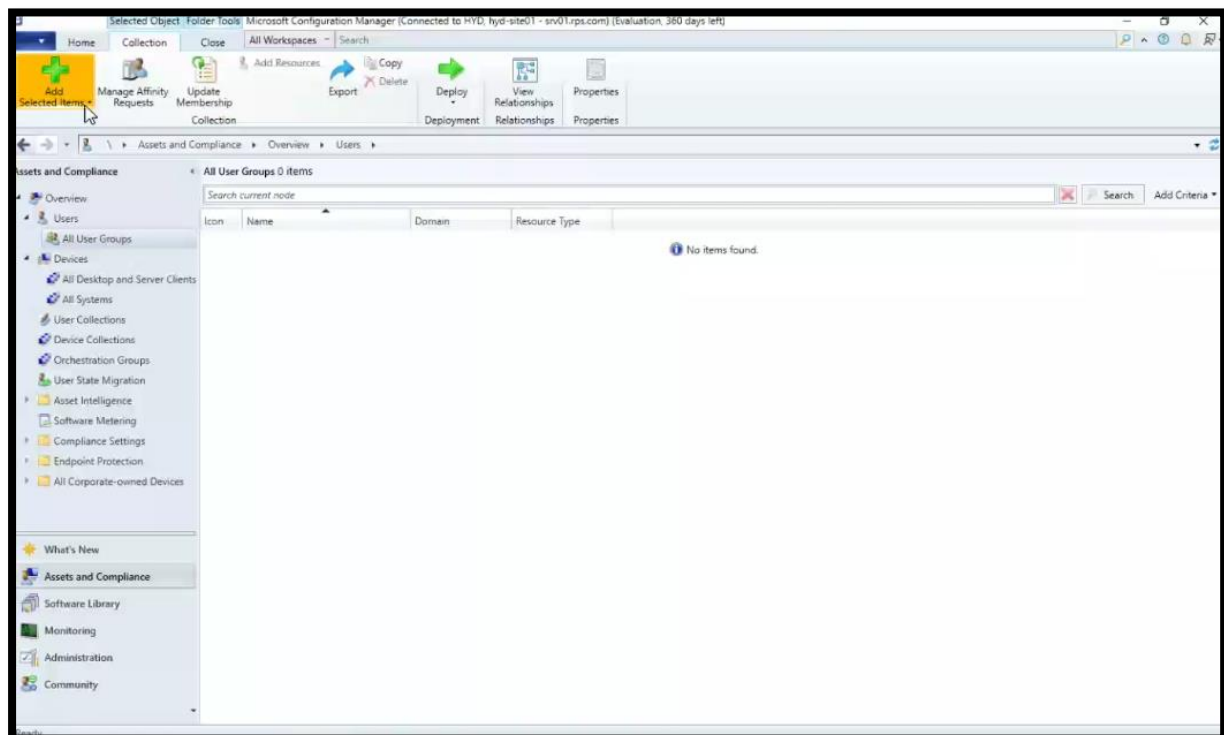
7: SCCM - Devices List

This is an IT tool's main screen, showing a complete list of all managed computers. It provides essential information like the computer's name, its operating system, and if the management software is active. In this view, ten devices are currently listed.

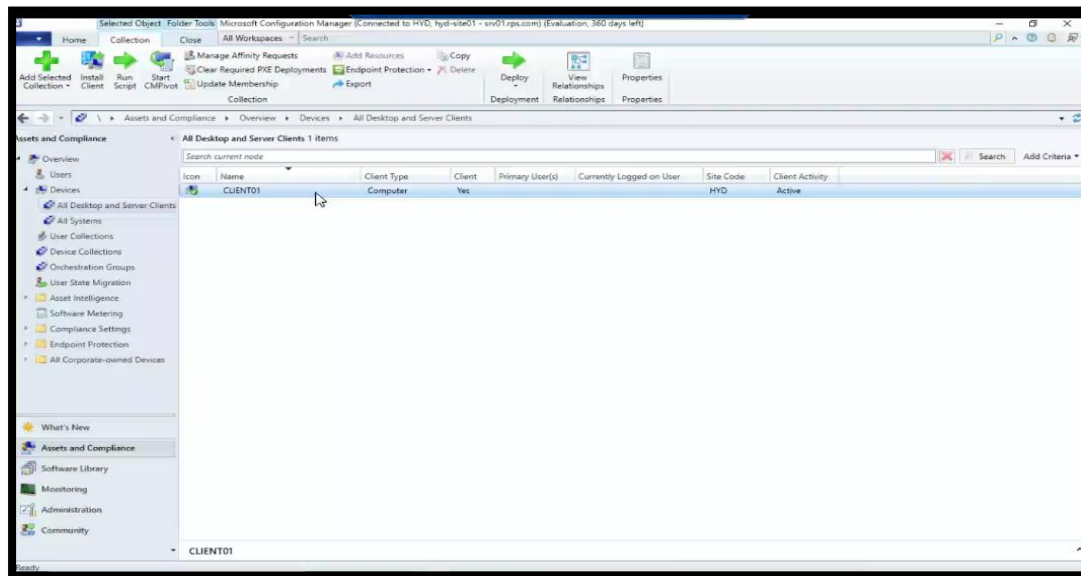
->Next, click on **AD** (right-side panel) and click on **Connect** then **Configuration Manager Console (SCCM on WIN_URLAT89GEMJ)** application opens.



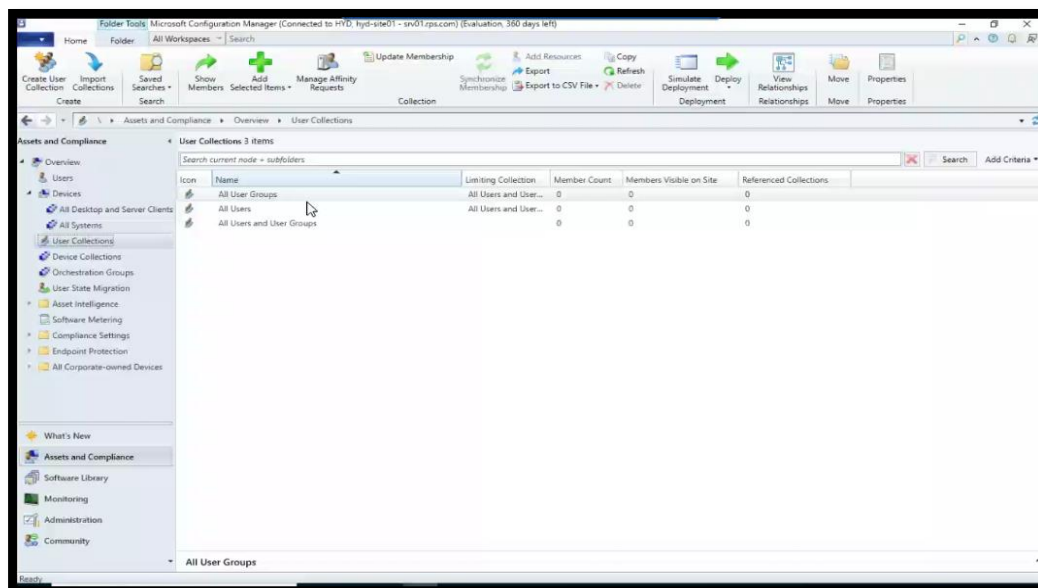
8: Click on **Users** to check if any users are available or not.



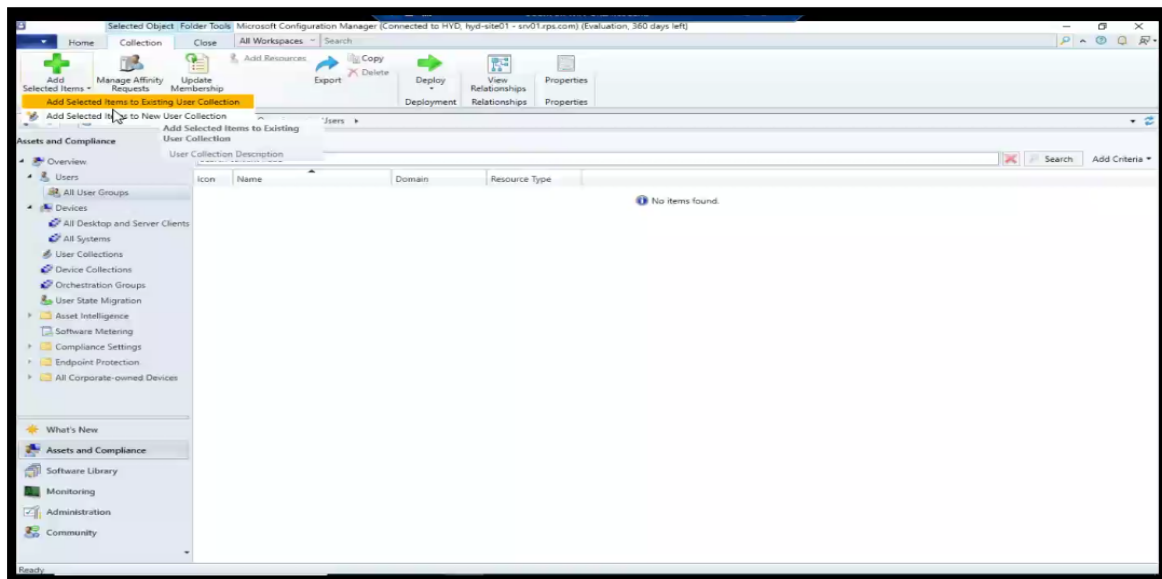
9: Click on **All Desktop and Server Clients** and check the clients available.



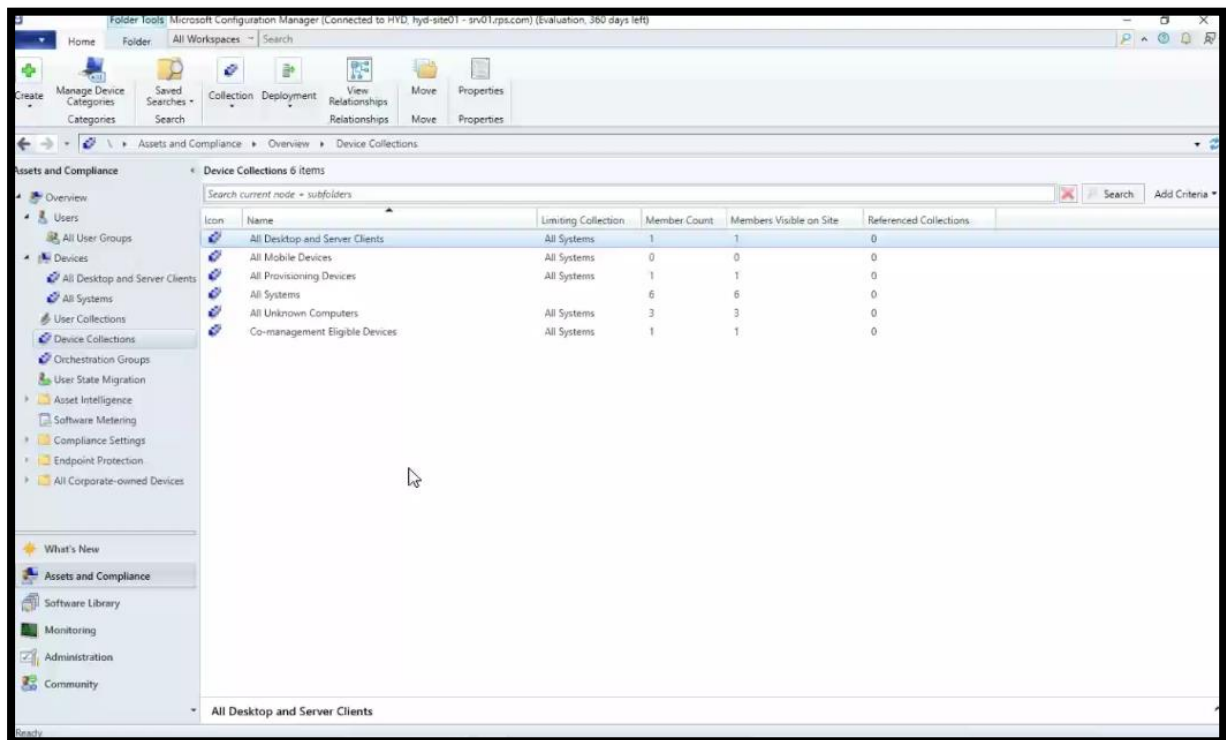
10: Click on **User Collections** and check the users collections available.



11: Click on **Add Selected Items** then click on **Add Selected Items to Existing User Collection** which would add **Devices**



12: Click on **Device Collections** and check the devices available.



13: Click on **Asset Intelligence** and check the details of **Catalog Synchronization** and **Inventoried Software Status**

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Configuration Manager console with the 'Asset Intelligence' section selected in the left-hand navigation pane. The main content area displays two sub-sections: 'Catalog Synchronization' and 'Inventoried Software Status'.

Catalog Synchronization status:

- Asset Intelligence component: **Enabled**
- Asset Intelligence synchronization point status: **Not installed**
- Synchronization schedule: **Not Applicable**
- Software licenses imported: **Not Imported**
- Last Successful Update: (empty)
- Next Scheduled Update: (empty)
- Changes to categories or families: **0**
- Changes to software titles: **0**

Inventoried Software Status section includes a table and a chart.

The following data enumerates assets detected in your environment. The table describes the assets in absolute numbers and the chart represents that information in percentage.

	Identified by Microsoft	Identified by administrator	Pending online identification	Unidentified and not pending
Inventoried Software	0	0	0	0
Software Categories	99	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Software Families	21	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

The chart, titled 'Identification by percent(%)', shows a horizontal bar for 'Inventoried Software' at 0%, and bars for 'Software Categories' and 'Software Families' at 100%. The legend indicates: Identified by Microsoft (dark blue), Identified by administrator (light blue), Pending online identification (medium blue), and Unidentified and not pending (lightest blue).

14: Click on **Compliance Settings** and check the details of **Navigation Index**.

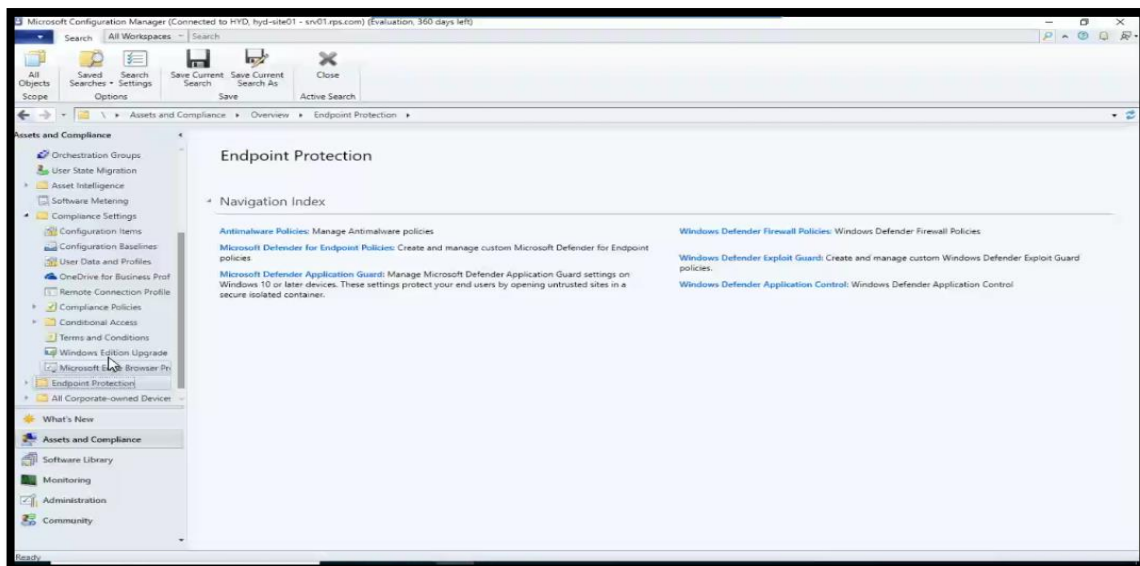
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Configuration Manager console with the 'Compliance Settings' section selected in the left-hand navigation pane. The main content area displays the 'Navigation Index' section, which provides links to various configuration items and policies.

Navigation Index links:

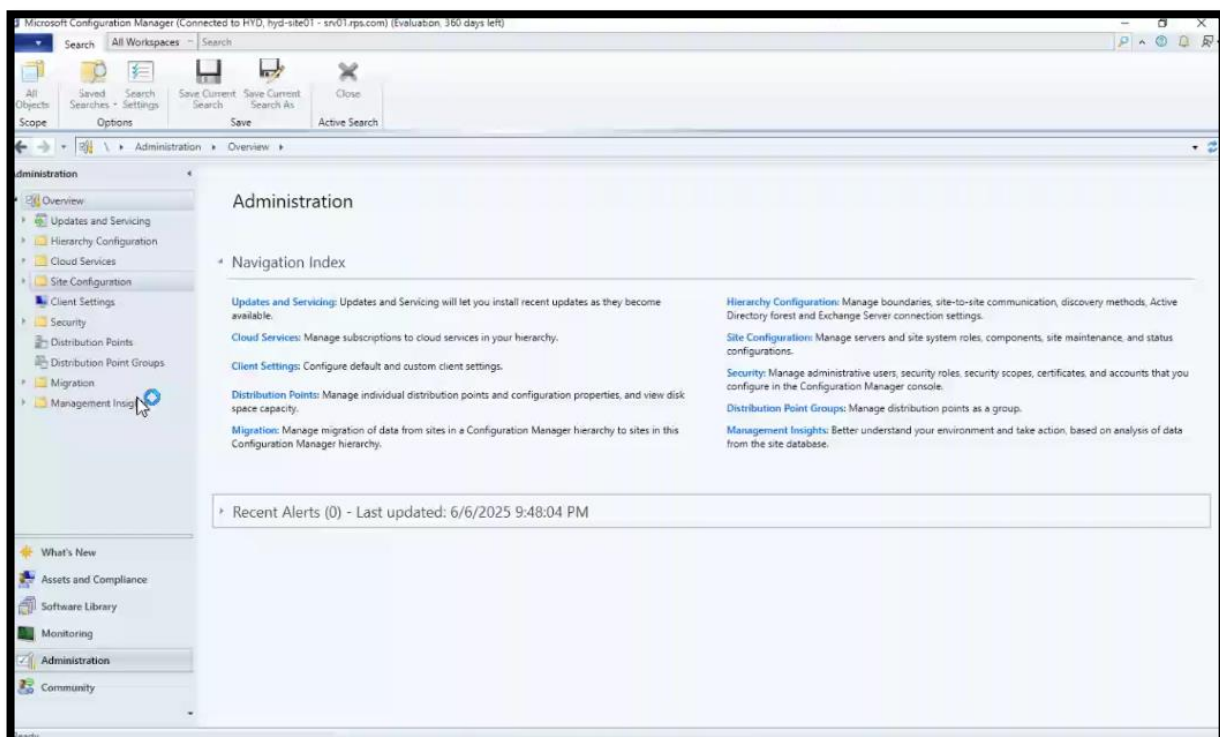
- Configuration Items:** Manage configuration items that contain settings for computers or mobile devices. You can create your own configuration items or download them from a software vendor.
- User Data and Profiles:** Manage user settings for folder redirection, offline files and roaming profiles.
- Remote Connection Profiles:** Use remote connection profiles to enable users to remotely connect to work computers from outside the domain, or over the Internet.
- Conditional Access:** Manage conditional access to company resources.
- Windows Edition Upgrade:** Use Windows Edition Upgrade to specify product key or license information to upgrade Windows to a different edition and unlock additional features.
- Configuration Baselines:** Manage the configuration baselines that contain the configuration items that you want to deploy to a collection for compliance evaluation. You can create your own configuration baselines or download them from a software vendor.
- OneDrive for Business Profiles:** Create and manage OneDrive for Business profiles that can be used to configure OneDrive for Business settings for Windows clients.
- Compliance Policies:** Create and manage compliance policies that can be used in conjunction with conditional access.
- Terms and Conditions:** Create and manage custom terms and conditions that users must accept before they can access the Company Portal.
- Microsoft Edge Browser Profiles:** Manage Microsoft Edge browser settings on Windows 10 devices.

At the bottom of the page, there is a section for 'Recent Alerts (0) - Last updated: 6/6/2025 9:45:35 PM'.

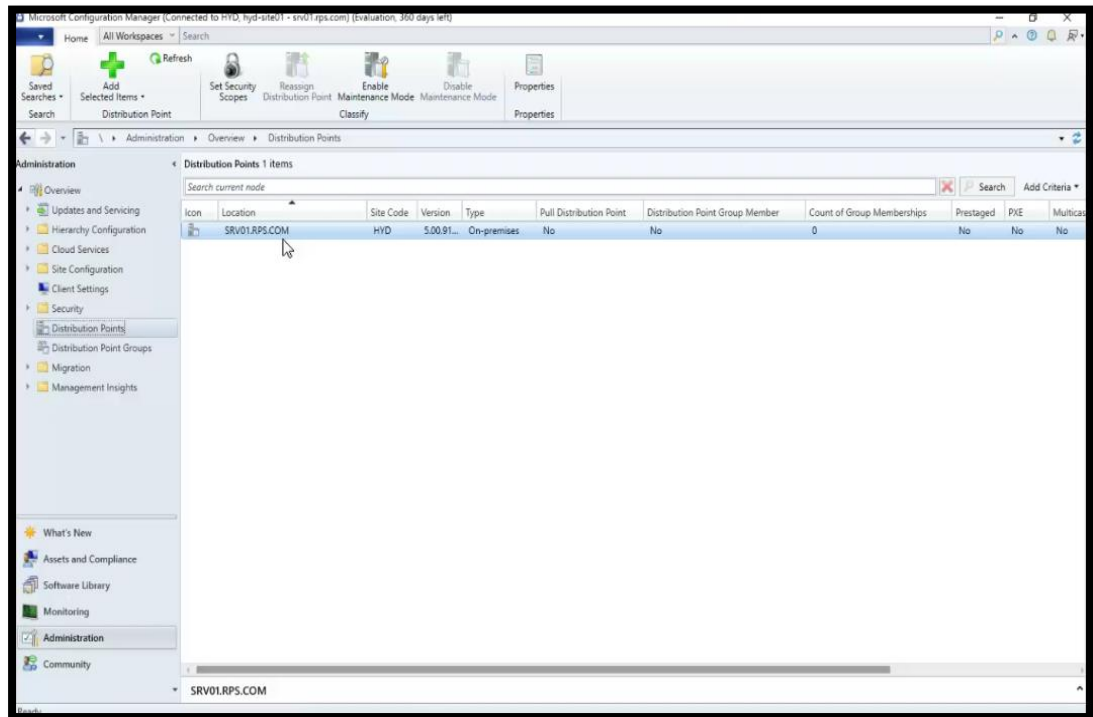
15: Click on **Endpoint Protection** and check details of **Navigation Index**.



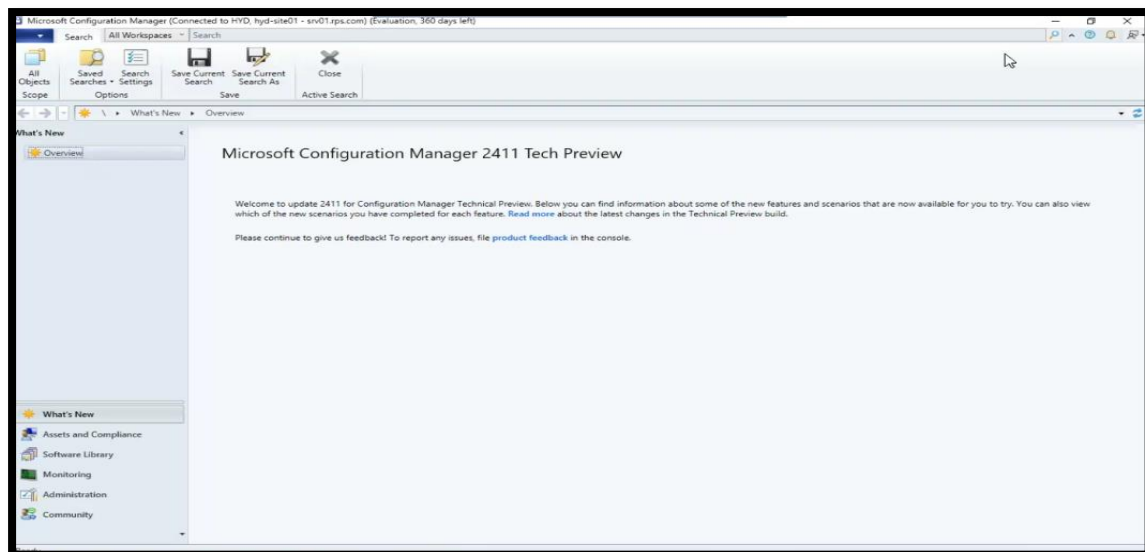
16: Click on **Administration** (bottom-left panel) and check details of **Navigation Index**.



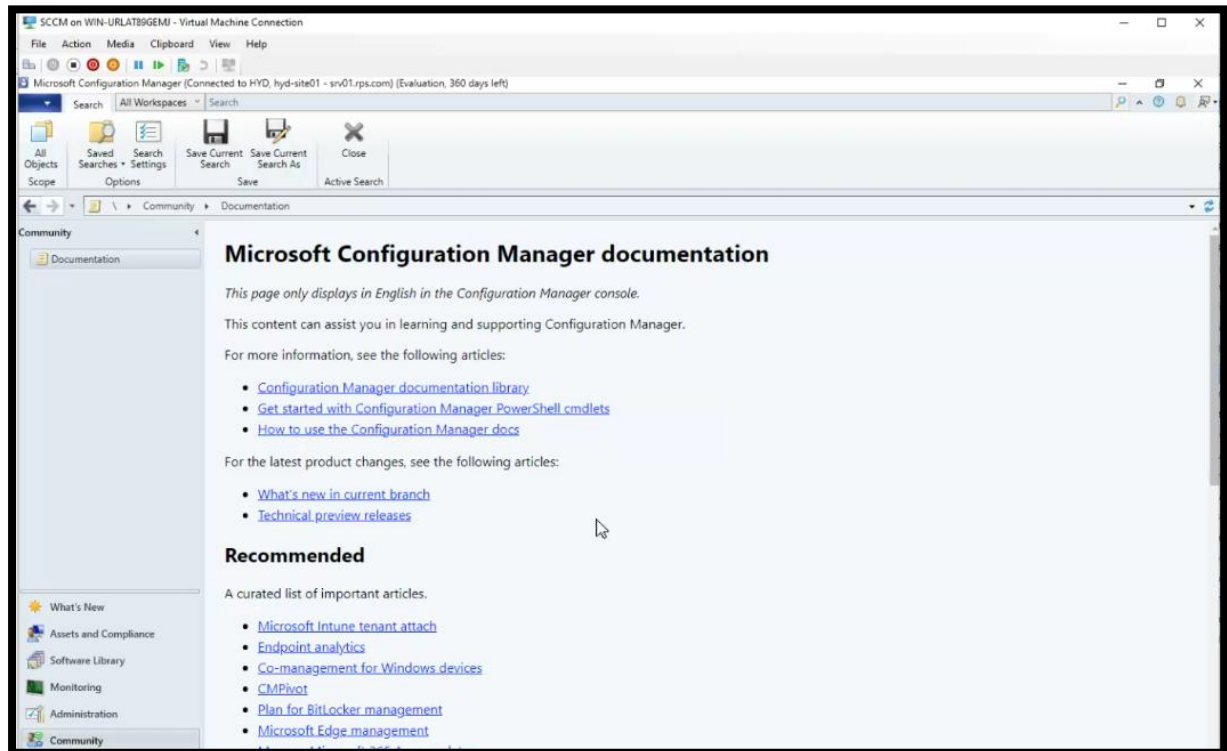
17: Click on **Distribution Points** and check the distribution point available.



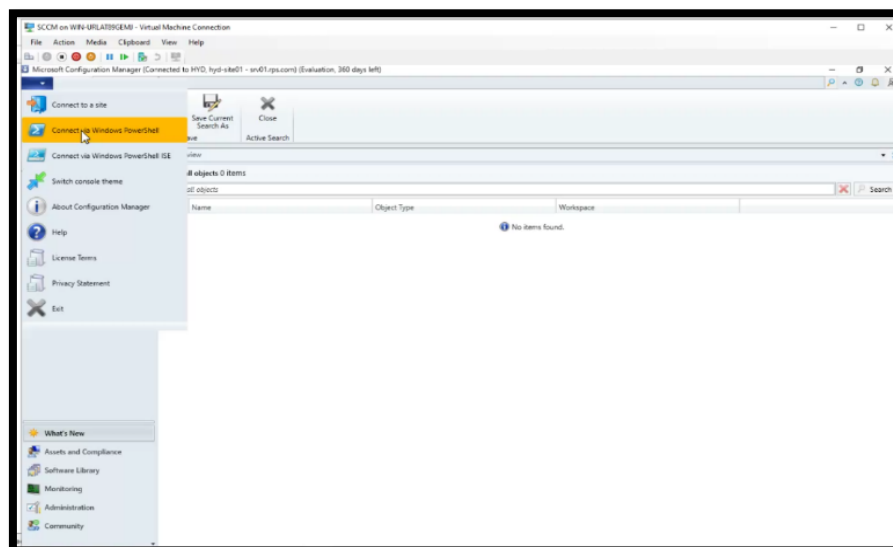
18: Click on **What's New** (bottom-left panel) to check recent updates.



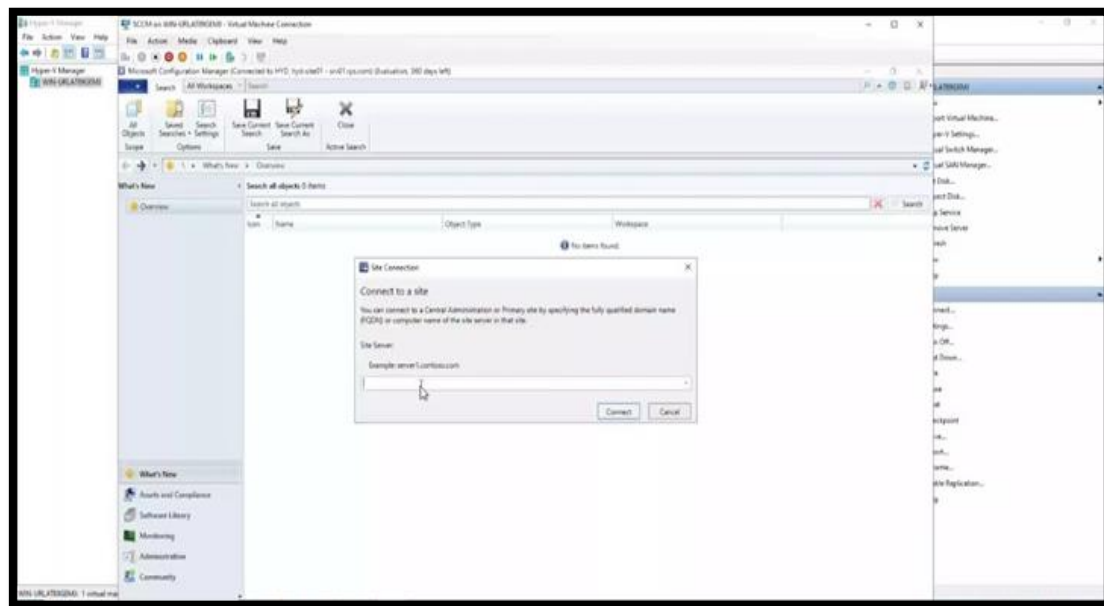
19: Click on **Community** and read the documentation for information.



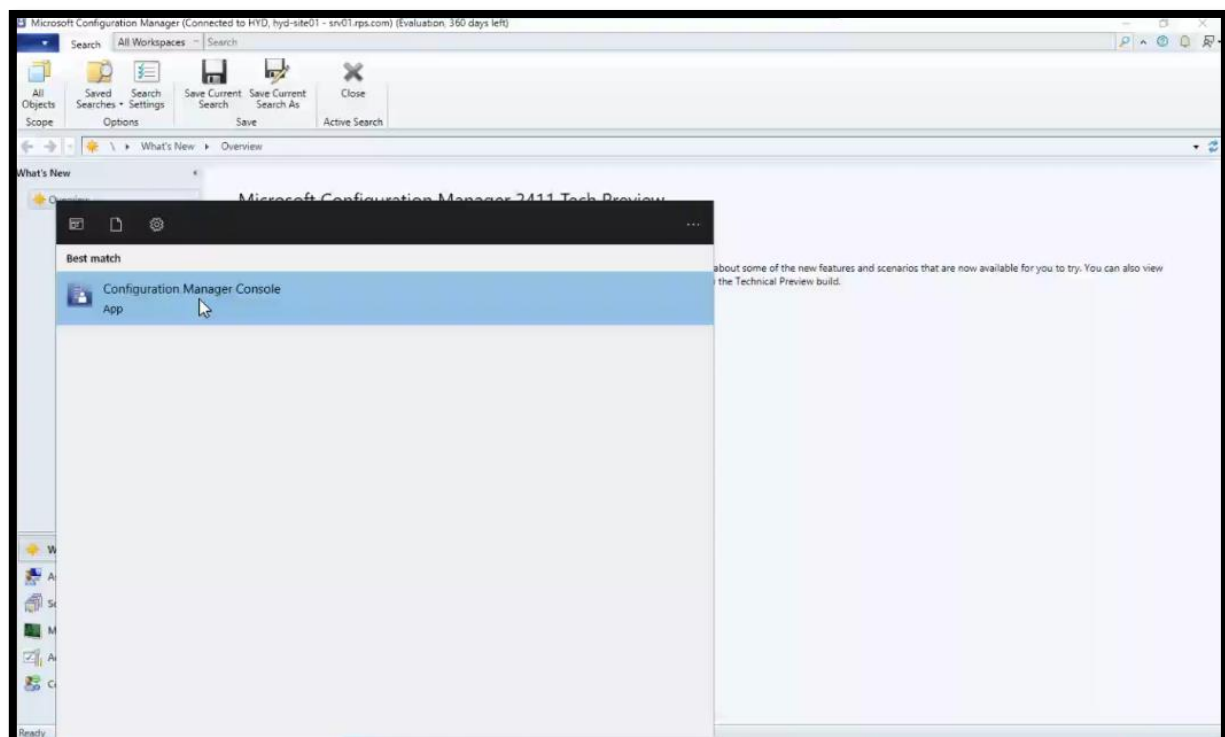
20: Click on **Blue box** (top-left above panel) and click on **Connect to a site.**



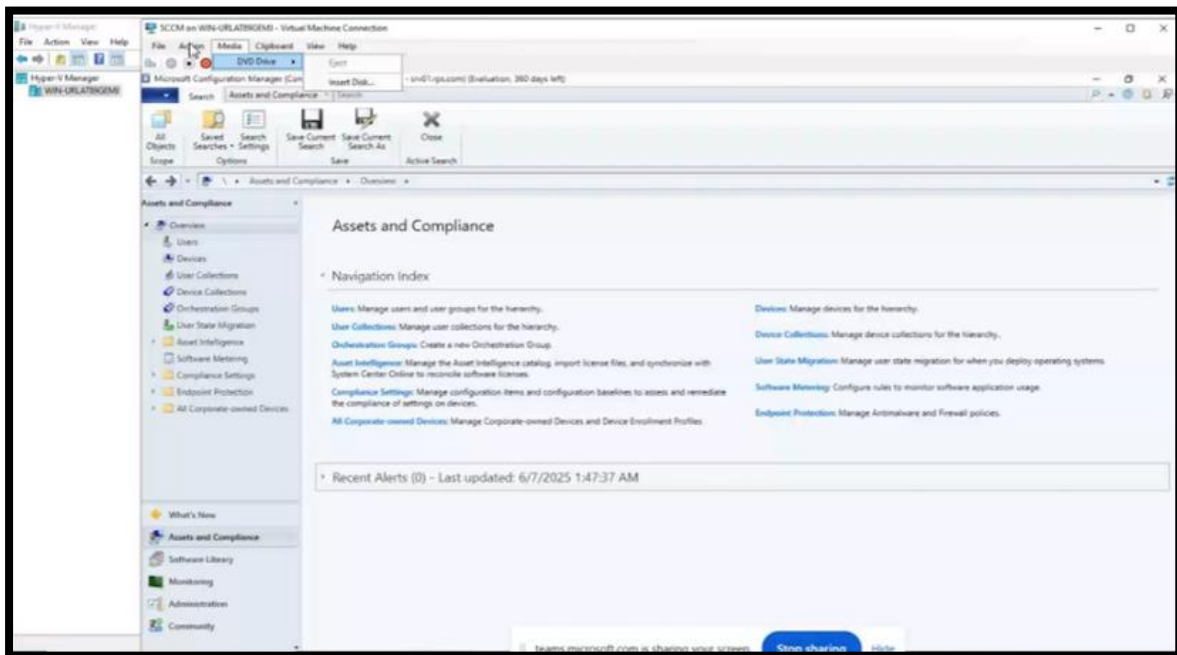
21. Write **Site Server** if we know it and click **Connect** otherwise click **Cancel**.



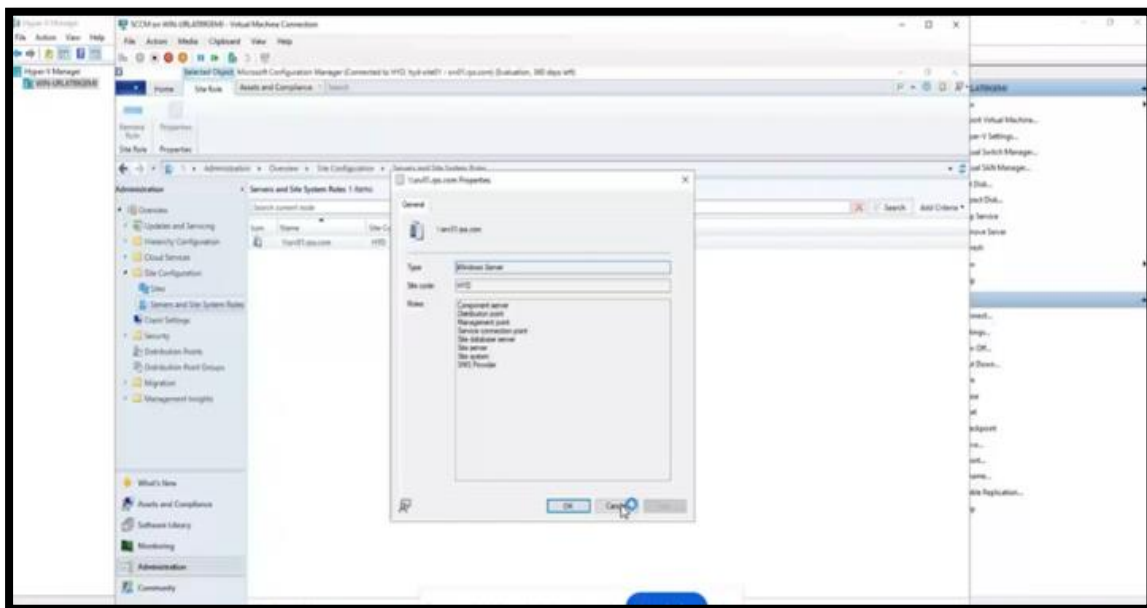
23. Another way to open the **Configuration Manager Console** is to search it on the **Start Menu** or right click on **SCCM** and click **Connect** (refer to step 1).



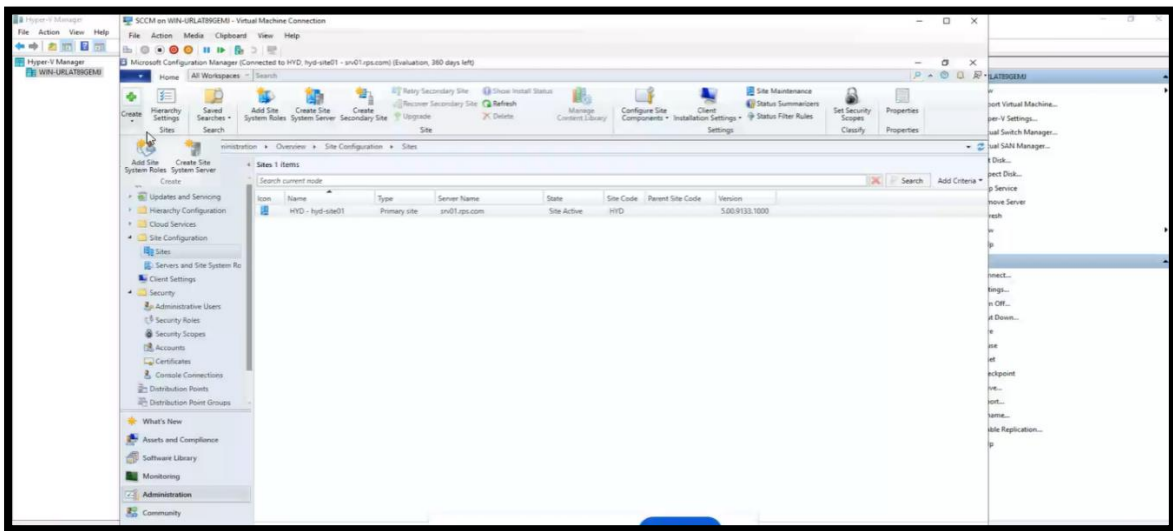
24. Click on **Assets and Compliance** (bottom-left panel) and check the details of **Navigation Index**.



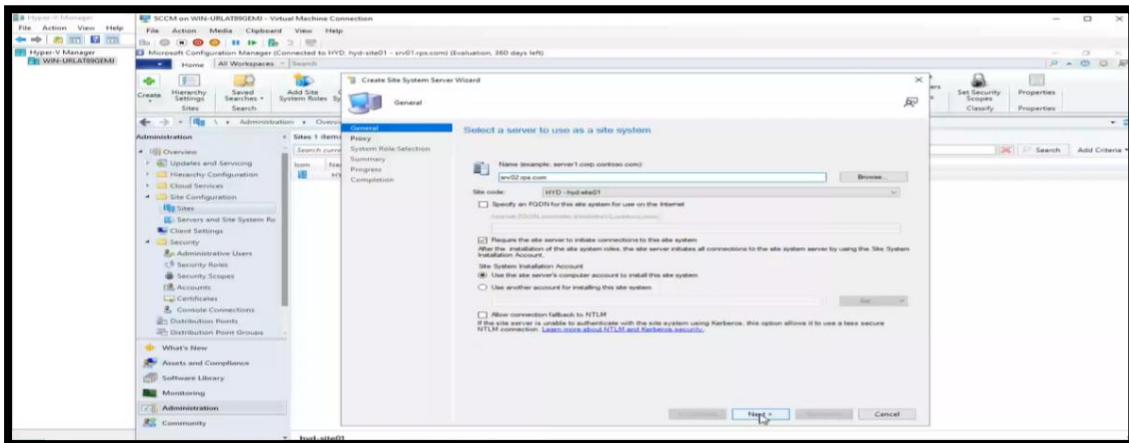
25. Click on **Site Configuration** then click on **Servers and Site System Roles** and open **\\srv.01.rps.com** and check the details.



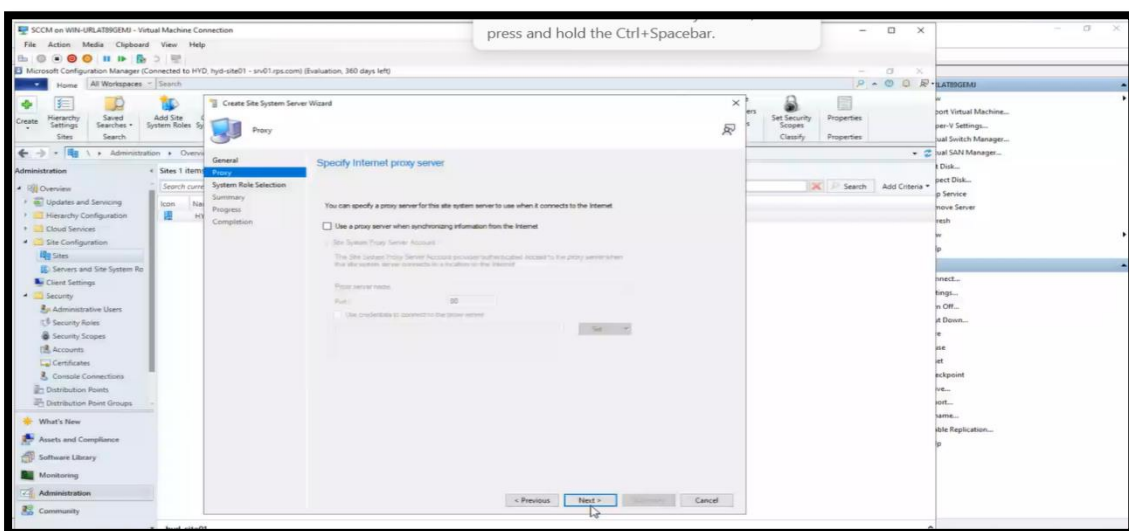
26. Inside **Site Configuration** click on **Sites** and check the available site.



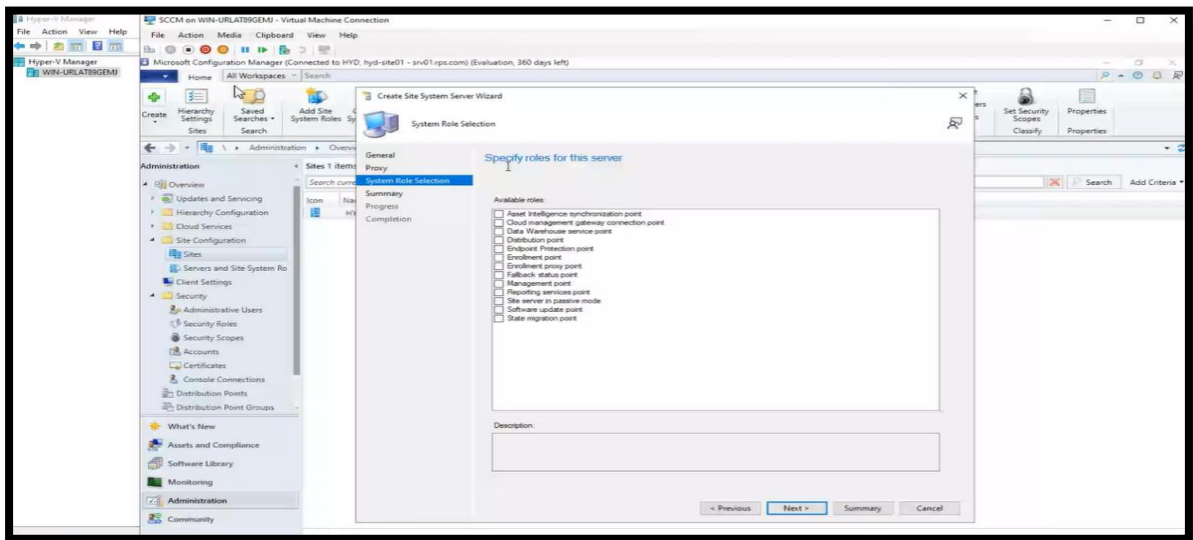
27. In **General** tab click on **Create** (top-left above panel) then in name textbox write **srv02.rps.com** and click on checkbox **Require the site server to initiate corrections to this site system** and click Next.



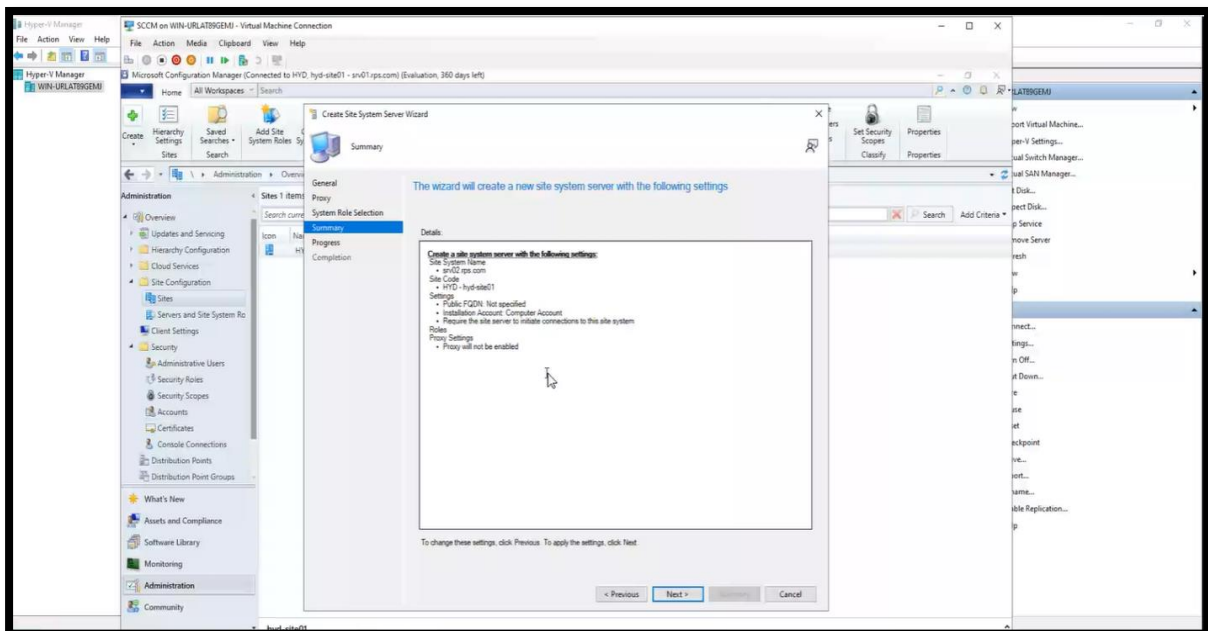
28. In **Proxy** tab do nothing and click **Next**.



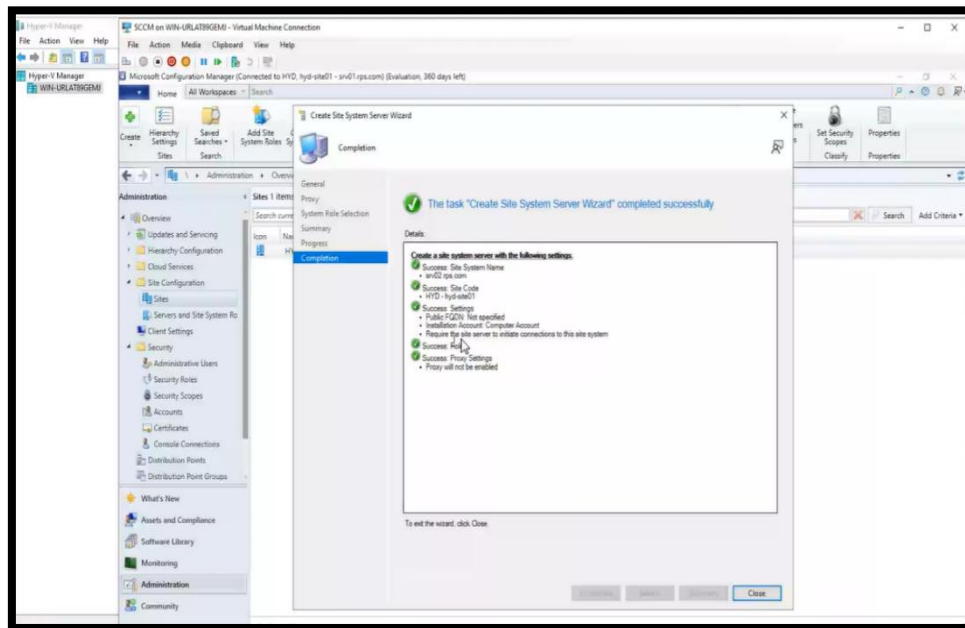
29. In **System Role Selection** tab select some roles if we want to otherwise directly click **Next**.



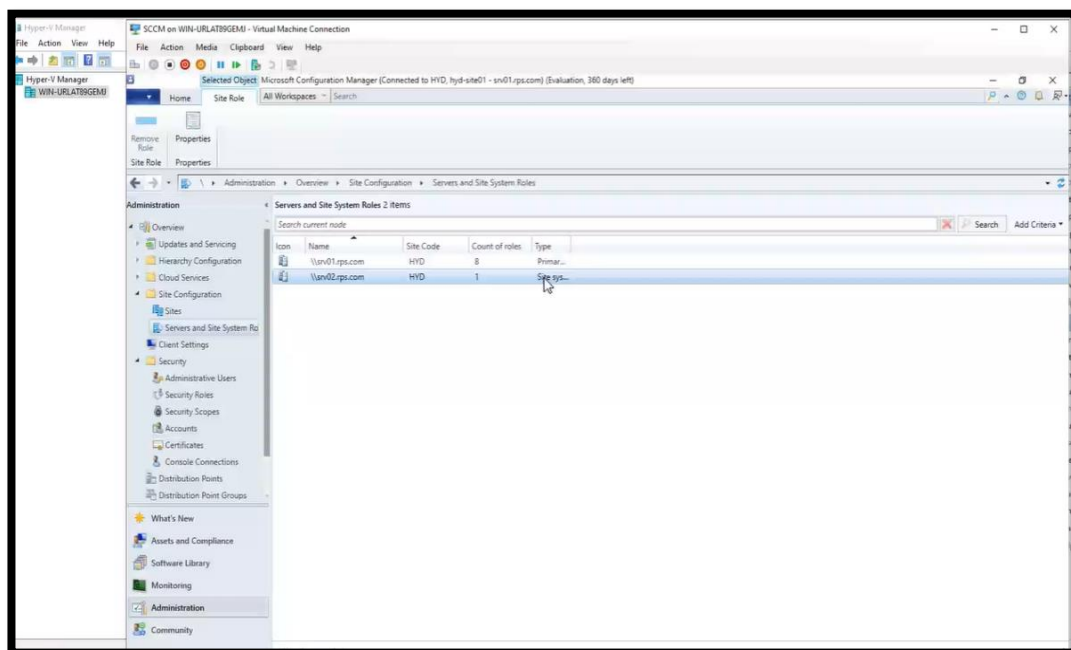
30. In **Summary** tab do nothing and click **Next**.



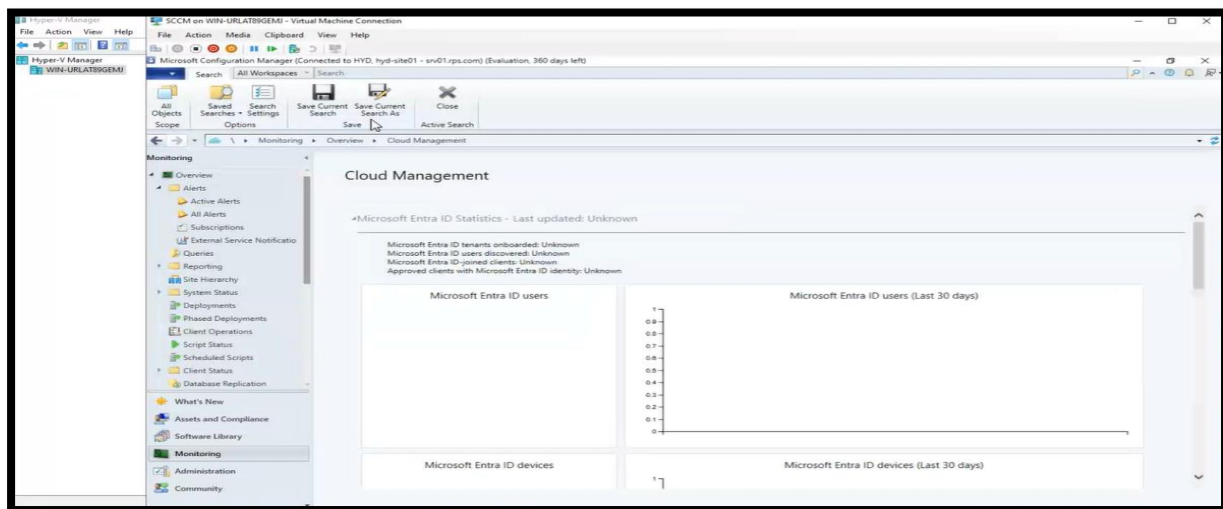
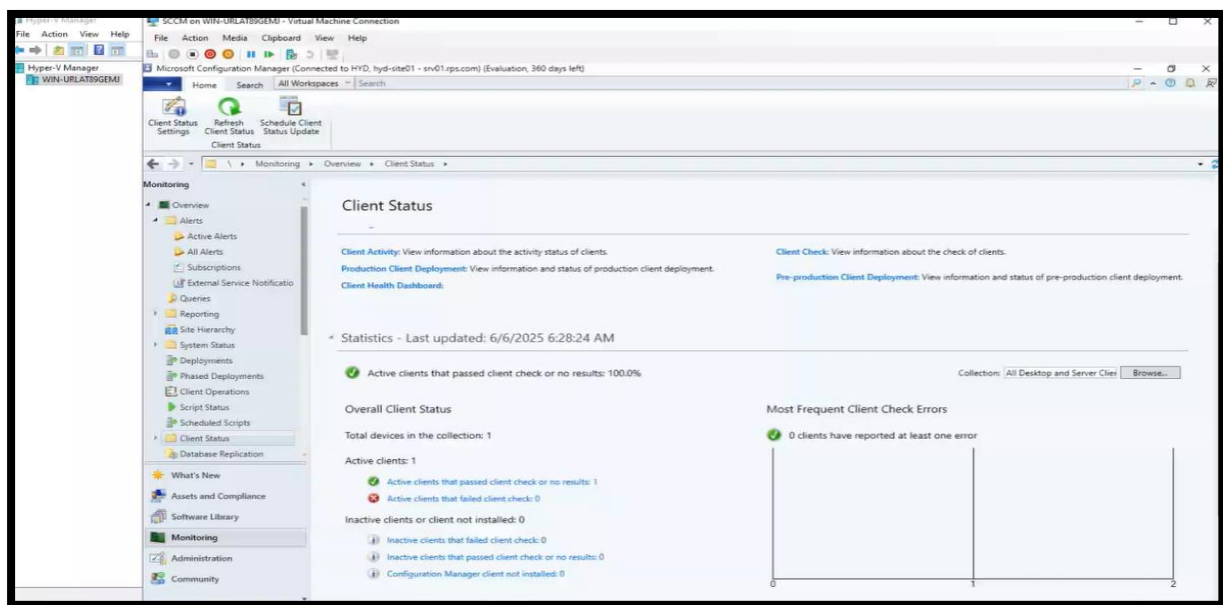
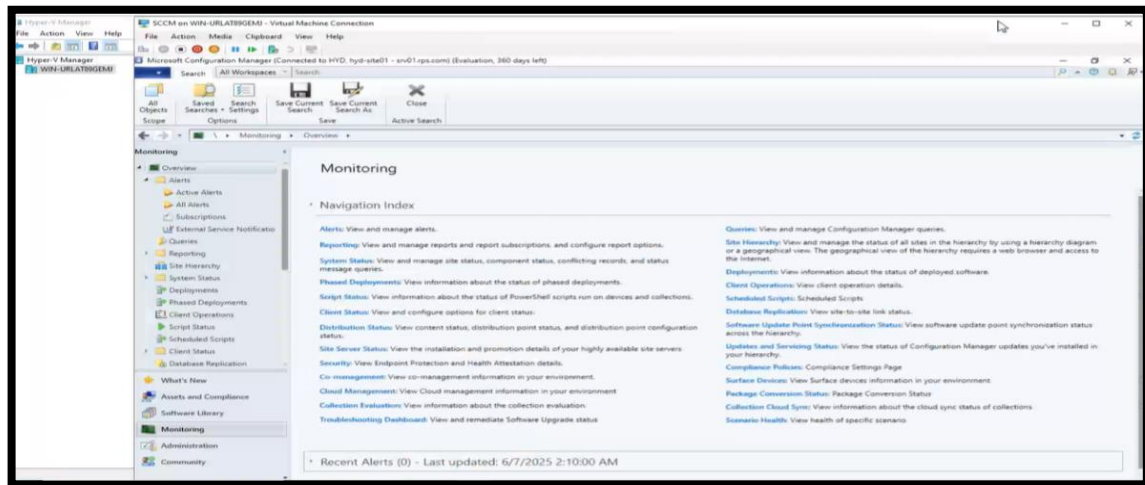
31. In **Completion** tab review the details and click **Close**.



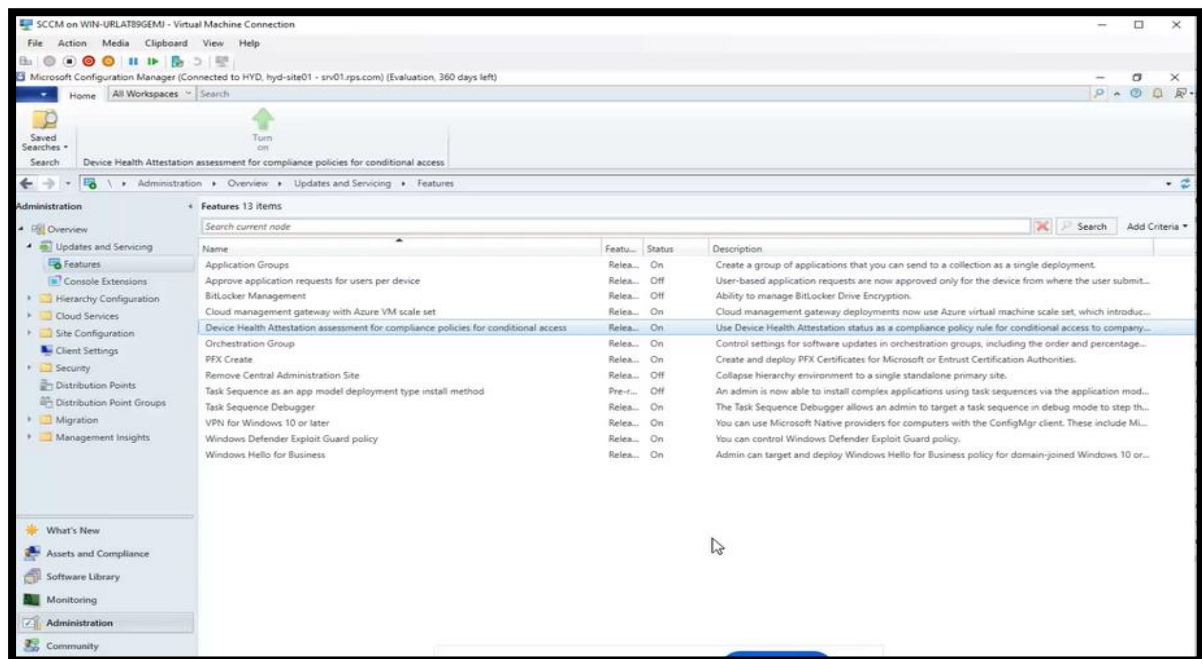
32. Again navigate **to Servers and Site System Roles** and check if the site is created or not.



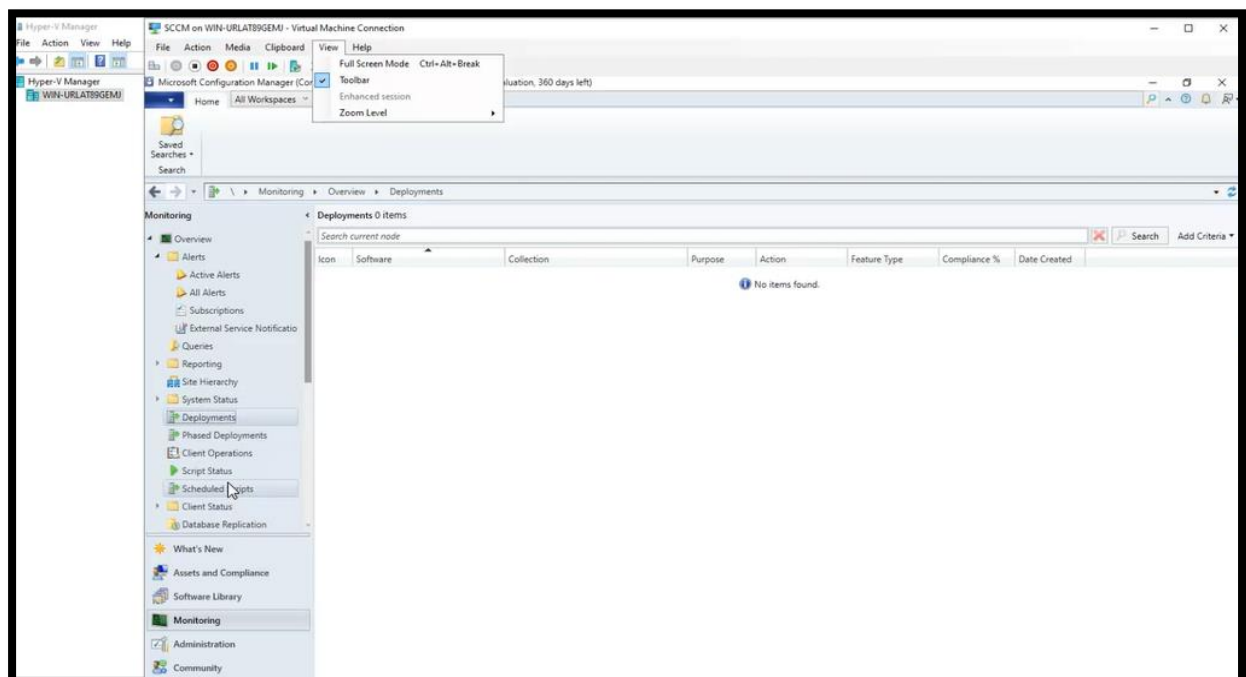
33. Click on **Monitoring** (bottom-left panel) and check the details of **Navigation Index** and also navigate to **Alerts, System Status, Script Status, Client Status, Cloud Management** and review them.



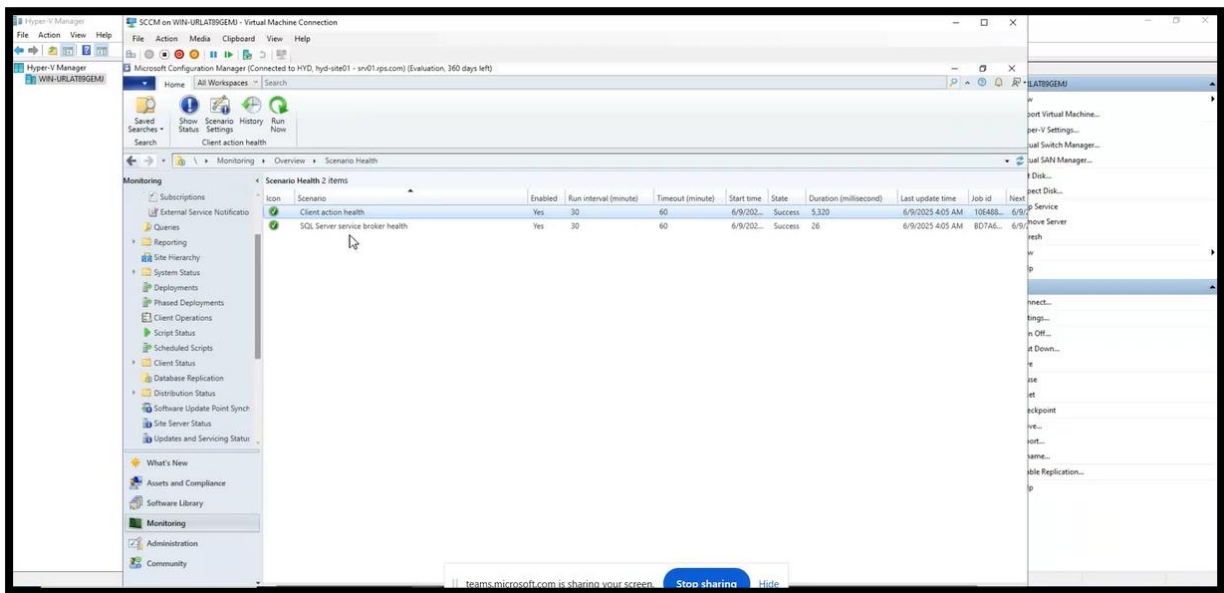
34. Click on **Administration** (bottom-left panel) then click on **Overview** then click on **Updates and Servicing** then click on **Features** and check the details of the available features.



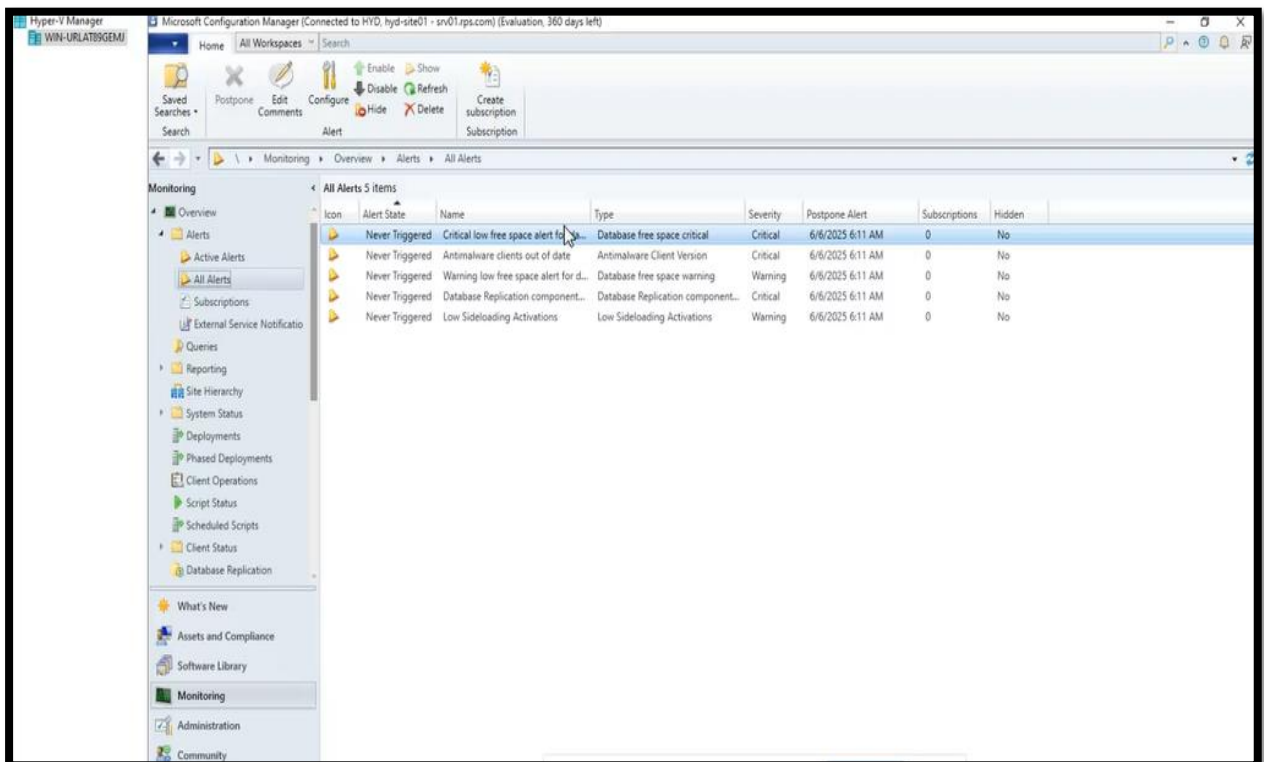
35. Click on **System Status** then click on **Deployments** and check the details of deployments available.



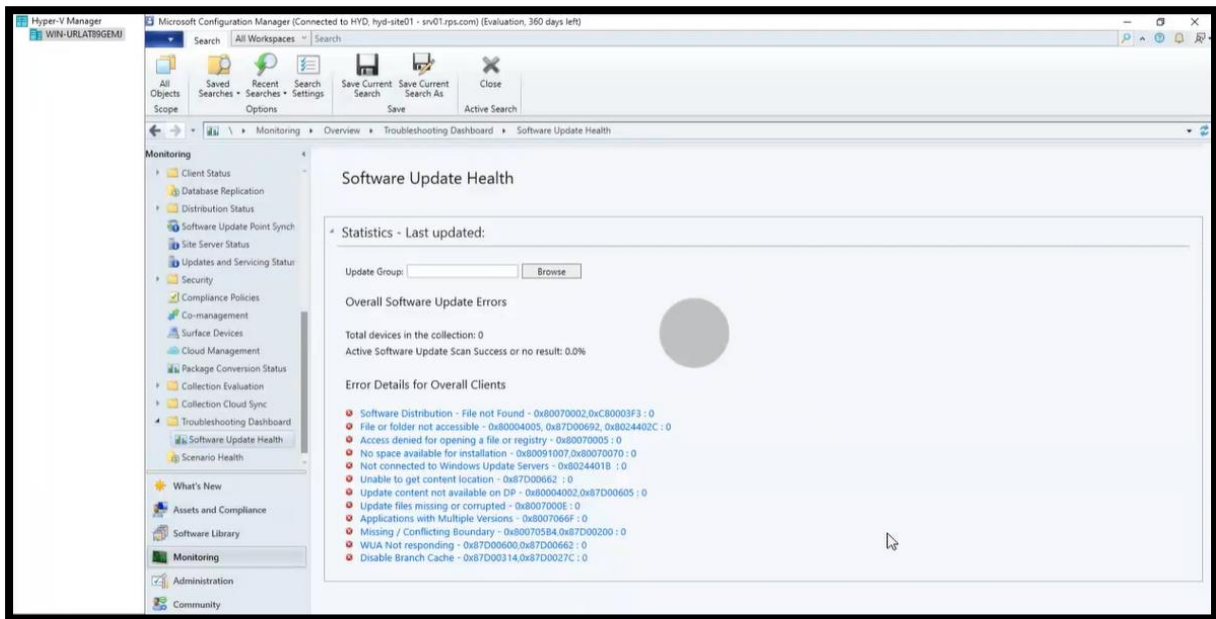
36. Click on **Monitoring** (bottom-left panel) and click on **Overview** then click on **Scenario Health** and check the scenarios available.



37. Inside **Overview** navigate to **Alerts** then click on **All Alerts** and check the available alerts.



38. Inside **Overview** navigate to **Troubleshooting Dashboard** then click on **Software Update Health** and check the details.



39. Inside **Overview** click on **Script Status** and check if scripts are available or not.

