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## *Managing the Configuration Manager Client in SCCM*

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**Managing the SCCM client involves key operational areas to ensure proper communication and functionality:**

### **1.Discovery & Deployment:**

- Detect unmanaged devices via discovery methods.
- Deploy the client using methods like Client Push, Group Policy, manual install, or OS image integration.

### **2.Client Settings Configuration:**

- Configure default or custom settings through the Client Settings node in the Administration workspace.
- Adjust behaviors for software updates, activity monitoring, and compliance checks.

### **3.Client Cache Management:**

- Stores installation files for apps/updates.
- Configure size and location via the client control panel and clean up with “Delete Files”.

### **4.Client Status Monitoring:**

- View client health in the Monitoring workspace.
- Use alerts and reports to track activity and compliance.

### **5.Troubleshooting Tools:**

- Use Software Center for app installations and updates.
- Use ConfigMgr client applet for configuration and diagnostics.
- Launch client control panel via Control smscfg for detailed inspection.

This structured approach ensures clients are properly installed, configured, monitored, and supported across the SCCM environment.

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## Configure software metering

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Software Metering in SCCM allows you to track and report how often specific applications are used across client devices. This helps in understanding software usage and optimizing license costs.

### Steps to Configure Software Metering:

#### 1. Enable Software Metering in Client Settings

- Go to the SCCM console.
- Navigate:  
Administration → Client Settings
- Right-click Default Client Settings (or create a new custom one) → Properties
- Select Software Metering from the left pane.
- Set “Enable software metering on clients” to Yes.
- Click OK to apply.

#### 2. Create Software Metering Rules

Go to:

Assets and Compliance → Software Metering

Right-click in the right pane → Create Software Metering Rule

Fill in the rule details:

- Name: Friendly name for the rule.
- File Name: Exact .exe name of the application to track (e.g., winword.exe).
- Original File Name, Version, Language, etc. (Optional filters).

Click Next and Finish.

#### 3. Monitor Software Metering Usage

1. Go to:

Monitoring → Reporting → Software Metering Reports

2. Use built-in reports like:

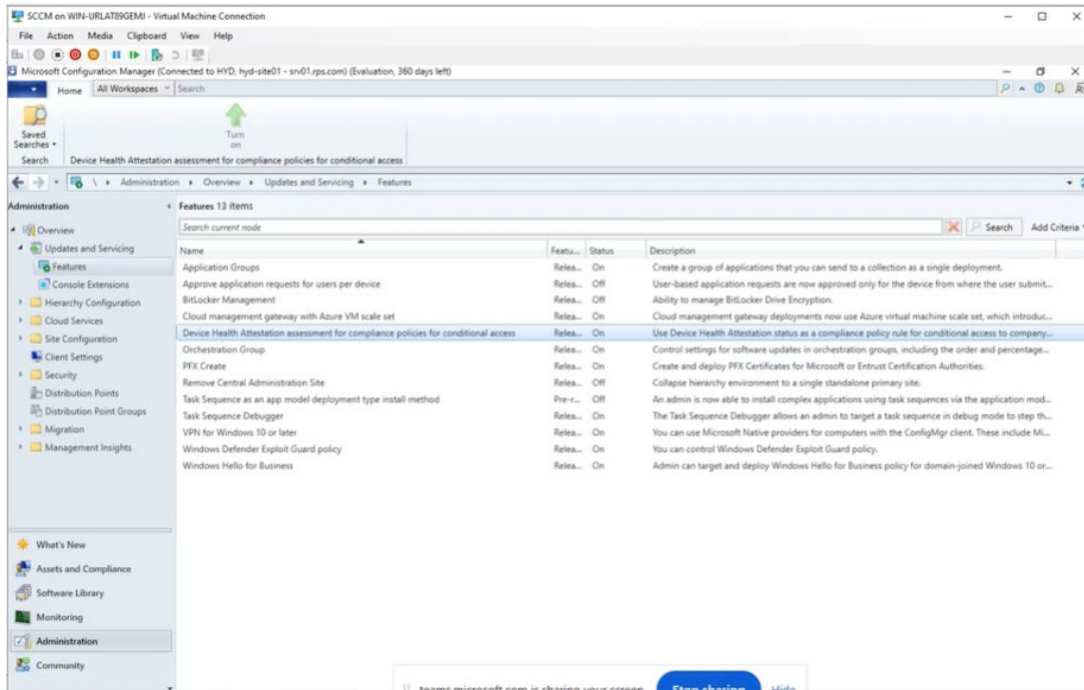
“Software metering usage summary report”

“Total usage trend analysis”

“Monthly usage summary per user”

### Features

This feature allows SCCM to use Device Health Attestation (DHA) data to determine if a device meets compliance policies (e.g., BitLocker enabled, Secure Boot on). It is particularly useful when integrating with Conditional Access in Microsoft Intune or Azure AD — ensuring that only healthy, compliant devices can access corporate resources.



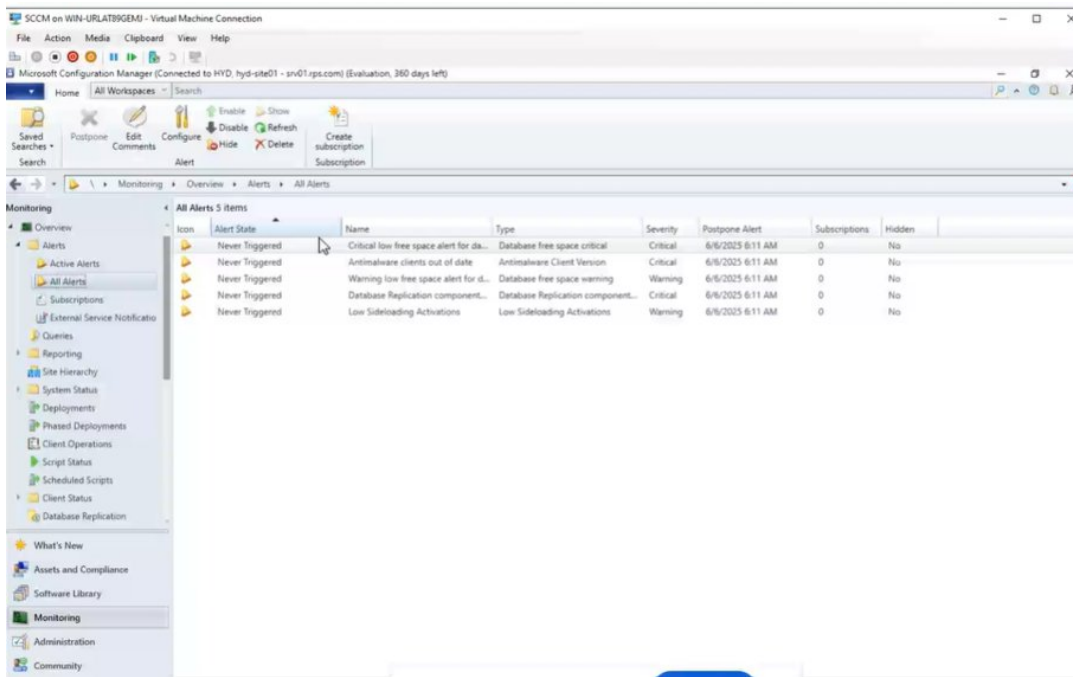
## Alerts section in the Monitoring

The alert dashboard displays **5 system alerts**.

These alerts are categorized by:

- **Alert State:** All are currently "**Never Triggered**", meaning the conditions haven't been met yet.
- **Name & Type:** Includes alerts for **low disk space**, **outdated client versions**, and **replication issues**.
- **Severity:** Ranges from **Critical** (e.g., low free space, outdated client version) to **Warning** (e.g., low sideloading activations).

**No subscriptions** are set for automatic email or system notifications.



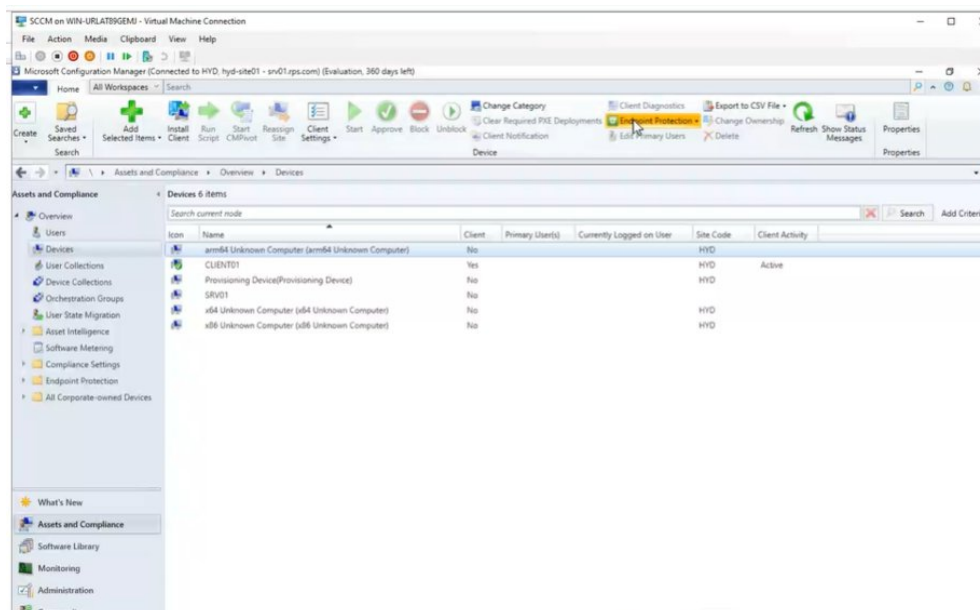
## List of Devices

This section is essential for managing and monitoring all devices registered or discovered in SCCM.

This view shows a list of **devices (computers)** that SCCM is aware of.

Each row represents a device, including:

- **Name:** Device hostname or "Unknown Computer" if not fully identified.
- **Client:** Indicates whether the **SCCM client agent** is installed (Yes/No).
- **Primary User** and **Currently Logged On User:** User association and session info.
- **Site Code:** The site managing the device (e.g., HYD).
- **Client Activity:** Shows if the client is active.



## Create Custom Client Device Settings

This window is used to create custom client settings for specific collections of devices.

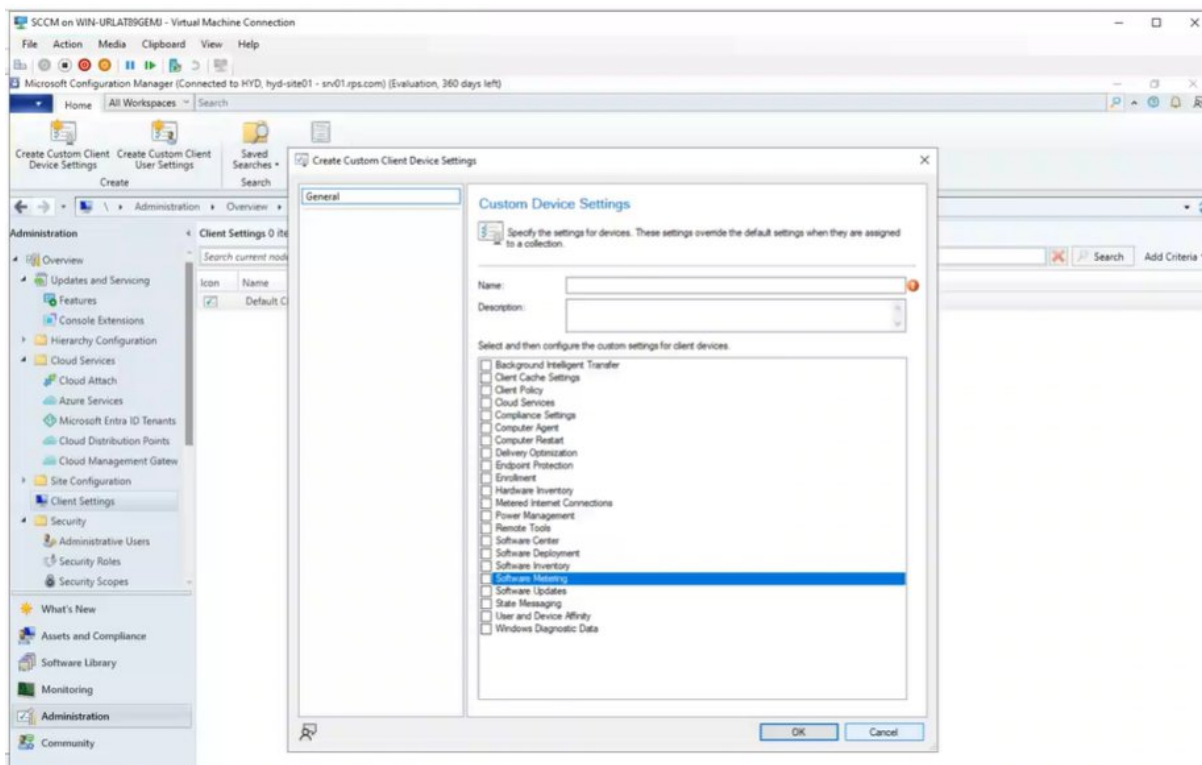
These settings override the default settings when assigned to a collection.

You can choose which components to configure, such as:

- Software Updates
- Software Inventory
- Power Management
- Client Policy
- Hardware Inventory, etc.

After selecting the required settings, you can configure detailed options for each.

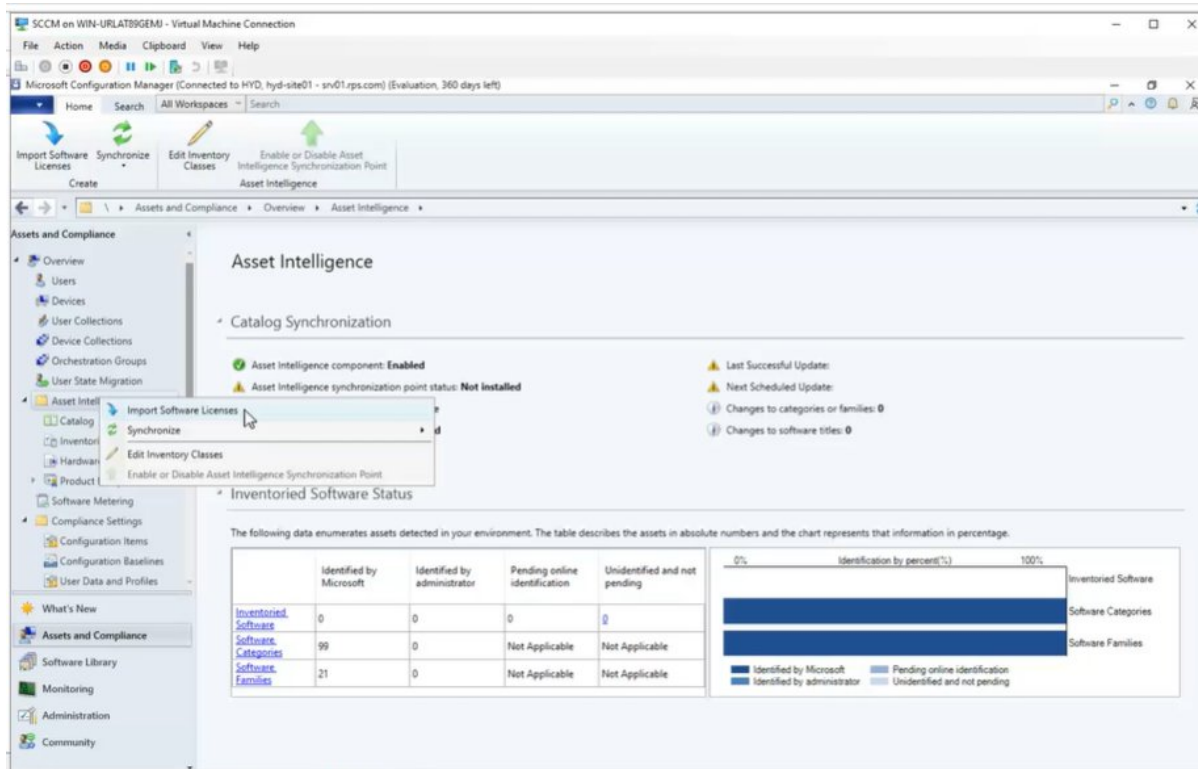
This allows administrators to apply granular client configurations to specific device groups, improving management and compliance flexibility.



## Asset Intelligence dashboard

**Asset Intelligence** helps organizations collect, analyze, and report on software inventory data from managed systems.

The Asset Intelligence dashboard gives a quick overview of software inventory and licensing status. It helps in software compliance, license tracking, and IT asset management.



## NOIDMIF and IDMIF

The **NOIDMIF** and **IDMIF** files are used in SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) to **extend hardware inventory** by adding custom data that SCCM clients do not automatically report.

### IDMIF (Intermediate MIF)

**Purpose:** Adds information about a new object that is not part of the SCCM client inventory, such as printers, monitors, or other non-managed assets.

**Use Case:** Useful when you want to add **external inventory items** not installed on the client (e.g., peripherals).

**Stored As:** Separate records in the SCCM database (not tied to a specific client).

**Example:** Adding a projector that isn't connected to a PC.

## NOIDMIF (No ID MIF)

- Purpose: Adds extra information to an existing client device's inventory.
- Use Case: Used when you want to extend the inventory of the current SCCM client, like adding custom fields (e.g., Asset Tag, Owner Name).
- Stored As: Part of the client's inventory in SCCM.
- Example: Adding a custom field like "Floor Number" or "Location" to a specific computer.

