**Slide 1 –   
Overview of Inventory Collection**

* In SCCM, **Inventory Collection** is the process of gathering details about client computers.
* **Two Types of Inventory:**
  + **Hardware Inventory** – Collects system components like processor, RAM, disk drives, BIOS details, and network adapters.
  + **Software Inventory** – Collects installed applications, file details, software versions, and patches.
* Data Flow:
  + Inventory data is stored in the **WMI repository** on the client.
  + Data is then sent to the **Management Point** and stored in the **SCCM SQL Database**.
* **Purpose:** Helps admins track assets, plan upgrades, and ensure compliance.

📌 *Example:* IT team can find all machines with less than 4 GB RAM or locate all systems with Office 2016 installed.

**Slide 2 – Configuring Hardware Inventory**

* **Where to Configure:** In the **Client Settings** within SCCM console.
* **Steps:**
  1. Enable hardware inventory.
  2. Select specific hardware classes to be collected (processor, memory, disks, BIOS).
  3. Schedule the frequency of collection (daily, weekly, etc.).
* **Benefit:** Provides a detailed view of physical and logical components of every client machine.
* **Usage Example:** Collecting the **serial numbers** of all computers for asset tracking in an organization.

**Slide 3 – Configuring Software Inventory**

* **Where to Configure:** Also in **Client Settings → Software Inventory**.
* **Purpose:** Helps admins know what applications are installed and how they are being used.
* **Data Collected:** Installed software, file properties, .exe details, and versions.
* **Use Cases:**
  + License management → Ensuring the company doesn’t exceed purchased licenses.
  + Security → Detecting unauthorized or unapproved applications.
* **Example:** Detecting whether **Google Chrome** or **WinRAR** is installed on client machines.

**Slide 4 – WMI in SCCM**

* **What is WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation)?**
  + A Microsoft framework that stores and provides access to system information.
  + Acts like a **local system database** on every Windows machine.
  + SCCM relies on WMI to read and collect hardware/software details for inventory.
* **Why Important:** Without WMI, SCCM cannot collect accurate client information.
* **Common WMI Tools:**
  + **WBEMTest** → Default Microsoft tool to test WMI queries.
  + **WMIC (Command Line)** → For quick commands (e.g., wmic bios get serialnumber).
  + **WMI Explorer** → GUI tool to browse WMI namespaces and classes.
  + **PowerShell** → Modern queries using Get-WmiObject or Get-CimInstance.
* **Example Query:** Using PowerShell to retrieve a PC’s BIOS serial number