**1. Define Client Policies**

* In SCCM, client policies are **rules/settings** that tell how client computers should behave.
* For example: how often they should check for update inventory.
* These policies are defined by the admin in the **SCCM console**.

**2. Configure Communication, Inventory, and Updates**

* **Communication**: Decide how clients will Communicate with the SCCM server (HTTP/HTTPS, frequency of check-ins, etc.).
* **Inventory**: Collecting details from client machines  
   Configure how often hardware/software inventory is collected from client machines.
  + Example: Hardware details (RAM, CPU, disk space).
  + Example: Software details (installed apps, versions).
* **Updates**: Configure when and how Windows updates or software updates are scanned and installed.

**3. Apply Settings to Device Collections**

* A **collection** is a group of devices (like all laptops in HR or all servers).
* After creating client policies, you apply them to these collections.
* This ensures that all devices in that group follow the same rules for communication, inventory, and updates.

**Overview of Inventory Collection**

\*"In SCCM, inventory collection simply means gathering details from client computers, so that admins know what’s inside and what’s installed. There are two types of inventory. First, hardware inventory, which collects details like processor, RAM, disk drives, BIOS, and network adapters. Second, software inventory, which checks installed applications, file details, versions, and patches.

The way it works is simple: the data is first collected and stored in the client’s WMI repository, then it’s sent to the management point, and finally stored in the SCCM SQL database. From there, admins can use reports to view the information.

**Slide 3 – Configuring Hardware Inventory**

\*"Hardware inventory is configured through the client settings in the SCCM console. The steps are straightforward: first, enable hardware inventory, then select which hardware classes you want to collect, like processor details, memory, disks, or BIOS information. After that, you can also schedule how often the inventory should be collected — daily, weekly, or at any interval that suits your organization.

**Slide 4 – Configuring Software Inventory**

\*"Software inventory is also configured in the client settings, the goal here is to track what software applications are installed and how they’re being used.

This inventory collects details like installed software, file properties, executable file names, and their versions. There are two main use cases: first, license management, where it helps ensure the company does not exceed the number of licenses purchased. And second, security, where admins can detect unauthorized or unapproved software.