

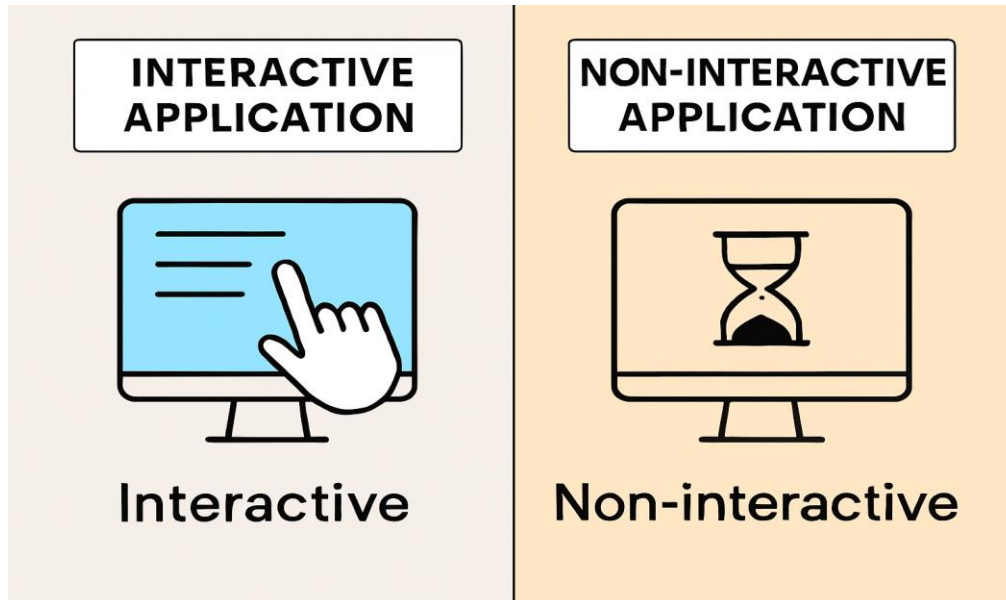
◆ Batch Information:

- **Batch Start Date:** 2025-08-04
- **Batch Name:** WiproNGA_DWS_B5_25VID2550
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- **Last Name:** Katre
- **User ID:** 34930
- **Batch ID:** B5-25VID2550

◆ ASSIGNMENT

- ✓ **Interactive and Non-Interactive Applications**
- ✓ **Required and Available App assignments**
- ✓ **Groups, Dynamic queries, Users**
- ✓ **Process Flow for an Application on Windows client via IME service.
(From Polling to detection, to installation, to detection and toast notifications as success/failure)**
- ✓ **Registries with respect to LOB and Win32Apps**
- ✓ **Specific Registries with Application GUID which give you the status of Installation/Uninstallation.**
- ✓ **Log File locations & Company Portal**
- ✓ **How to Sync once app assignments are done. (Intune Device Sync/Company Portal Local side Sync)**

1.Interactive and Non-Interactive Applications



An interactive application is a type of software that actively engages with the user through direct input. It responds to actions such as mouse clicks, keyboard typing, touchscreen gestures, or voice commands. These applications are designed to provide a user-friendly environment where the user controls the flow of the software. Examples include video games, online learning platforms, web browsers, mobile apps, and software like Microsoft Word or Excel, where constant user interaction is required to perform tasks. Interactive applications make the experience dynamic, personalized, and responsive, often allowing users to make choices and receive immediate feedback.

In contrast, non-interactive applications do not require any real-time input from the user once they are initiated. These applications operate in the background and perform predefined tasks automatically. For example, antivirus scans that run at scheduled times, data backup tools, system update services, or printing tasks managed by a spooler. These types of programs are often essential for maintaining system performance and

security but work silently without direct user involvement. Non-interactive applications are efficient for automating repetitive or time-based operations, whereas interactive applications are more focused on user experience and decision-making. Together, both types of applications play a crucial role in the smooth functioning of modern computing systems.

An **interactive application** is a software where the user actively interacts with the system.

Examples include games, MS Word, or learning apps that respond to your inputs.

These apps require real-time user actions like clicks or typing to work.

A **non-interactive application** runs automatically without any user input.

Examples include antivirus scans, scheduled backups, or updates.

They work in the background and perform tasks silently on their own.

2. Groups, Dynamic queries, Users

Home > Contoso > Groups - All groups > Conditional Access Exceptions - Dynamic membership rules

Conditional Access Exceptions - Dynamic membership rules

Save Discard Got feedback?

Configure Rules

You can use the rule builder or rule syntax text box to create or edit a dynamic membership rule. [Learn more](#)

And/Or	Property	Operator	Value
	userPrincipalName	Equals	goransson@contoso.com
Or	userPrincipalName	Equals	byrnen@contoso.com
Or	userPrincipalName	Equals	forsberg@contoso.com

[+ Add expression](#) [+ Get custom extension properties](#)

Rule syntax

```
(user.userPrincipalName -eq "goransson@contoso.com") or (user.userPrincipalName -eq "byrnen@contoso.com") or (user.userPrincipalName -eq "forsberg@contoso.com")
```

In system and application management, Groups, Dynamic Queries, and Users are essential for organized and secure access control. Groups are

collections of users or devices that share similar functions, permissions, or characteristics. They help administrators manage policies, updates, and access rights more efficiently. There are static groups (manually created) and dynamic groups (automatically updated using queries).

Dynamic Queries are rules or filters that automatically add users or devices to a group based on certain attributes like department, device type, or software installed. This automation reduces manual effort and ensures real-time group updates.

Users represent individual people or system accounts who interact with the applications or network. Each user can be part of multiple groups depending on their role or access requirements. Managing users through groups and dynamic queries simplifies large-scale administration and enhances security and efficiency across the IT environment.

3.Process Flow for an Application on Windows client via IME service. (From Polling to detection, to installation , to detection and toast notifications as success/failure)

Steps

Open Run dialog by pressing Windows + R.

Type regedit and press Enter to open the Registry Editor.

In the Registry Editor, navigate to the path:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall

You will see many folders with names in curly brackets, which are GUIDs for installed applications.

Click on any of the GUID folders to see the application details on the right panel.

Check values like DisplayName (name of the application), InstallDate (installation date), and UninstallString (path to uninstall the app).

If the application is uninstalled, the corresponding GUID entry may no longer exist in the registry.

For 64-bit applications, you can also check this path:

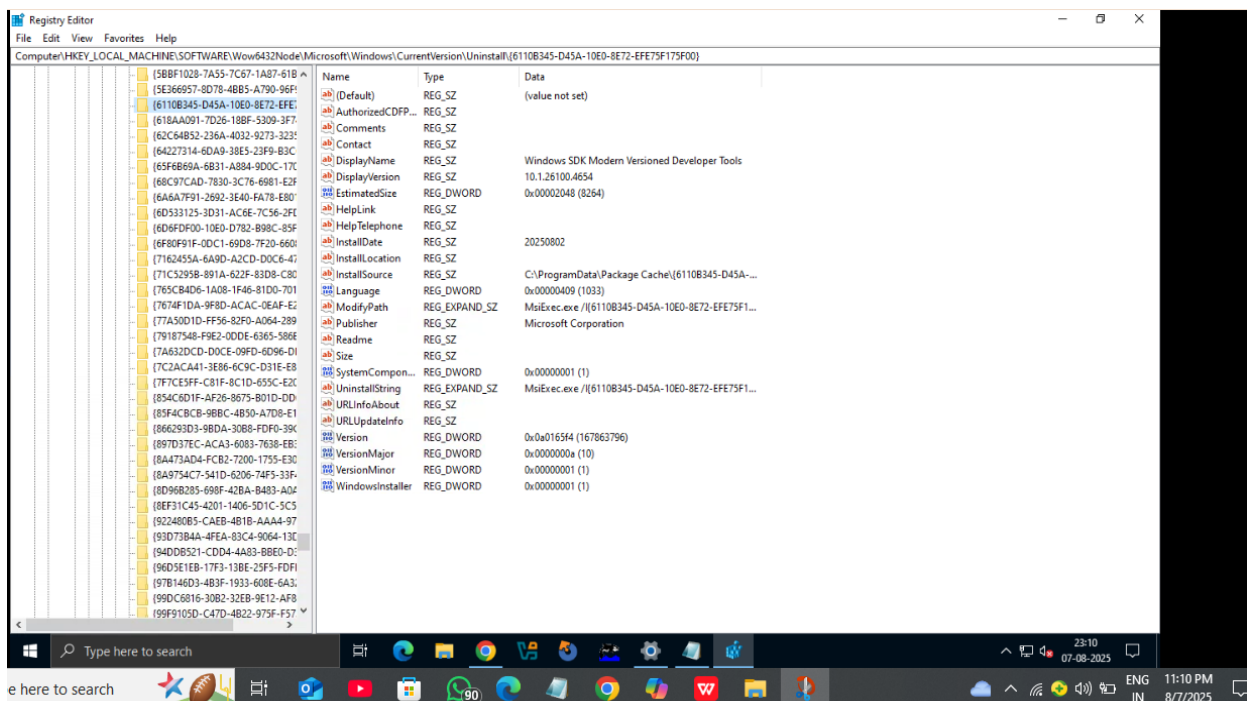
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall

Summary:

Steps

Action

- 1 Open Run → Type regedit
- 2 Go to
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\...\Uninstall
- 3 Find your app using its {GUID}
- 4 Check DisplayName, InstallDate, UninstallString, etc.
- 5 Use UninstallString if needed for silent uninstall in scripting



How to Sync once app assignments are done. **(Intune Device Sync/ Company Portal Local side Sync)**

When applications are assigned to a user or device from Microsoft Intune, the changes don't always reflect instantly. To get them on the client (Windows device), you may need to perform a manual sync.

Purpose of Syncing:

To force the device to check for new policies, apps, configurations, or compliance requirements assigned through Intune.

Steps

Step 1: Open **Google Chrome** (or any browser).

Step 2: Visit the official website:
<https://portal.manage.microsoft.com>

Step 3: Sign in using your **organization (college/company) email ID** and **password**.

Step 4: Once logged in, go to the "**Devices**" section from the left menu.

Step 5: Click on the registered device name (usually your laptop/PC name).

Step 6: You'll see device details. Click on the "**Sync**" button or "**Check Status**" if available.

Step 7: Wait for a few minutes while it syncs your latest app and policy assignments from Intune.

Here are some Screenshots

