

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

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Getting Started with SCCM

SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) is a Microsoft software management suite used by administrators to oversee extensive distributions of Windows operating systems and apps. Here are some steps to help you get started with SCCM:

1. **Prepare for SCCM rollout:** It's crucial to map out your deployment strategy for a seamless integration of SCCM. Consider the following steps:
 - Determining your SCCM structure: This step entails assessing the required number of sites and their geographical distribution.
 - Setting up security parameters: With SCCM, you have the ability to set up role-based access control (RBAC), enabling you to define user permissions within SCCM according to their specific roles.
 - Setting up client installation options: Determine your preferred deployment settings for clients on computers, including where to install from and what properties to set.
2. **Deploy SCCM:** After finalizing your deployment strategy, proceed with the SCCM installation. The installation procedure comprises the subsequent steps:
 - Prepare the required prerequisites: Before setting up SCCM, you need to install specific prerequisites which comprise SQL Server, .NET Framework, and the Windows ADK (Assessment and Deployment Kit).
 - Setting up SCCM: Run the installation wizard to install SCCM, and follow its instructions throughout the setup. Be prepared for the installation to take a few hours.
3. **Set up SCCM:** Once SCCM is installed, it's necessary to set it up properly to ensure it operates correctly. The setup should include these actions:
 - Set up boundaries and boundary groups: In SCCM, boundaries and boundary groups are utilized to ascertain the assignment of clients to specific sites.
 - Adjust site configurations: This includes setting up parameters for client interactions, maintaining the site, and managing reports.
 - Set up SCCM discovery methods: SCCM employs these methods to find manageable resources. Choose and set up the ones you wish to use.
4. **Client Deployment:** To administer your Windows systems and applications via SCCM, it's necessary to install SCCM clients on your client machines. This can be achieved through various methods, such as:
 - Manual Deployment: The SCCM client can be installed on individual computers by hand.
 - Group Policy enables the distribution of the SCCM client to domain-joined computers.
 - Software deployment: Utilize SCCM for rolling out the SCCM client onto computers.
5. **Develop and distribute software bundles:** SCCM enables you to construct packages containing updates, patches, and new applications, and roll them out to client systems. Here are the steps for this process:

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- To build a package, select the files for inclusion, define the installation command, and note any extra requirements.
 - Deploying the package: Before deployment to client systems can occur, SCCM necessitates the distribution of the package to various distribution points.
 - Install the package: Utilize SCCM to distribute the package to clients. You have the option to roll out the package right away or schedule it for a specific time.
6. **Keep track and solve problems:** After deploying software packages, monitor their status and handle any problems. SCCM offers numerous monitoring tools such as reports and logs to oversee your deployments. Use these resources to identify and fix issues if they occur.

What is the necessity for it?

1. Centralized management:

- Offers a unified platform for overseeing Windows deployments and applications throughout the company.
- Diminishes the resources and time necessary to individually manage every computer.
- Enhances the aggregate effectiveness of IT processes.

2. Automated deployment:

- Provides automation for deploying applications and Windows OS.
- Reduces the time and effort required for updates, patches, and software installations.
- Allows for the creation and deployment of custom Windows OS images, making the setup of new PCs more efficient.

3. Improved security:

- Maintains the currency of all computers with respect to critical security patches and updates.
- Aids enterprises in the implementation and enforcement of security protocols and regulatory compliance.
- Minimizes vulnerability to security infringements and upholds adherence to established security guidelines.

4. Asset management:

- Offers resources for overseeing both hardware and software assets throughout the company.
- Assists enterprises in tracing their IT assets, supervising software licenses, and pinpointing potential cost reduction opportunities.
- Aids enterprises in managing inventory, monitoring alterations in hardware and software, and strategizing for upcoming IT infrastructure requirements.

5. Reporting and analytics:

- Offers tools for reporting and analysis, enabling organizations to keep an eye on their IT infrastructure and spot potential improvement areas.
- Delivers in-depth reports on software usage, compliance levels, and hardware inventory.

- Assists organizations in making informed choices and enhancing their IT management.

6. Integration with other Microsoft tools:

- Works in conjunction with Microsoft solutions like Active Directory, Group Policy, and Microsoft Endpoint Protection.
- Assists enterprises in more efficient and effective IT infrastructure management.
- Delivers a continuous and cohesive experience for IT infrastructure administration utilizing Microsoft technologies.

Hierarchy topology

SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) employs a layered structure for overseeing Windows installations and software in sizable, multifaceted enterprises. This managerial architecture encompasses one or more SCCM sites, with the capability to administer as many as 400,000 clients per site. Below is a synopsis of the SCCM hierarchical design:

1. **Central administration site:** Serving as the apex of the SCCM hierarchy, the central administration site oversees various primary sites, offering a unified platform for governing the full SCCM structure. It further handles cross-primary site functionalities, covering reporting and adherence to policies.
2. A **primary site** refers to an autonomous SCCM site tasked with the oversight of Windows deployments and applications within a designated geographic or organizational area. Capable of overseeing up to 400,000 clients, primary sites have the option to link up with a central administration site or operate independently.
3. A **secondary site** functions as a regional or network-segment-specific management point for Windows deployments and applications. It's linked to a primary site and serves the purpose of reducing WAN traffic and enhancing the remote client experience.
4. **SCCM clients:** These are installed on Windows machines under SCCM management. They interact with the SCCM site server and its system roles for configuration, software deployment, and status reporting.
5. **SCCM site system roles** consist of roles installed on servers within the SCCM hierarchy to carry out distinct functions. Roles like management point, distribution point, and software update point are deployed across various servers to enhance scalability and ensure redundancy.

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Configuration Manager site system roles

Site system roles in SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) are integral components established on servers within the SCCM structure. Every role is designated to fulfill distinct functions, overseeing particular responsibilities pertinent to the deployment of Windows and management of applications. The following provides a summary of the various roles within SCCM's site system:

1. **Management Role:** Serving as the primary conduit for client requests, the management point processes these inquiries and disseminates configuration details and policy directives to clients. This pivotal element of the SCCM framework is indispensable for regulating client interactions.
2. **Distribution point:** This is where software packages, OS images, and other content are stored and sent out to clients. It helps cut down on WAN traffic by holding the content in a local cache and sharing it with nearby clients.
3. **Software update point:** This component is tasked with the management and deployment of software updates to clients. It has the ability to sync with either Microsoft Update or an on-premises Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server to procure updates and distribute them to client systems.
4. **State migration point:** Utilized for transferring user state data from one machine to another, this point works alongside the User State Migration Tool (USMT) to facilitate the migration of users' files, configurations, and preferences to new machines.
5. **Endpoint protection point:** The role of this point involves the deployment and administration of Microsoft Endpoint Protection policies to client devices. It oversees definition updates distribution, tracks client adherence to policies, and provides status reports on endpoint protection.
6. **PXE-enabled distribution point:** This distribution point leverages PXE boot to deploy operating system images to client devices. It can simplify and automate the task of installing Windows operating systems on new devices.
7. **Site system:** Operating as a broad category, the site system role encompasses various components not specifically assigned to other roles. This includes elements such as the fallback status point, management reporter, and application catalog web service.

Overview of the Configuration Manager architecture

The architecture of SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) is designed to provide a scalable and flexible management solution for Windows deployments and applications. Here's an overview of the SCCM architecture:

1. **SCCM Site Server:** This component is the core of the SCCM architecture, maintaining and controlling the site database that holds all configuration and client information for SCCM. It manages client requests and oversees the operations of other SCCM elements.
2. **SCCM Site System Roles:** These are distinct components deployed on servers within the SCCM structure. They execute particular tasks such as:
 - Management point: Processes client requests and delivers configuration data and policies.
 - Distribution point: Stores and distributes software, OS images, and content.
 - Software update point: Oversees software updates and distribution to clients.
 - State migration point: Facilitates user state data transfer between computers.
 - Endpoint protection point: Deploys and manages Endpoint Protection policies.

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3. **SCCM Clients:** Installed on Windows devices under SCCM management, these clients communicate with the site server for configurations, software deployment, and status reporting, and can be set up through methods like manual installs or Group Policy.
4. **SCCM Console:** This user interface allows SCCM administrators to handle deployments and applications. It requires access to the site server to pull data and manage configuration.
5. **SCCM Database:** A SQL Server database that conserves SCCM's configuration and client information, instrumental for tracking deployments and updates. Regular SQL Server techniques ensure its backup and recovery process.
6. **SCCM Boundaries:** Designators for network locations overseen by SCCM using criteria such as IP subnets or Active Directory sites, helping assign clients to correct site system roles for streamlined management.

Size and scale numbers for Configuration Manager

SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) is equipped to manage extensive and intricate Windows deployments and applications. Below are some important statistics regarding its size and capacity:

1. **Number of supported clients:** SCCM can manage up to **400,000 clients per primary site**. This means that organizations can deploy SCCM to manage many Windows computers, even in distributed environments.
2. **Number of primary sites:** A single SCCM hierarchy can have up to **25 primary sites**. This allows organizations to manage Windows deployments and applications across multiple geographic or organizational boundaries.
3. **Number of distribution points:** SCCM can support up to **250 distribution points per primary site**. Distribution points are used to store and distribute software packages, operating system images, and other content to clients.
4. **Number of management points:** SCCM can support up to **250 management points per primary site**. Management points are used to process client requests and send configuration data and policy information to clients.
5. **Number of software update points:** SCCM can support up to **50 software update points per primary site**. Software update points are used to manage software updates and deploy them to clients.
6. **Scalability for large organizations:** SCCM is designed to scale up and out to support large organizations with thousands of clients and complex network topologies. SCCM can be deployed using a hierarchical topology with central administration sites, primary sites, and secondary sites to manage large and complex environments.

Configuration Manager Installation Guide

1. Prepare for installation:

- Go through the SCCM documentation and installation prerequisites.
- Set up required software and OS prerequisites like Microsoft .NET Framework and Windows ADK.
- Set up the SQL Server database and configure SQL Server Reporting Services.
- Make sure the SCCM installation account has the right permissions.

2. Install the SCCM site server:

- Launch the SCCM setup wizard and choose "Install a Configuration Manager primary site". Input required details like site code, name, and database server. Set up the site database with options for replication and backup. Pick components for installation, including management point, distribution point, and software update point.

3. Install site system roles:

- Deploy site system roles on the SCCM hierarchy servers to enhance capabilities including management point, distribution point, software update point, among others.
- Tailor the site system role configurations to suit your particular needs, for instance, by choosing the location for the content library on distribution points.

4. Configure site settings:

- Set up site preferences, including perimeter definitions, exploration techniques, and settings for clients.
- Arrange the required components of the site, including tasks related to site upkeep and scheduling periods for site maintenance.

5. Deploy SCCM clients:

- Install SCCM clients on the Windows machines you wish to manage.
- Choose from several client deployment methods, like manual setup, Group Policy, or software distribution tools, depending on what suits your situation best.
- Ensure that the clients have been correctly implemented and are communicating with SCCM.

6. Configure software deployments:

- Set up software deployments by assembling software packages, defining groups of clients for the deployment targets, and establishing rules for software deployment.
- Track the progress of software deployments and client interactions to confirm the successful installation of software on client systems.

7. Monitor and maintain SCCM:

- Track client activities and conditions to confirm the proper operation of SCCM.
- Set up reports and oversee the status of SCCM to pinpoint potential problems.
- Carry out routine maintenance duties, including backing up databases and updating SCCM software.

Steps to Install SCCM 1802

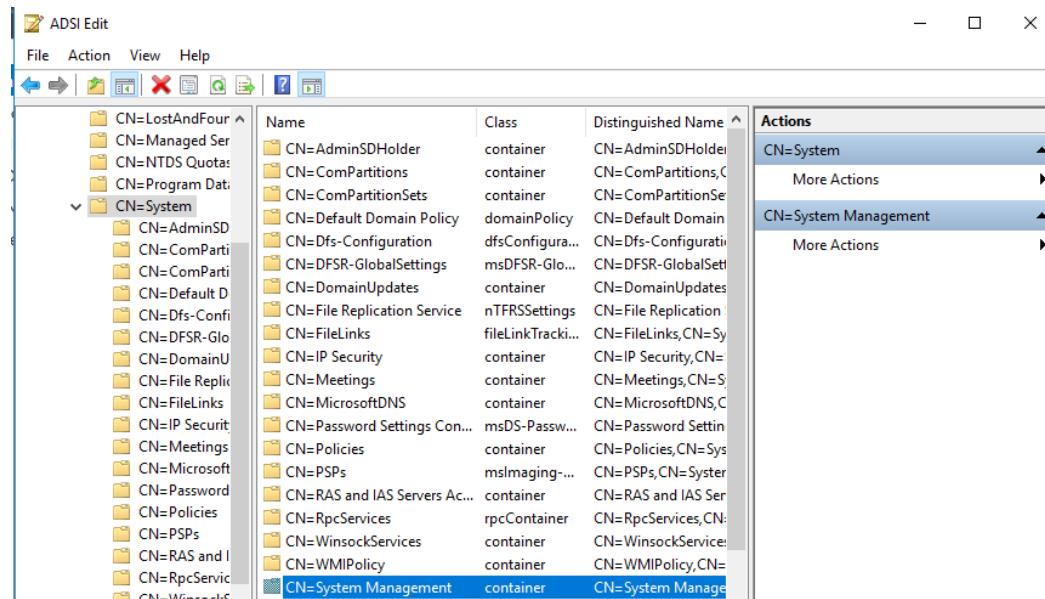
Prerequisites for Active Directory involve the installation of SQL Server 2016 Standard with Service Pack

1. Enable necessary components such as IIS along with Active Directory prerequisites.
2. Proceed to extend the AD Schema.
3. The Windows ADK is essential for deploying operating systems with Configuration Manager; this includes running adksetup and adkwinpesetup.
4. Again, ensure SQL Server 2016 Standard with Service Pack 2 is set up appropriately.
5. Configure the WSUS Role and connect the WSUS Database to SQL.
6. Lastly, implement System Center Configuration Manager and Endpoint Protection (current branch – version 1802).

Active Directory prerequisites

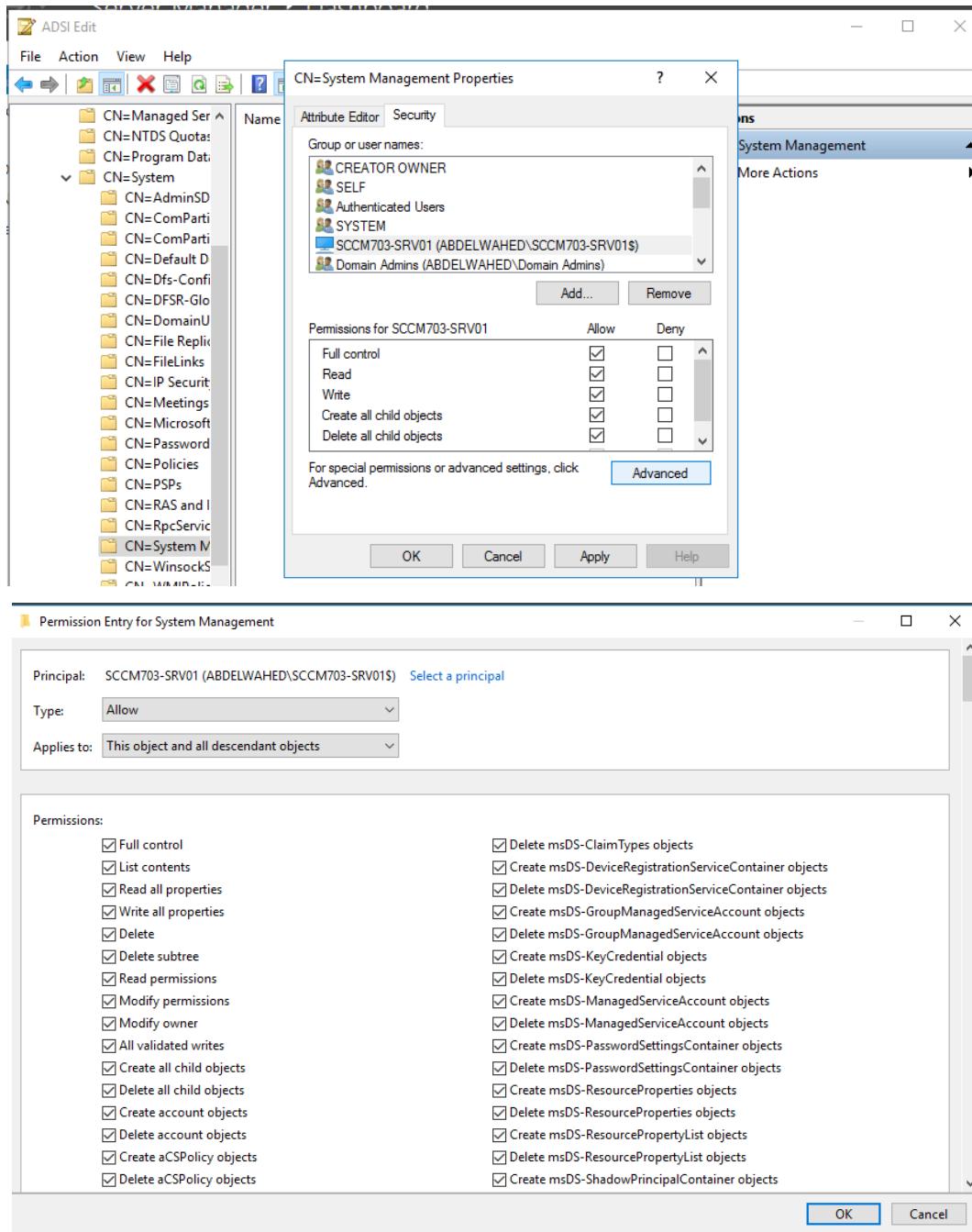
Through Active Directory, utilize ADSI Edit to establish the System Management Container and assign permissions to the SCCM Computer for the system management container.

1. Access the domain controller. Open Server Manager, navigate to Tools, and select ADSI Edit.
2. Right-click on ADSI Edit and choose Connect to.
3. In the Connection Settings dialog, ensure that Default naming context is selected. Confirm by clicking OK.
4. Expand the Default Naming Context node. Right-click CN=System, select New, and then create an Object.
5. Choose container as the class type and proceed by clicking Next.
6. Assign the name System Management.
7. Proceed with Next again and complete the process by clicking Finish to exit the wizard.



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To grant complete permissions to the SCCM server, follow these steps:



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install/enable some features (IIS)

Please install these features:

- .Net Framework 3.5 Features [Install all sub features]
- .Net Framework 4.5 Features [Install all sub features]
- BITS
- Remote Differential Compression

Enable the following Roles Services:

- Typical HTTP Options – Default Page, Static Files.
- App Creation – .NET Extension 3.5, ASP.NET 3.5, ISAPI Extensions, ASP.NET 4.5, and .NET Extension 4.5.
- Protection – Windows Authentication Protocol.
- Legacy IIS 6 Support – IIS Management Interface, Compatibility with IIS 6 Metabase and WMI, Scripts and Management Tools for IIS.

Extend AD Schema

Navigate to the extadsch utility in the SCCM source (SMSSETUP\BIN\X64), press and hold the shift key, right-click on extadsch, select "Copy as Path," then paste it into the command prompt.

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled 'Administrator: Command Prompt'. The window displays the output of the 'extadsch' command. The text in the window reads:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\aabdelwahed.ABDELWAHED>F:\mu_system_center_configuration_manager_current_branch_version_1802_x86_x64_dvd_12064
903\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\extadsch.exe

Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager v5.00 (Build 8634)
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corp.

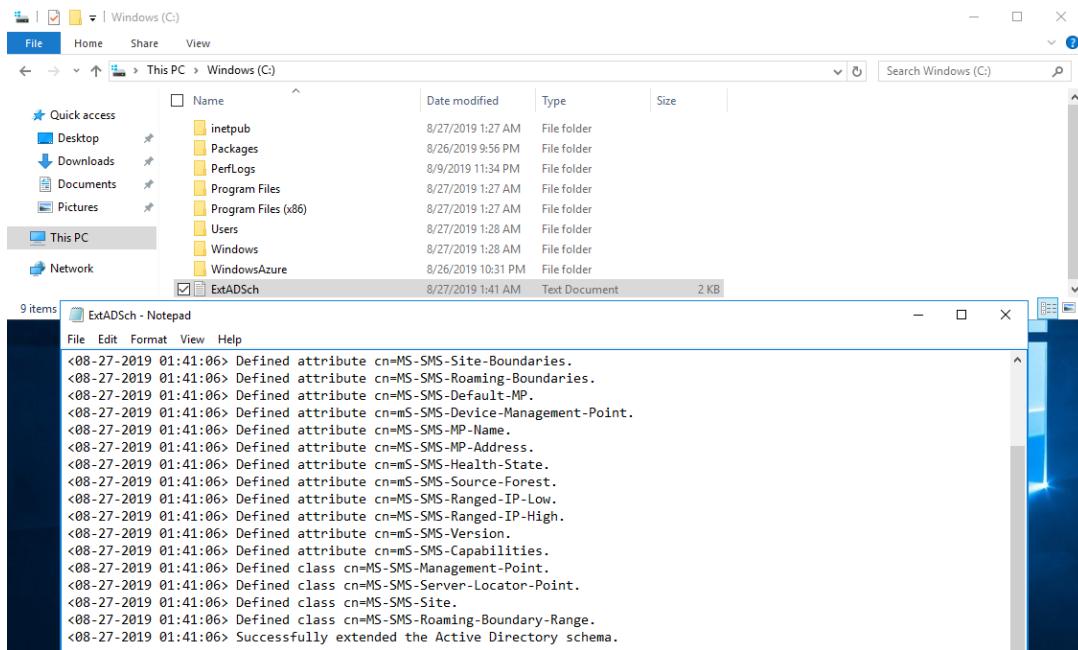
Successfully extended the Active Directory schema.

Please refer to the ConfigMgr documentation for instructions on the manual configuration of access rights in active directory which may still need to be performed. (Although the AD schema has now been extended, AD must be configured to allow each ConfigMgr Site security rights to publish in each of their domains.)

C:\Users\aabdelwahed.ABDELWAHED>
```

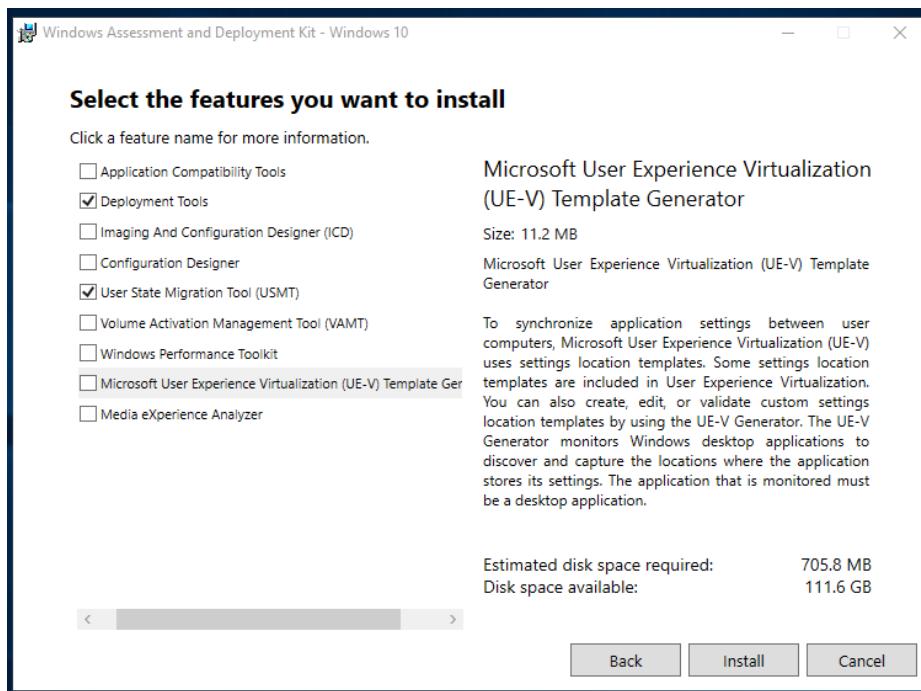
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you can view the schema extension report at the provided path

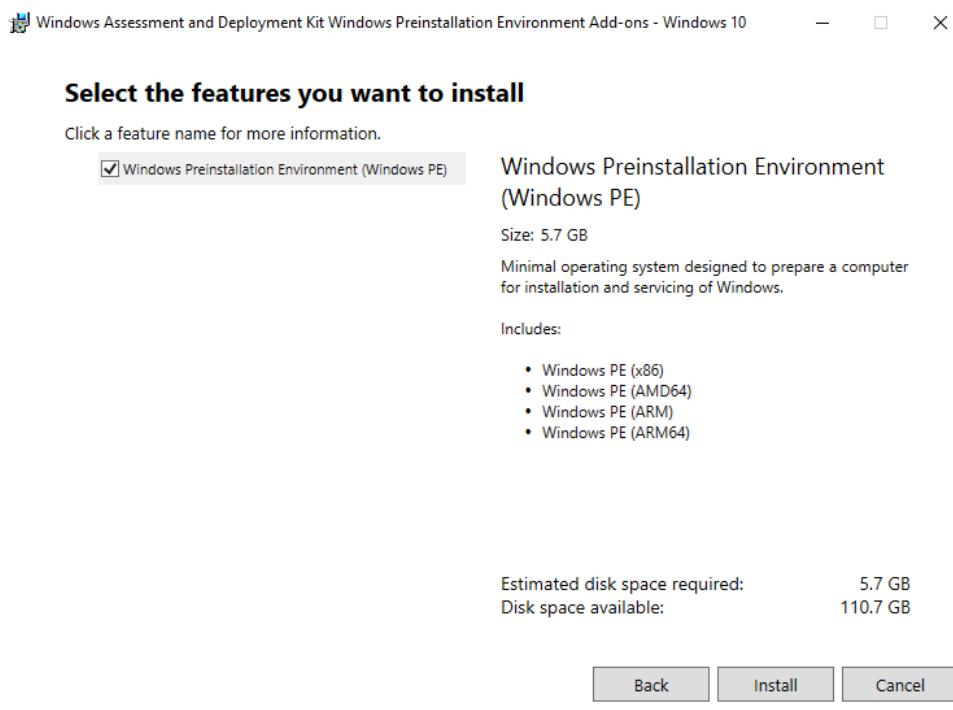


Windows ADK (required to deploy operating systems with Configuration Manager)

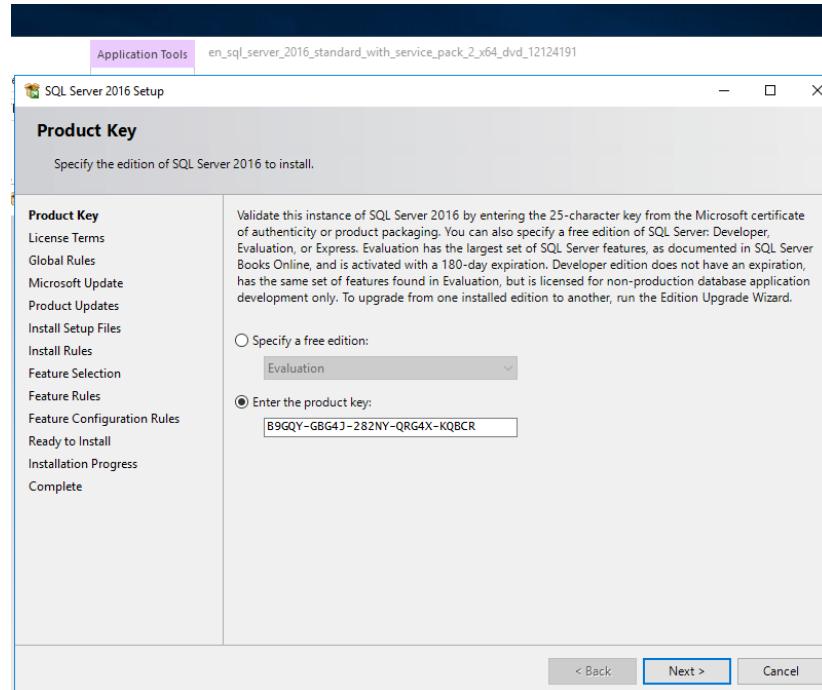
Note: ADK and Windows PE Addon (it separated after windows 10 version 1809) so we must install two tools adksetup and adkwinpesetup



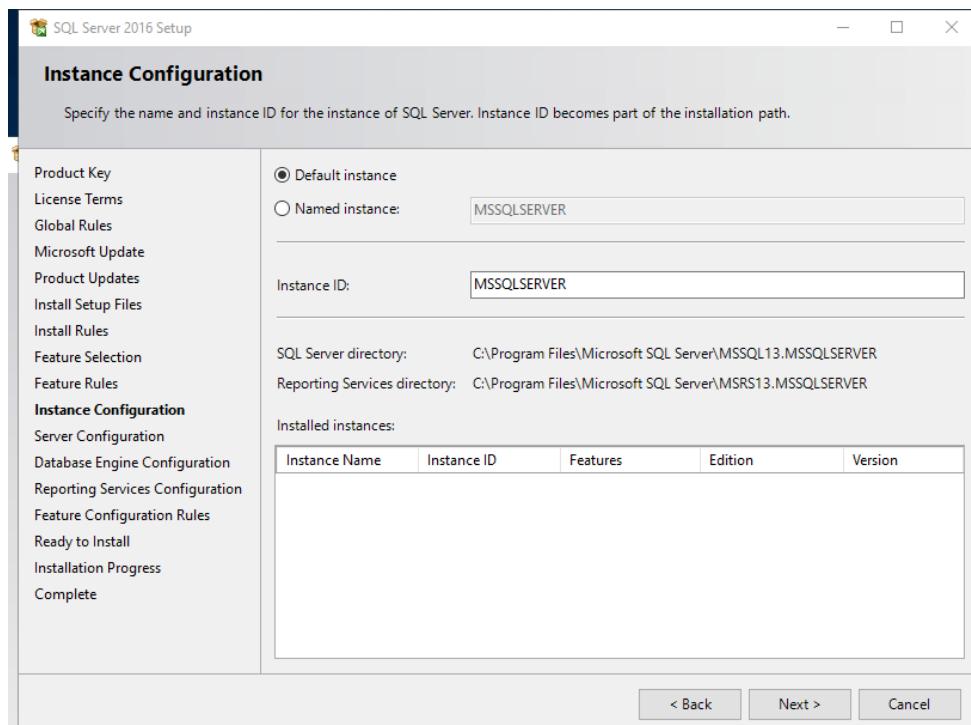
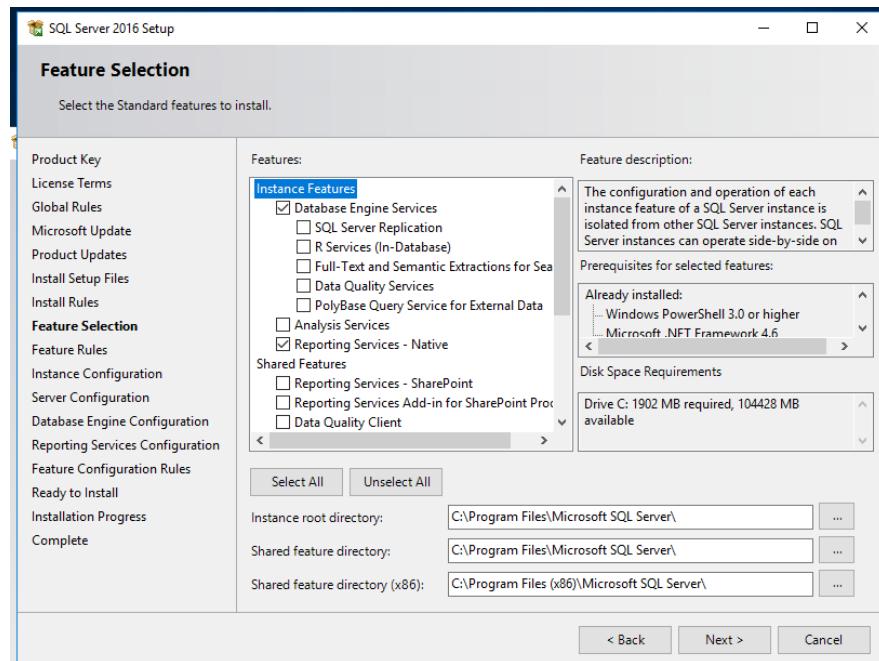
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Install SQL (in our lab we use SQL 2016 Standard service pack 2)

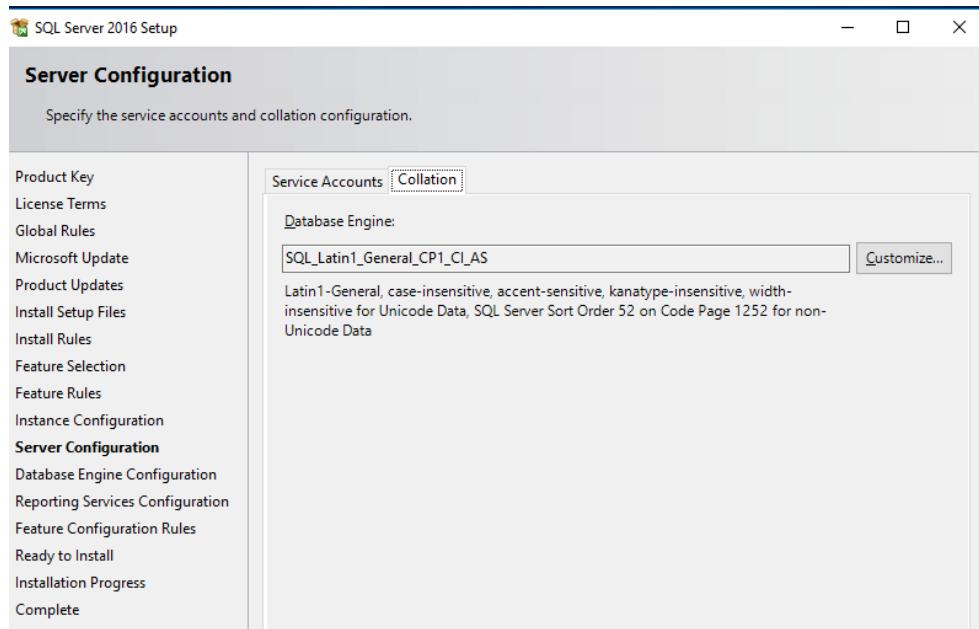
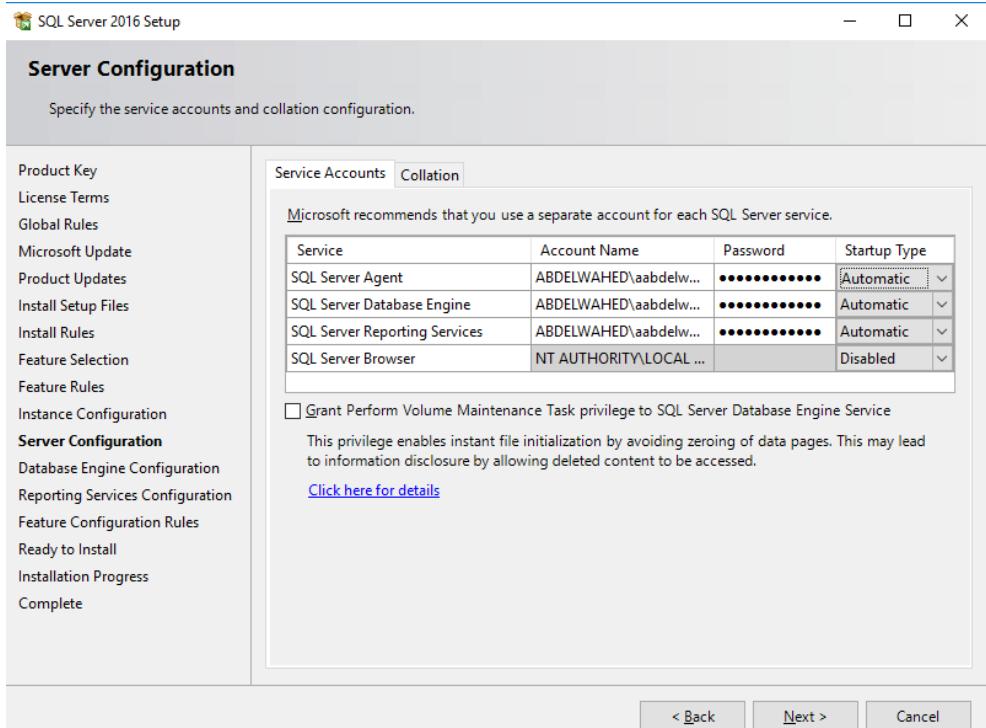


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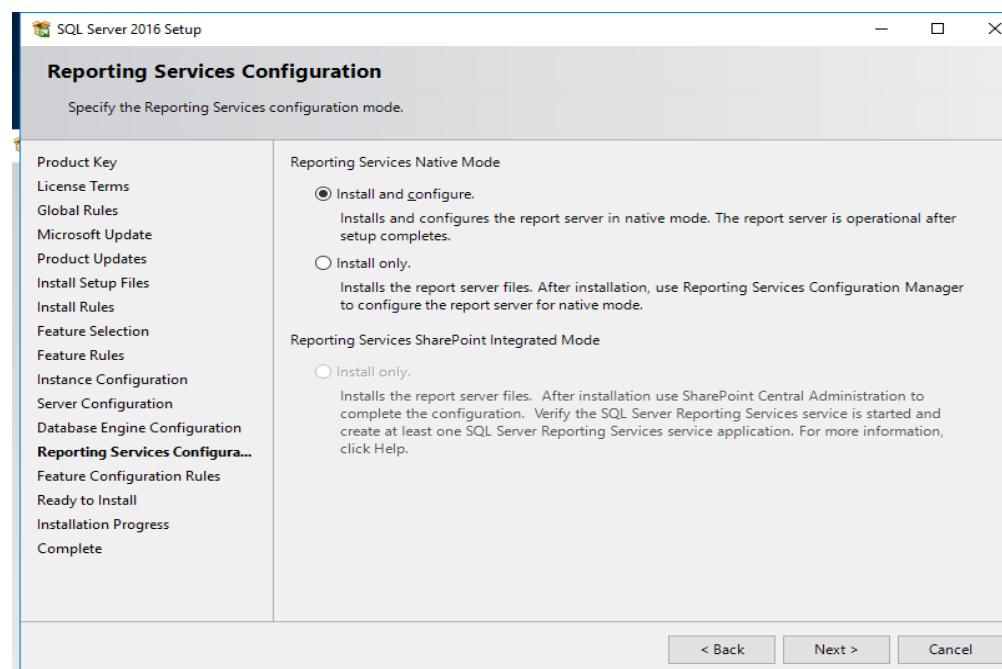
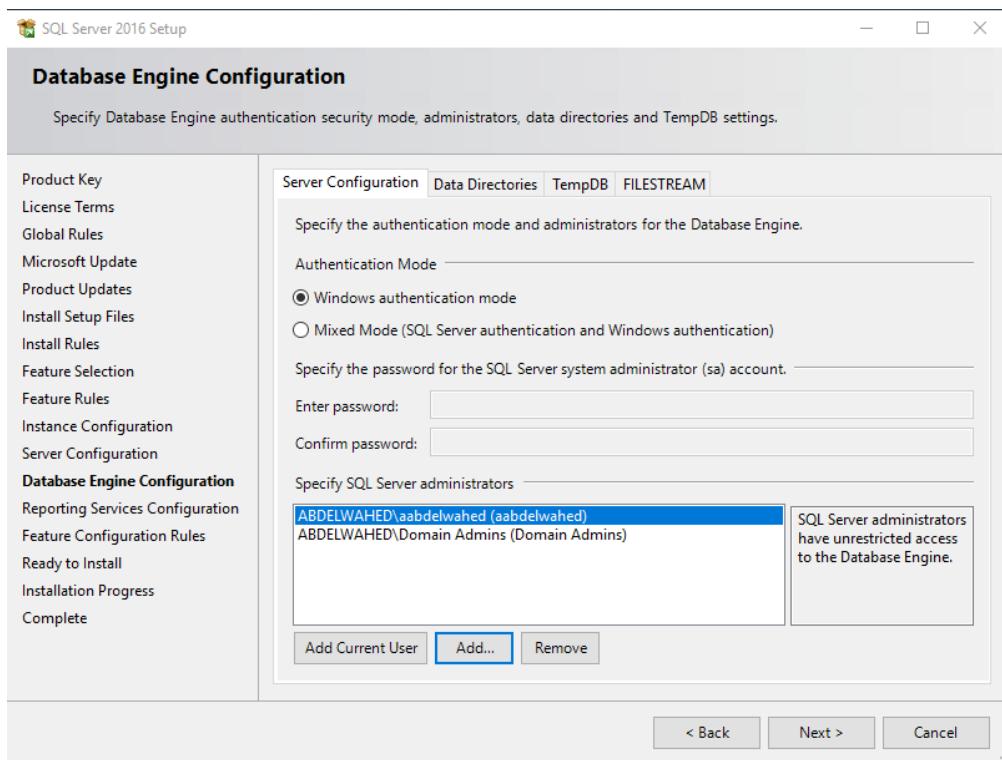


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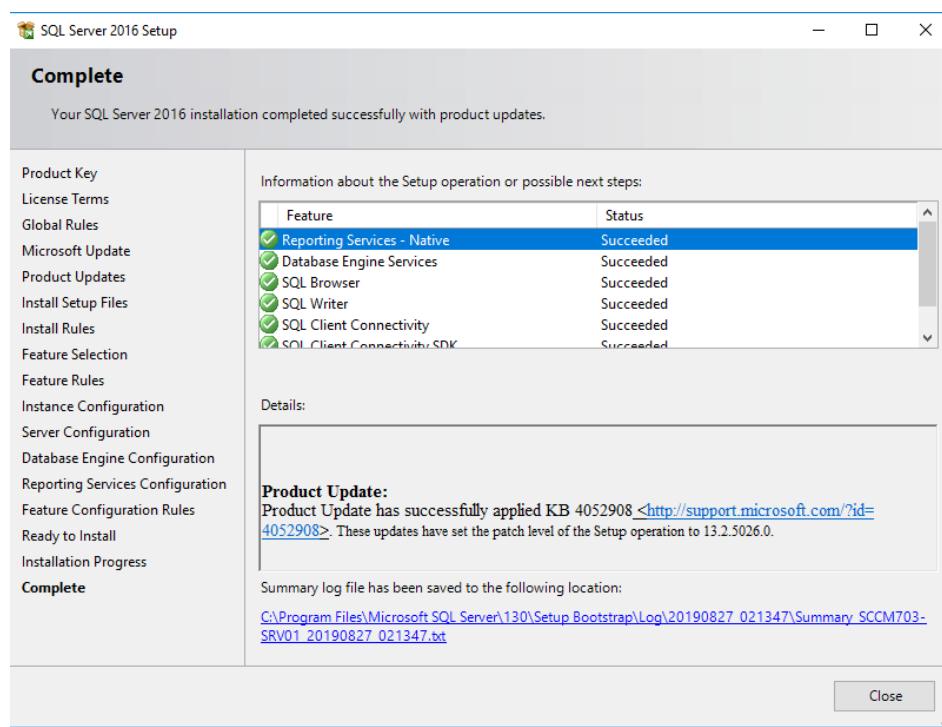
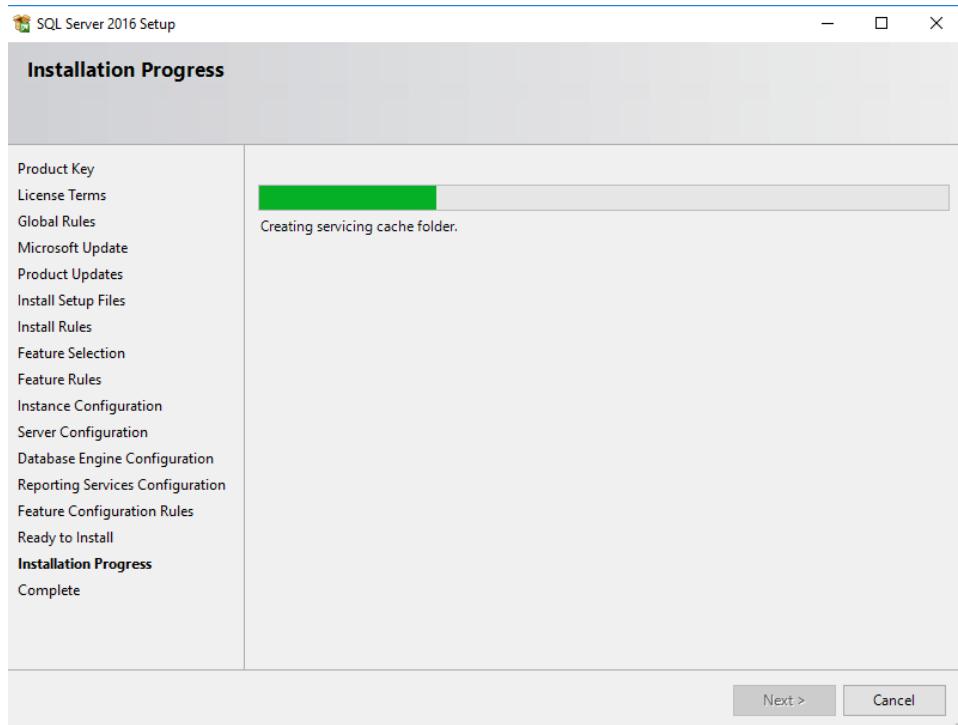
Only for testing purposes, we install with administrator privileges (this is not advised).



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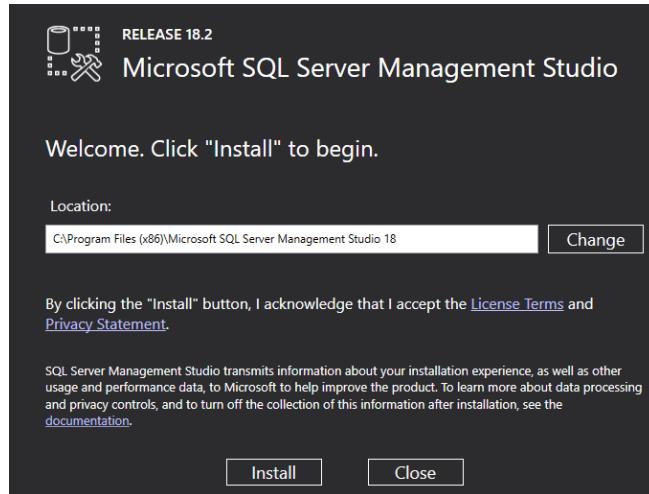


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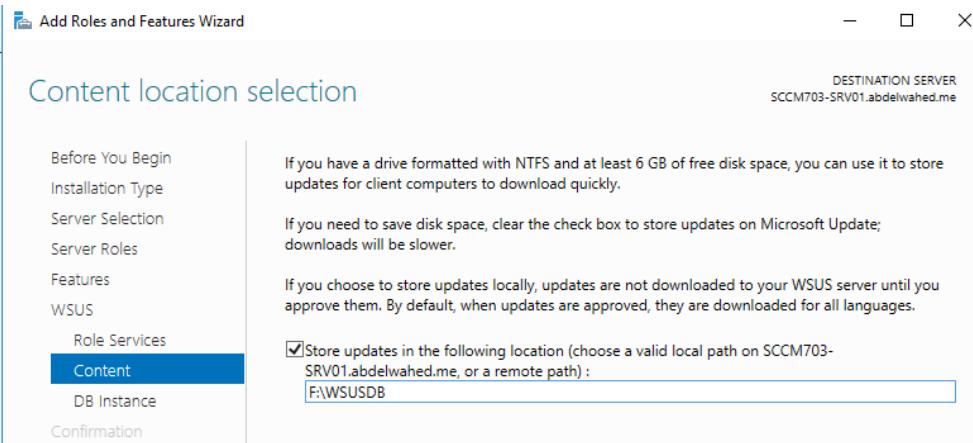
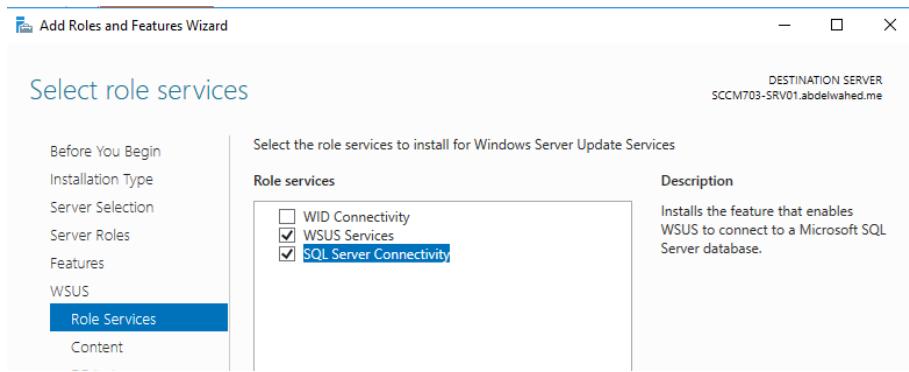


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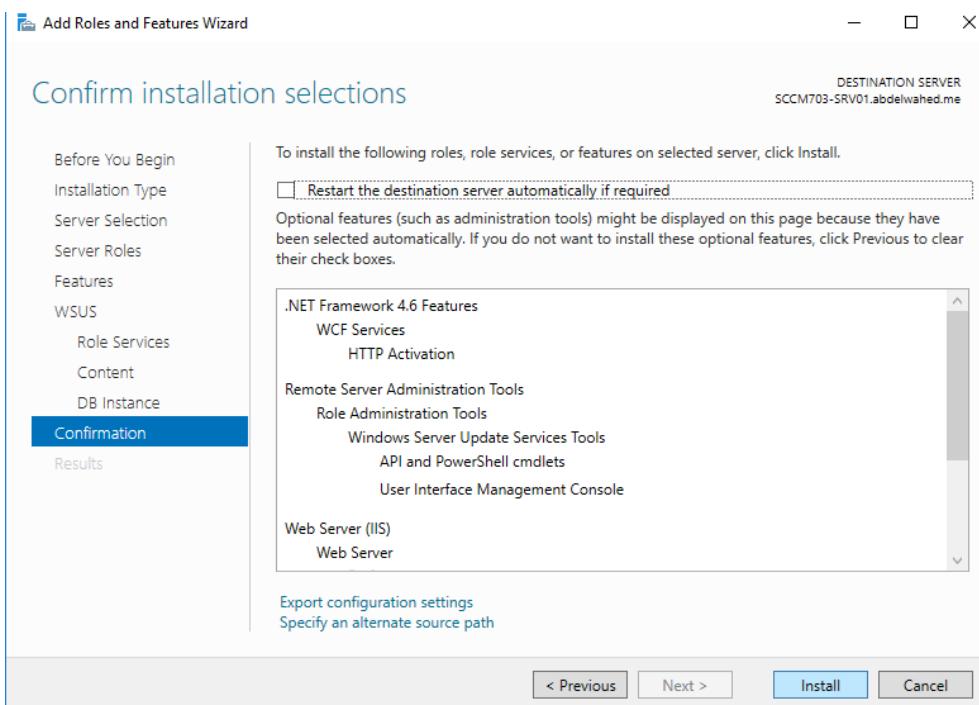
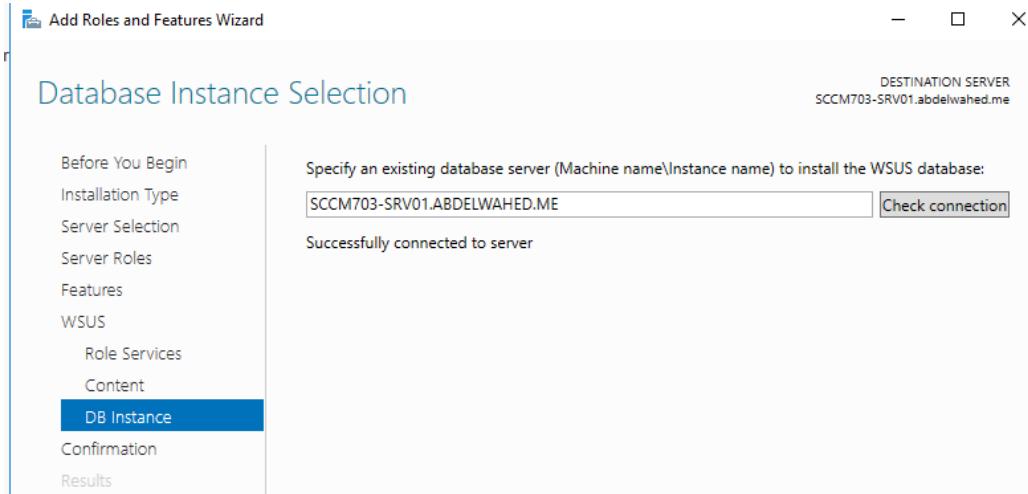
Install SSMS separately if it's not included by default as in SQL 2017 for SQL connectivity.



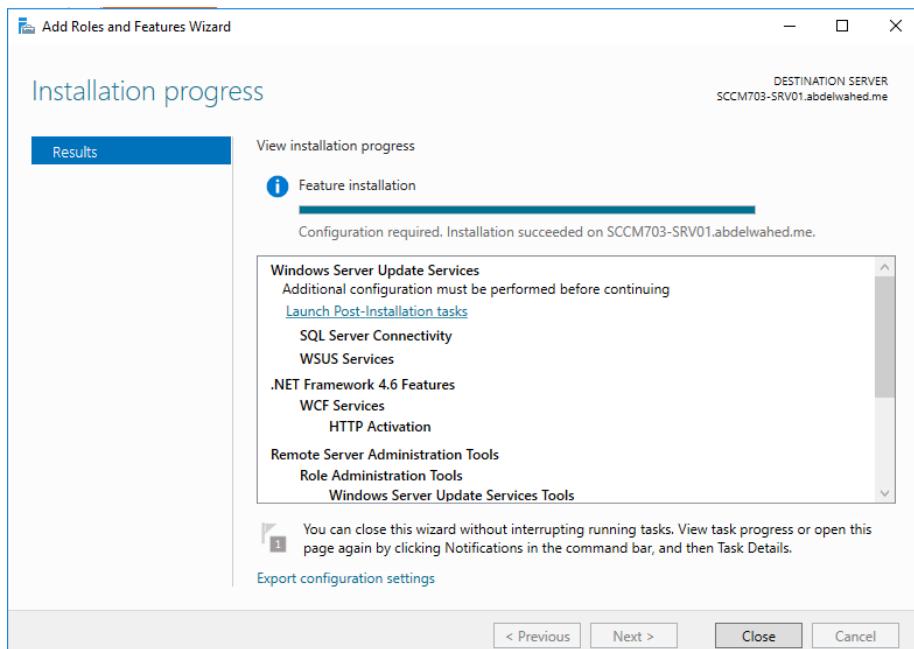
Install WSUS Role and link WSUS Database to SQL



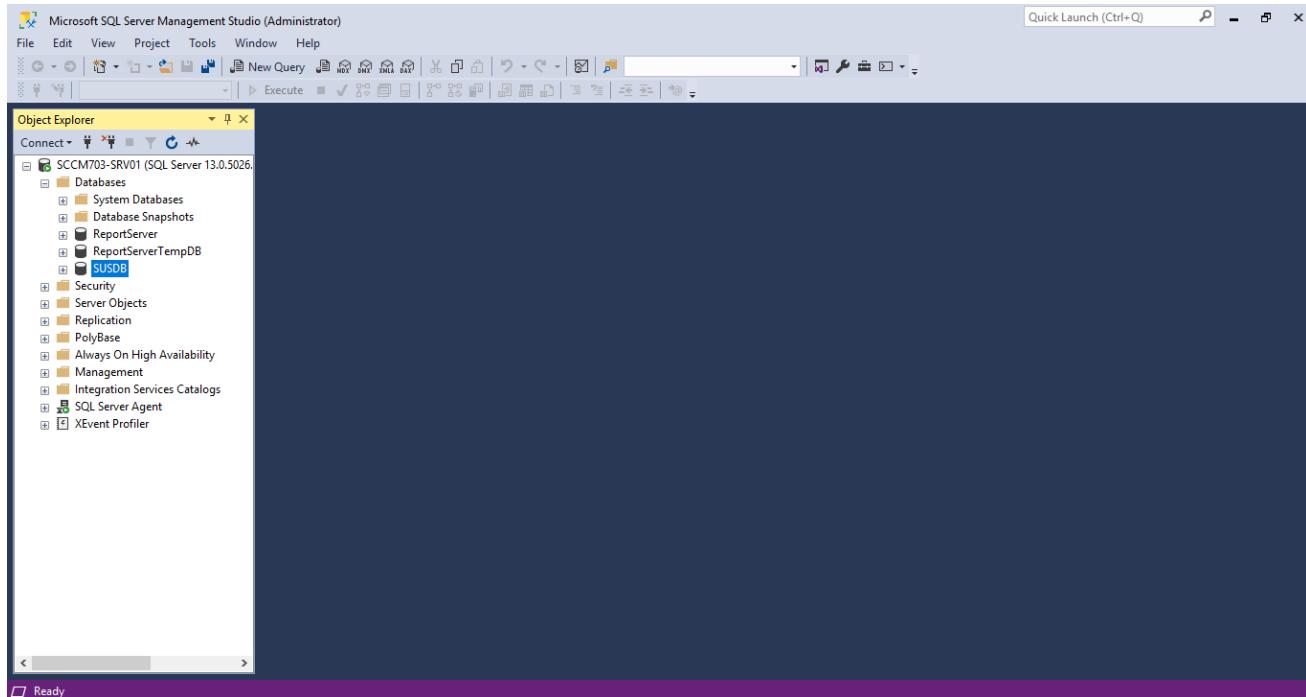
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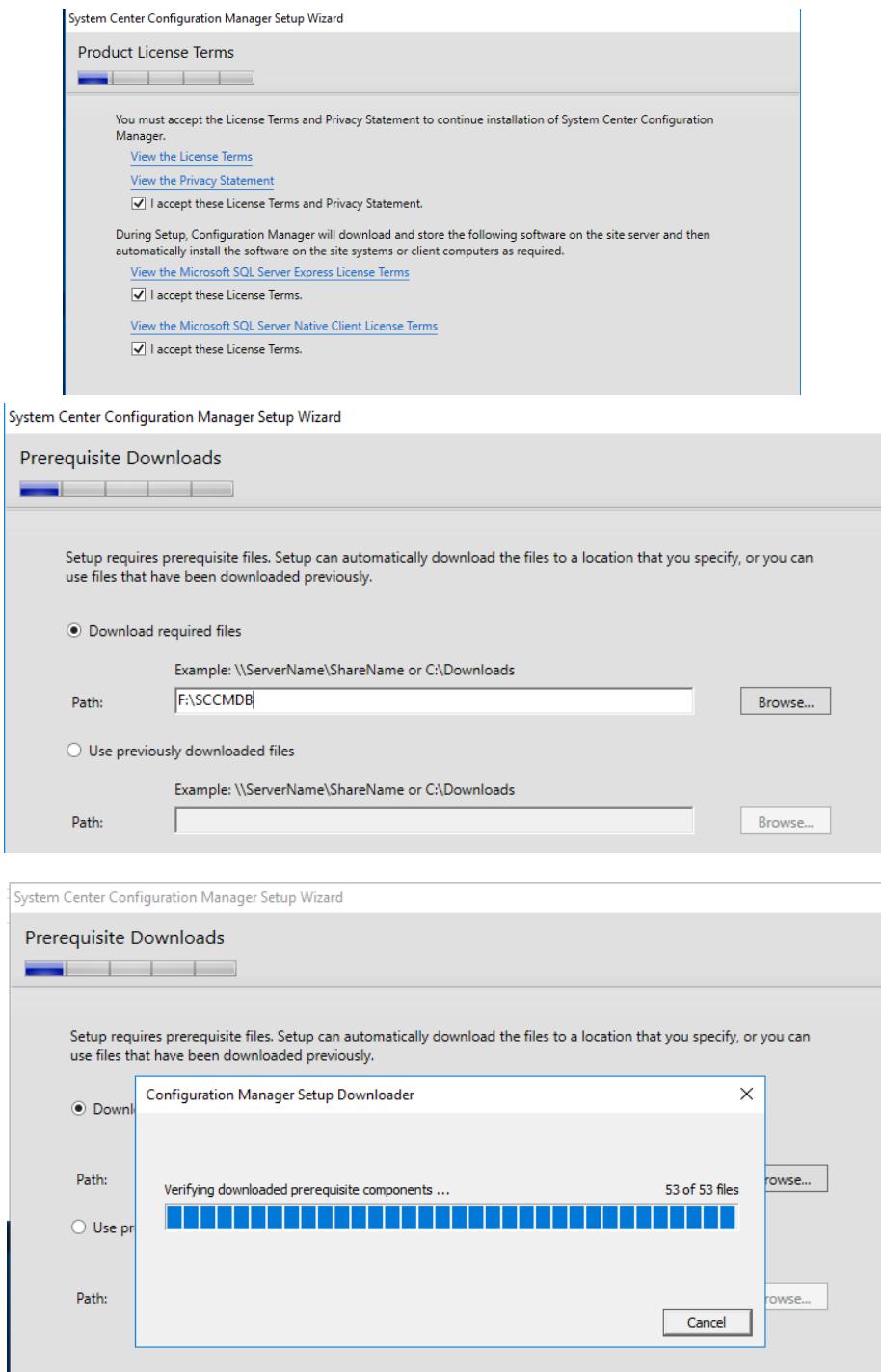
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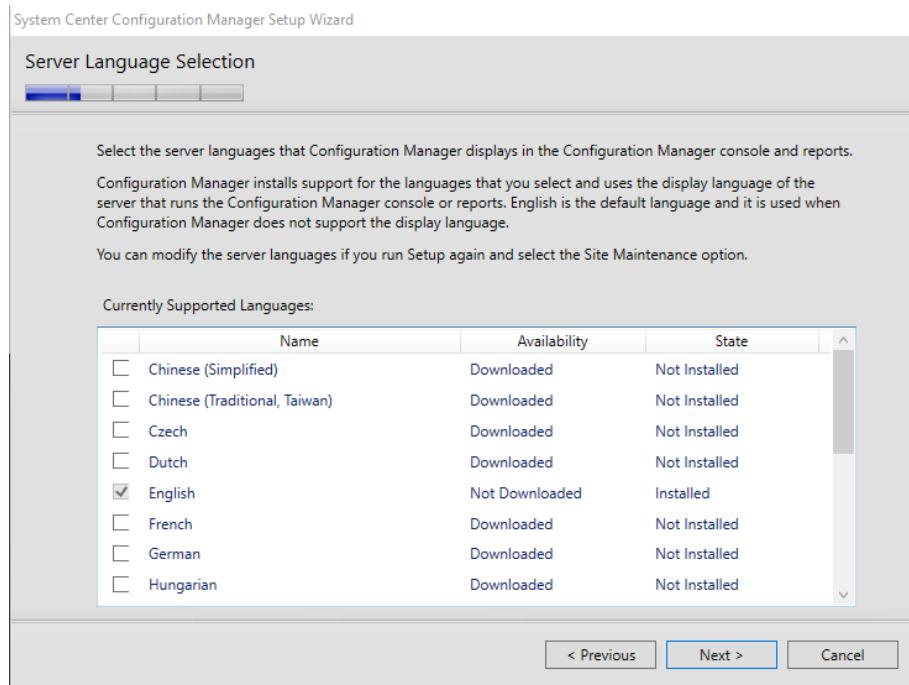
Open SSMS and select the Database to locate SUSDB.



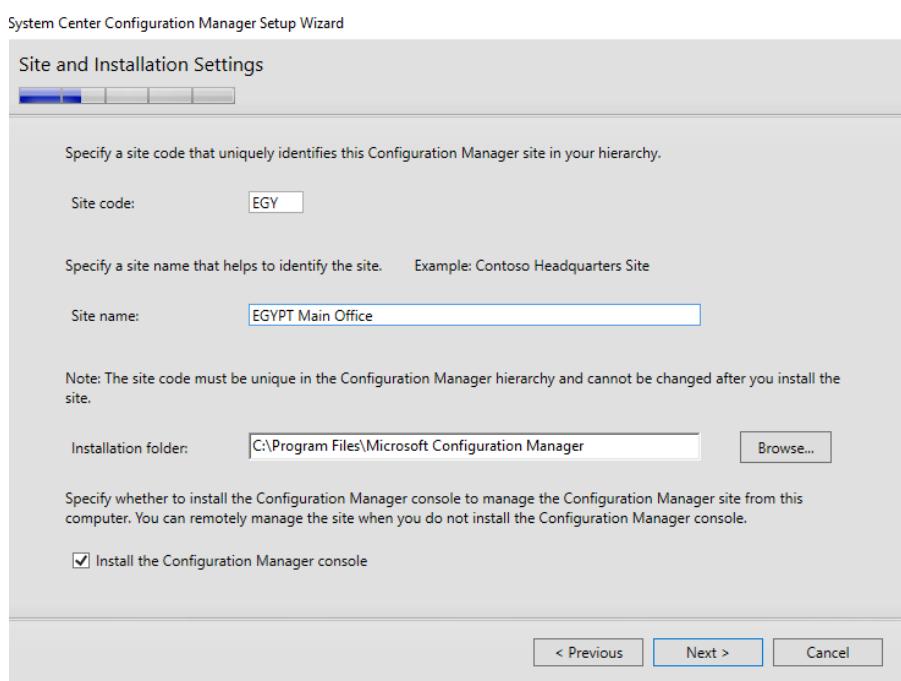
System Center Configuration Manager and Endpoint Protection (current branch – version 1802)



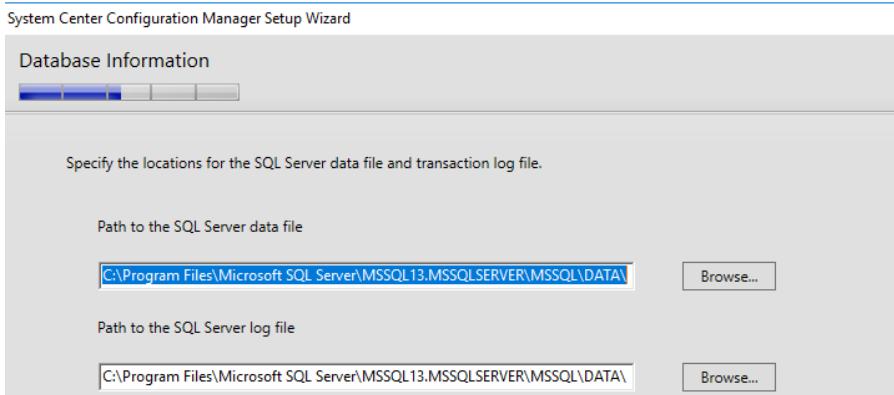
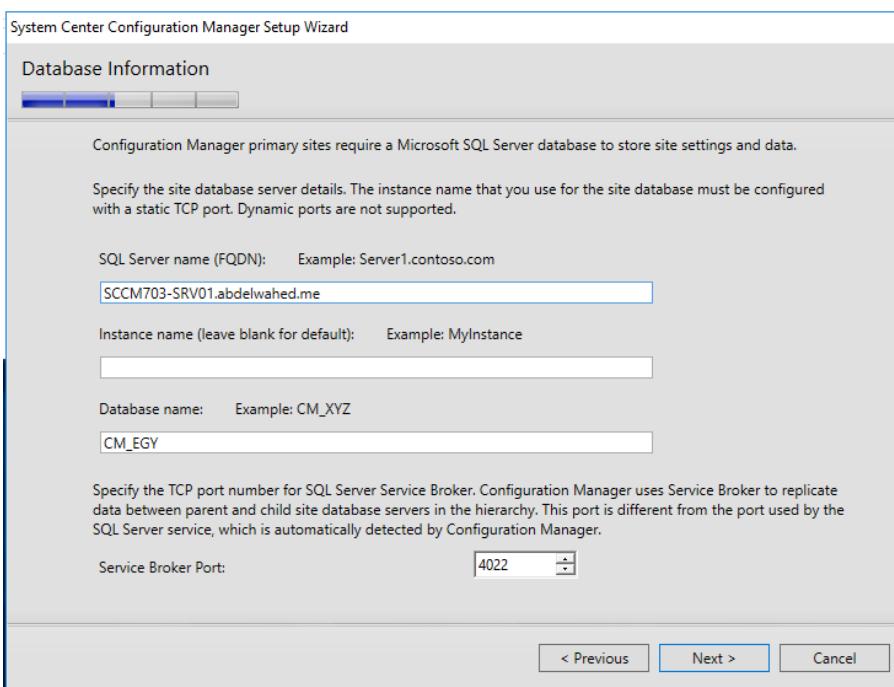
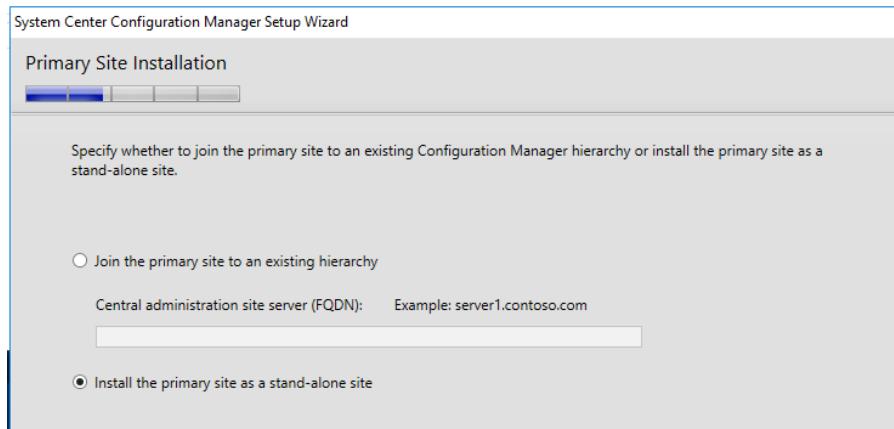
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Site codes serve as identifiers for locations within a Configuration Manager, which is a central element in SCCM.



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System Center Configuration Manager Setup Wizard

SMS Provider Settings

SMS Providers are used by the Configuration Manager console to communicate with the site database.

Specify the server where the SMS Provider will be installed.

SMS Provider (FQDN): Example: server1.contoso.com
SCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.me

Note: The SMS Provider cannot be installed on a server that is configured for SQL Server clustering.

System Center Configuration Manager Setup Wizard

Client Computer Communication Settings

Configuration Manager site system roles can accept HTTP or HTTPS communication from clients. Specify whether to require all site system roles to accept only HTTPS communication or allow the communication method to be configured on each site system role.

All site system roles accept only HTTPS communication from clients
 Configure the communication method on each site system role
 Clients will use HTTPS when they have a valid PKI certificate and HTTPS-enabled site roles are available

Note: HTTPS communication requires client computers to have a valid PKI certificate for client authentication.

System Center Configuration Manager Setup Wizard

Site System Roles

Specify whether to have Setup install a management point or distribution point.

A management point provides clients with policy and content location information. It also receives configuration data from clients.

Install a management point.

FQDN: SCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.me Client connection: HTTP

A distribution point contains source files for clients to download and lets you control content distribution by using bandwidth, throttling, and scheduling controls.

Install a distribution point.

FQDN: SCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.me Client connection: HTTP

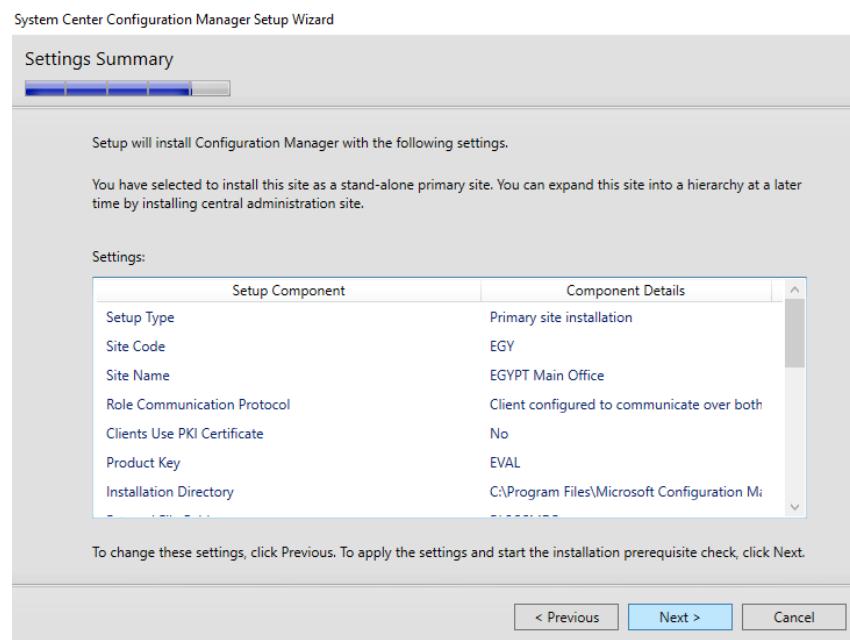
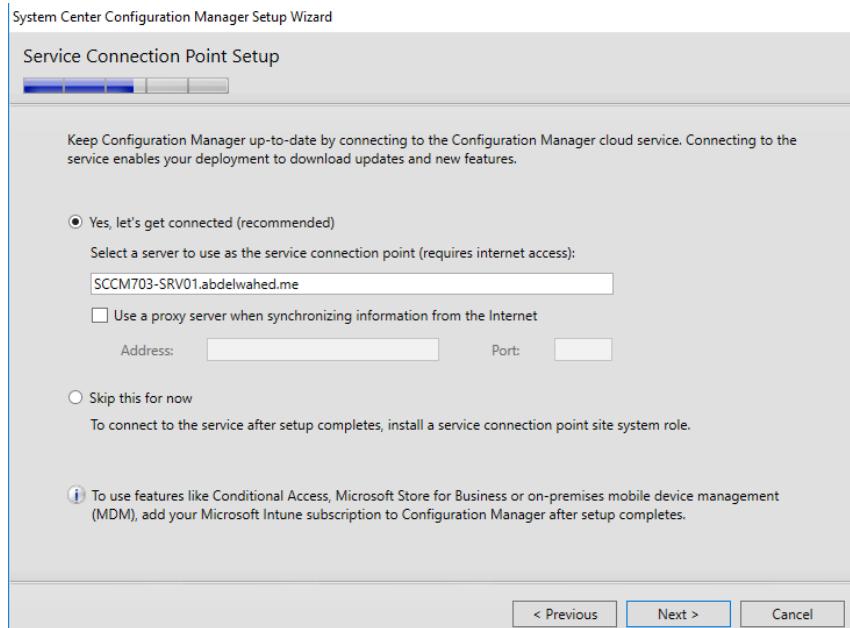
The site server's computer account is used to install the selected site system roles. Ensure that this account is a member of the local administrators group for the specified servers.

You can install additional site system roles from the Configuration Manager console after Setup finishes.

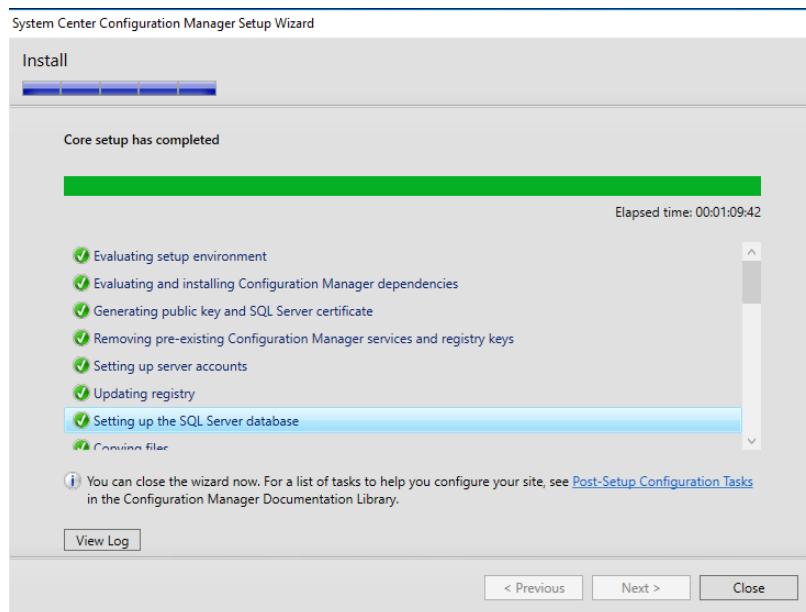
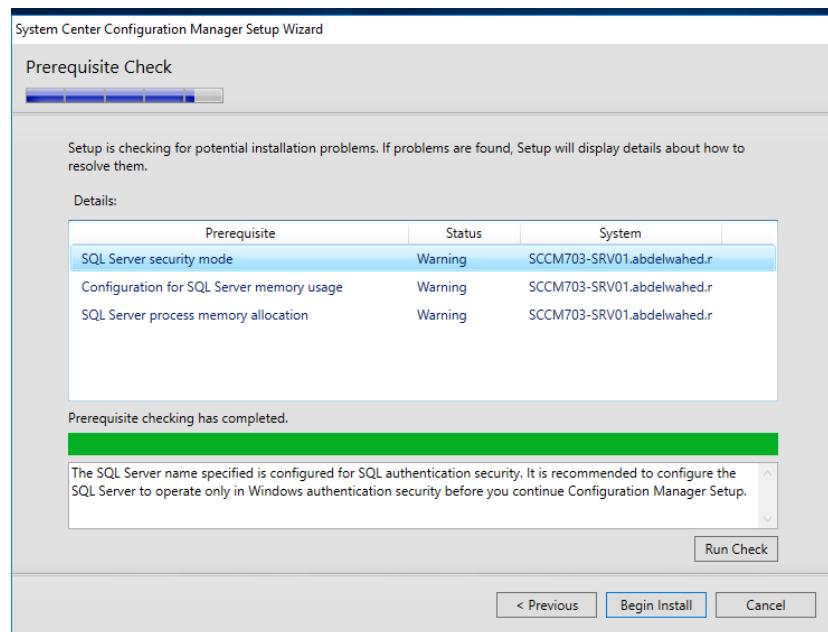
Site system roles configured to use HTTPS must have a valid PKI server certificate.

< Previous Next > Cancel

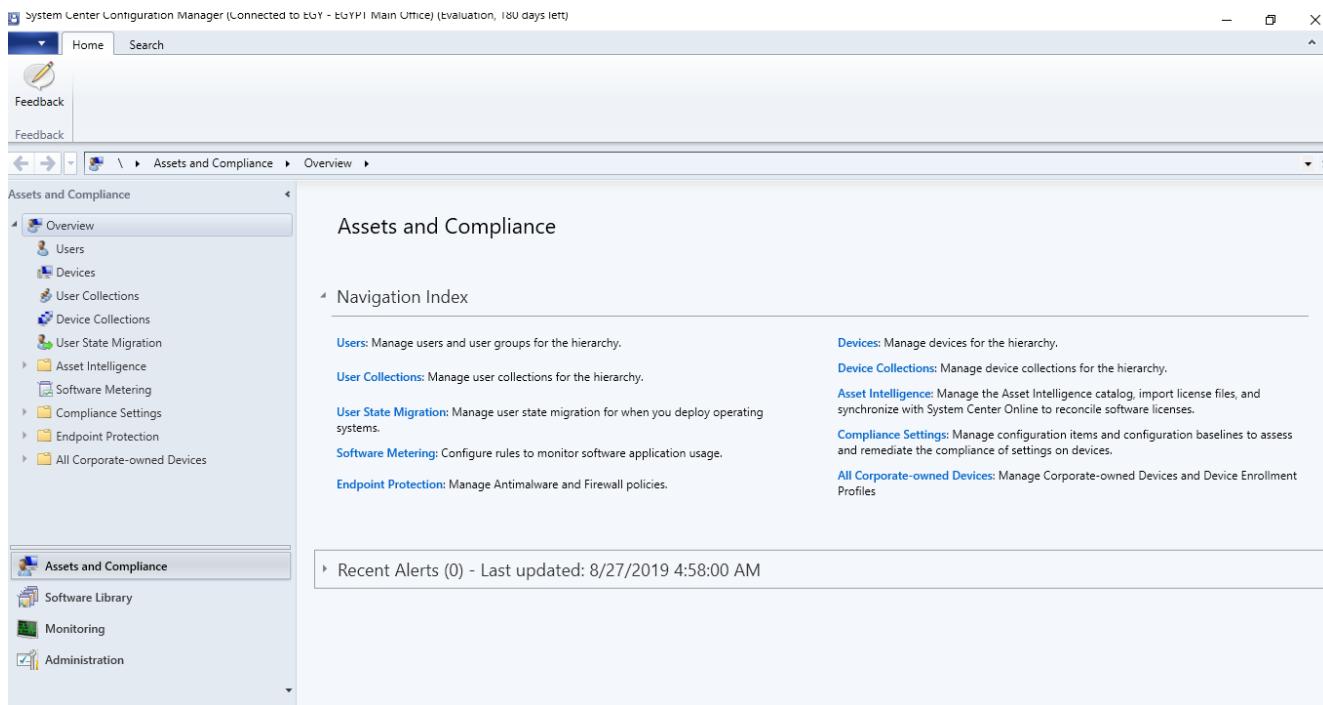
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Verify the container that was set up in Active Directory during preparation to see if the SCCM server has added any attributes.

The screenshot shows the ADSI Edit tool window. The left pane displays the directory structure under "CN=System". The right pane shows two objects in the "Actions" table:

Name	Class	Distinguished Name	Actions
CN=SMS-MP-EGY-SCCM70...	mSSMSMan...	CN=SMS-MP-EGY-SCCM703-SRV01.ABDE	CN=Syste...
CN=SMS-Site-EGY	mSSMSSite	CN=SMS-Site-EGY,CN=System Managem...	More ...

SCCM Post-Installation Configuration Tasks

Once you've set up SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager), there are a number of important steps to take post-installation to make sure everything is running smoothly. The following are some essential tasks you should carry out after installing SCCM:

1. Configure site maintenance tasks

- For optimal performance of SCCM, routine maintenance such as backing up the database and purging log files is crucial. These tasks should be set to execute periodically without manual intervention.
- To set up these maintenance tasks, launch the SCCM console and go to Administration > Site Configuration > Sites. Right-click on the site you wish to configure and choose Site Maintenance. There, you can adjust the settings for each task according to your preferences and establish a regular schedule for them to run.

2. Configure client settings

- Client settings in SCCM dictate client actions and site server interactions. Set these to control features like software updates, hardware inventory, and software metering.
- To adjust client settings, access the SCCM console, go to Administration > Client Settings, then either establish a new policy or alter an existing one. Customize the settings and roll out the policy to the appropriate client groups.

3. Configure discovery methods

- SCCM employs discovery methods to locate and incorporate new clients into its site database. Set up these methods to identify new clients in your network.
- Access the SCCM console, proceed to Administration > Hierarchy Configuration > Discovery Methods, and adjust settings for each method, including Active Directory System Discovery, Active Directory User Discovery, or Network Discovery as needed.

4. Configure boundaries

- Boundaries in SCCM delineate the network locations under SCCM management. Setting up boundaries is crucial to ensure clients are associated with the appropriate SCCM site.
- For boundary configuration, access the SCCM console and proceed to Administration > Hierarchy Configuration > Boundaries. Either establish a new boundary or adjust an existing one. Incorporate necessary IP addresses, IP ranges, or subnets. Link the boundary with the intended site.

5. Configure security

- Securing SCCM is crucial for safeguarding your company's information and assets. Set up SCCM security to allow only approved users entry to SCCM data and features.
- To set up security, access the SCCM console and go to Administration > Security. Establish security roles, then allocate permissions to users and groups accordingly. Use security scopes to restrict access to certain SCCM items.

6. Configure reporting

- SCCM offers numerous reports to oversee and control your SCCM setup. Set up reporting for convenient access to crucial management data in SCCM.
- To set it up, launch the SCCM console and go to Monitoring > Reporting. Link the reporting services point with the SQL Server Reporting Services. Organize report folders and give suitable permissions to users and groups according to your preference.

7. Monitor SCCM status

- Keep an eye on SCCM's performance by regularly checking its operational status. Utilize the Configuration Manager console and review log files for any potential problems. To oversee SCCM's condition, access the console, move to the Monitoring section, and employ different monitoring tools to observe client activity, software rollouts, and important metrics. Analyze the log files to diagnose problems and spot opportunities for enhancements.

Device Collection and Queries

Building device collections and queries in System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) is essential for efficiently managing and deploying software, updates, and configurations across an organization's devices. Here are some key aspects to consider when working with device collections and queries in SCCM:

Device Collections

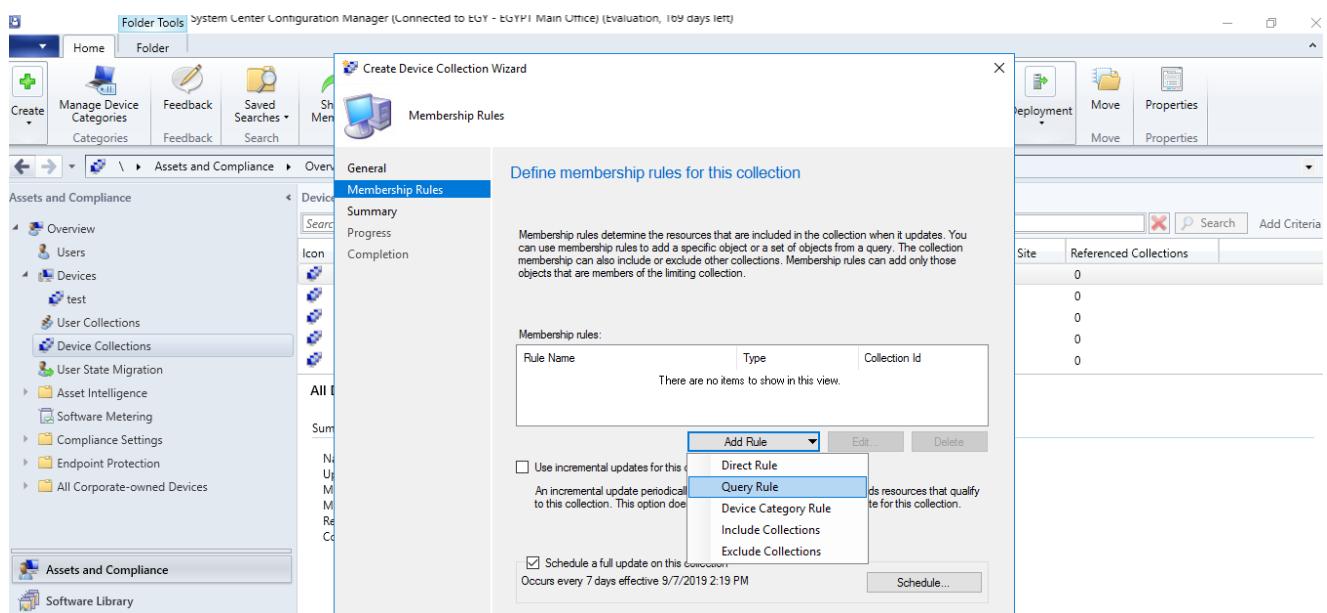
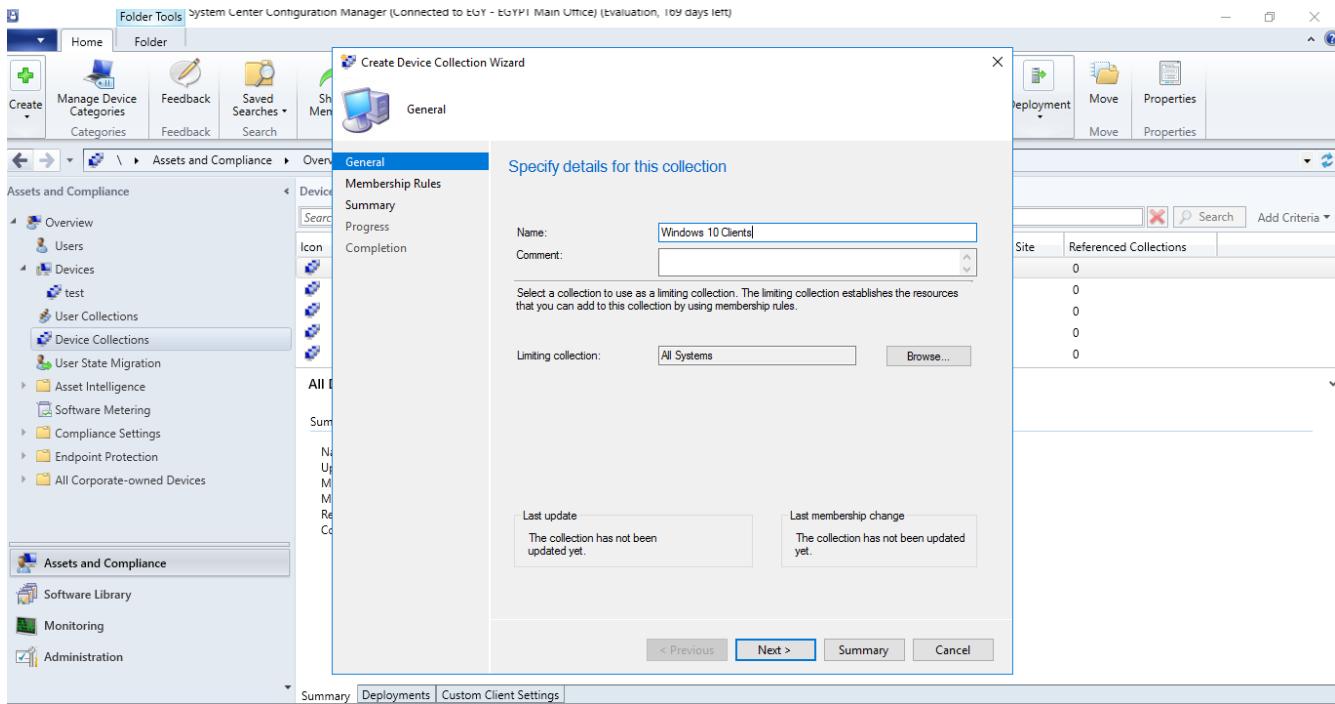
1. **Purpose:** Device collections are used to group devices based on specific criteria. These collections can then be targeted for software deployment, updates, compliance settings, and other management tasks.
2. **Types:**
 - o **Static Collections:** Manually defined and do not change unless manually updated.
 - o **Dynamic Collections:** Automatically updated based on a query that defines the membership criteria.
3. **Creating Device Collections:**
 - o **Navigate to:** SCCM Console -> Assets and Compliance -> Device Collections.
 - o **Steps:**
 - Right-click on "Device Collections" and select "Create Device Collection."
 - Provide a name and a limiting collection (the collection within which this collection will operate).
 - Define the membership rules (either direct or query-based).

Queries

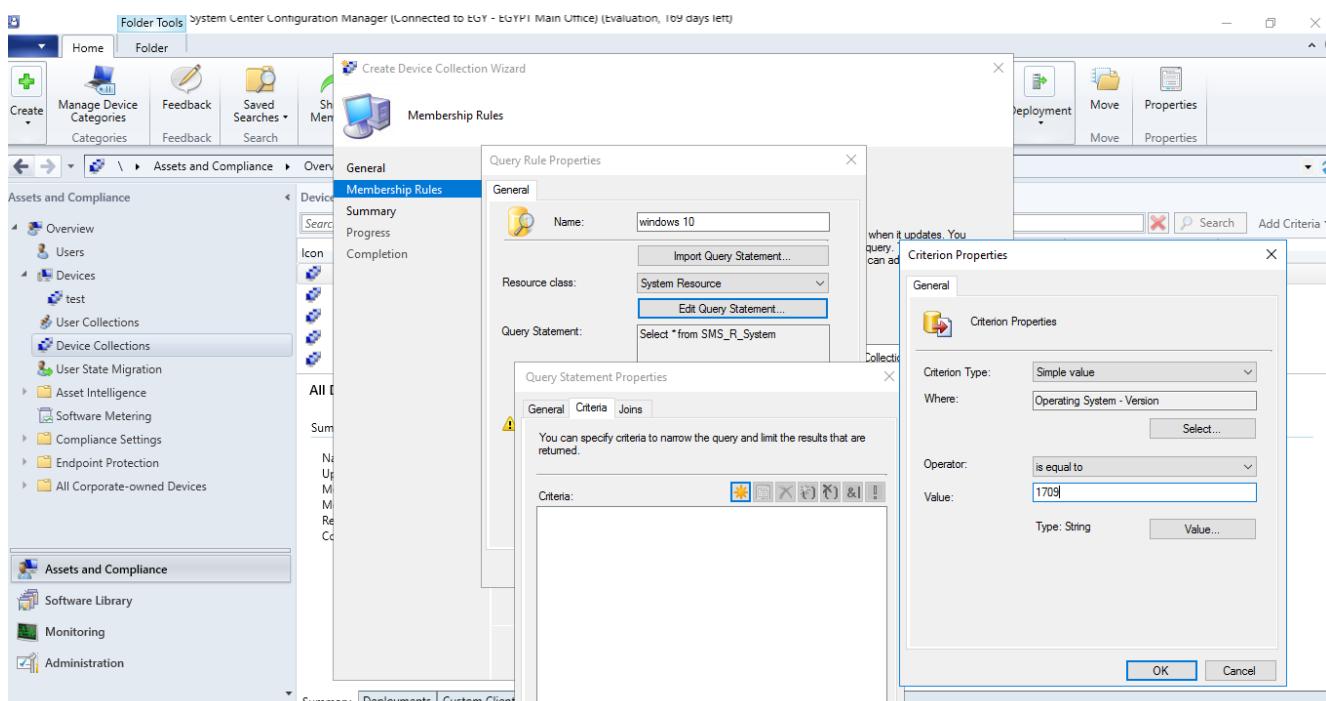
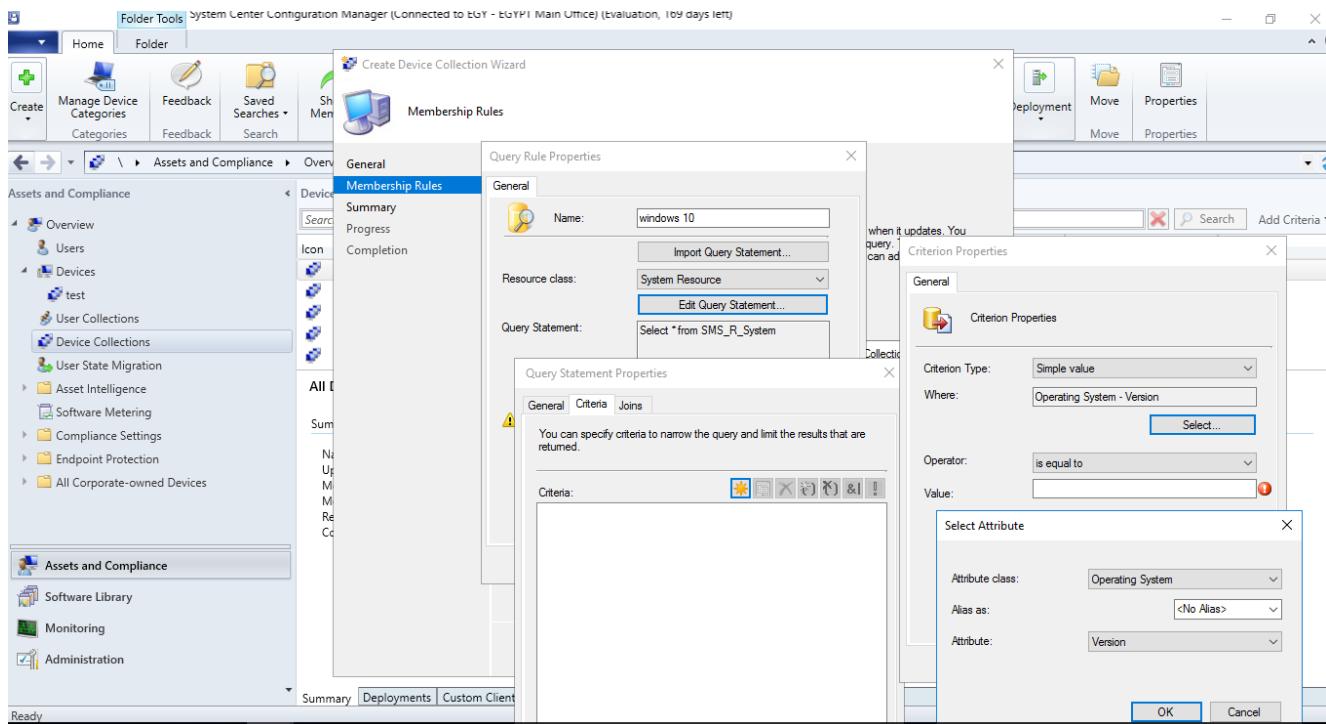
1. **Purpose:** Queries are used to define the criteria for dynamic collections and to retrieve specific information about devices or users.
2. **Creating Queries:**
 - o **Navigate to:** SCCM Console -> Monitoring -> Queries.
 - o **Steps:**
 - Right-click on "Queries" and select "Create Query."
 - Provide a name and a target collection.
 - Define the criteria by selecting attributes from the SCCM database.
3. **Common Query Criteria:**
 - o Operating System Version.
 - o Installed Applications.
 - o Hardware Specifications (e.g., memory, CPU).
 - o Active Directory Organizational Unit (OU).
 - o Last Logon User.

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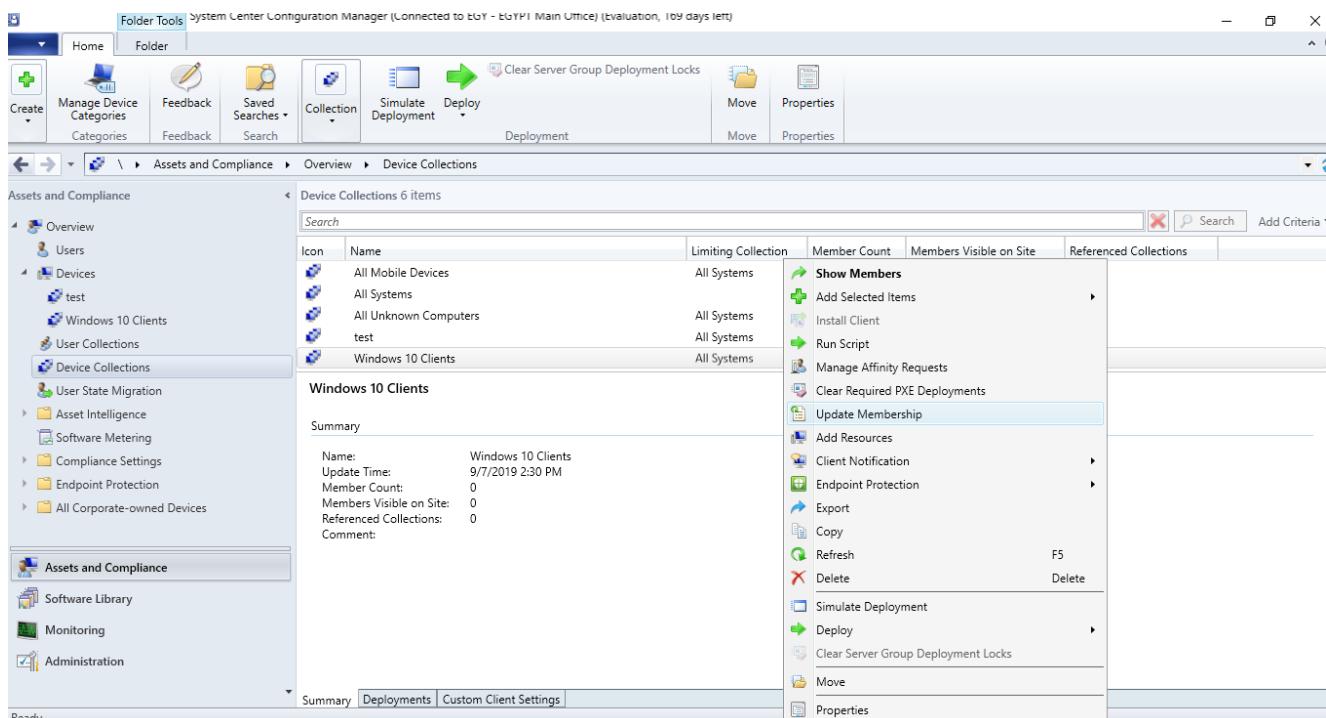
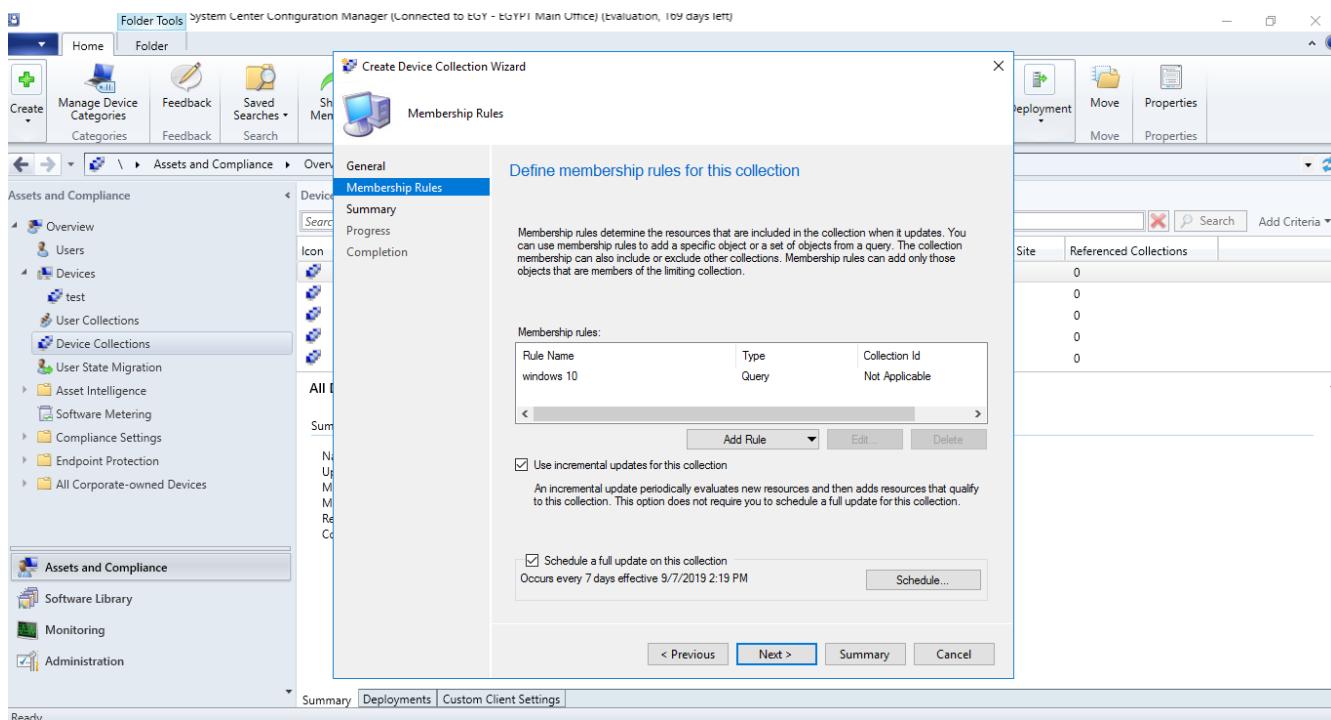
Windows 10 Collection using Version and build number



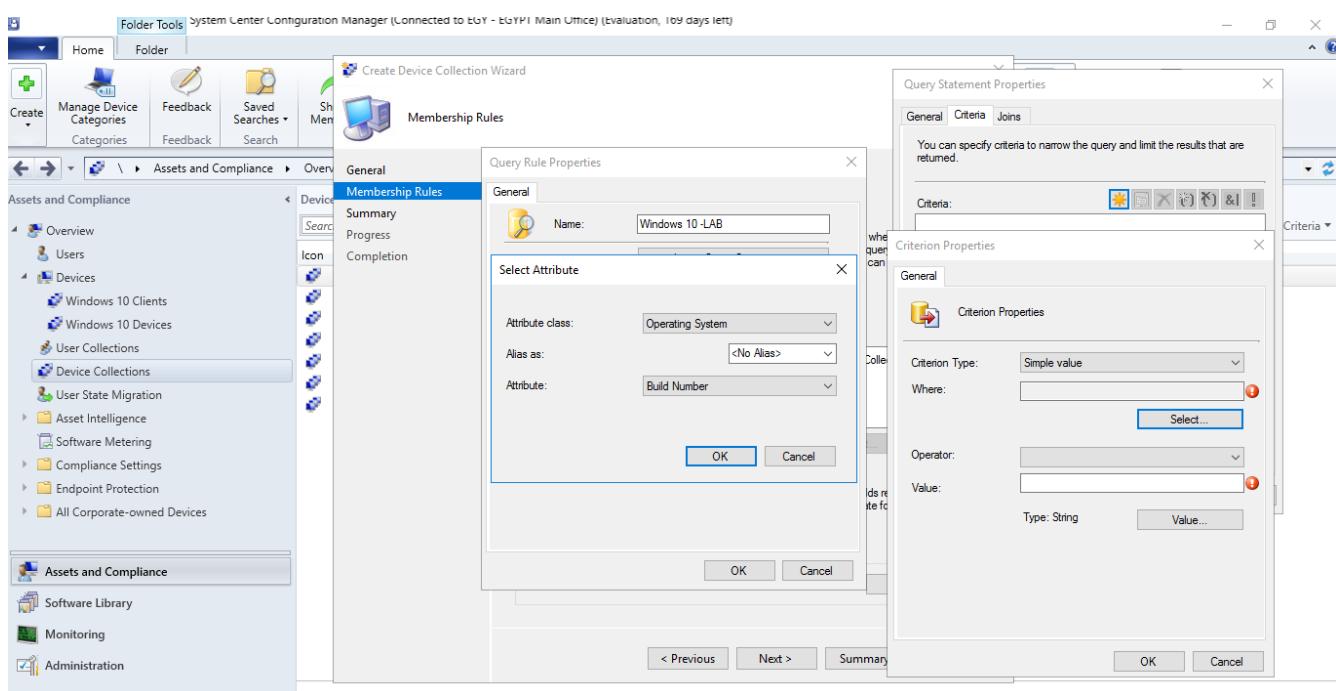
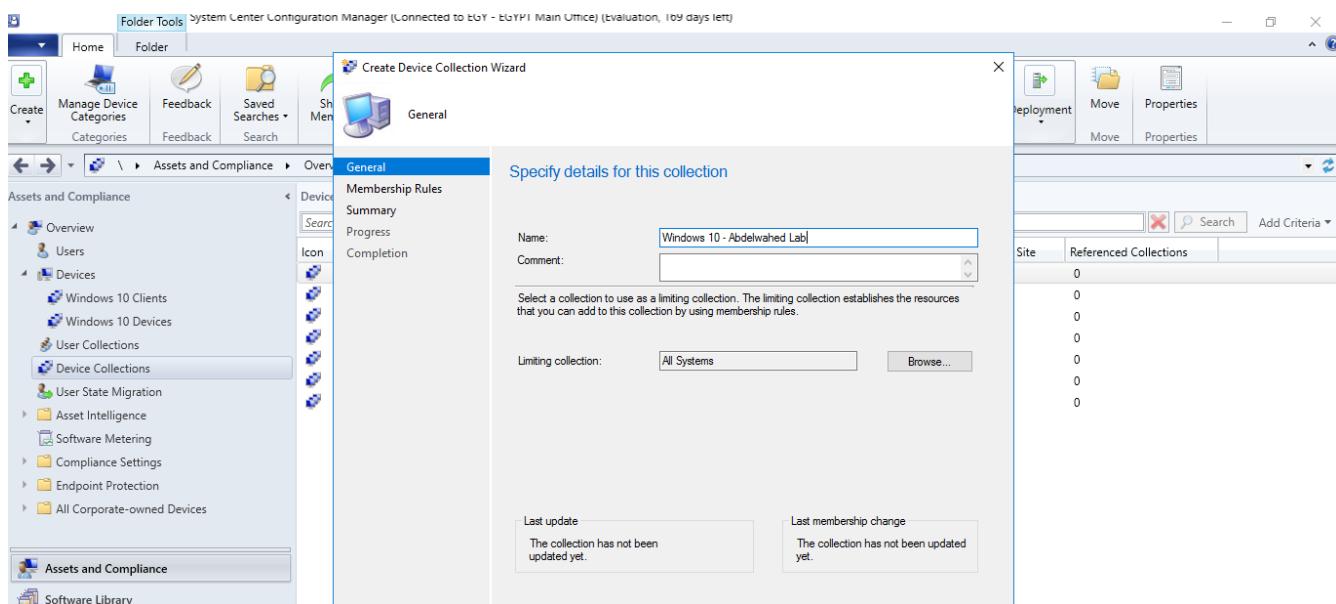
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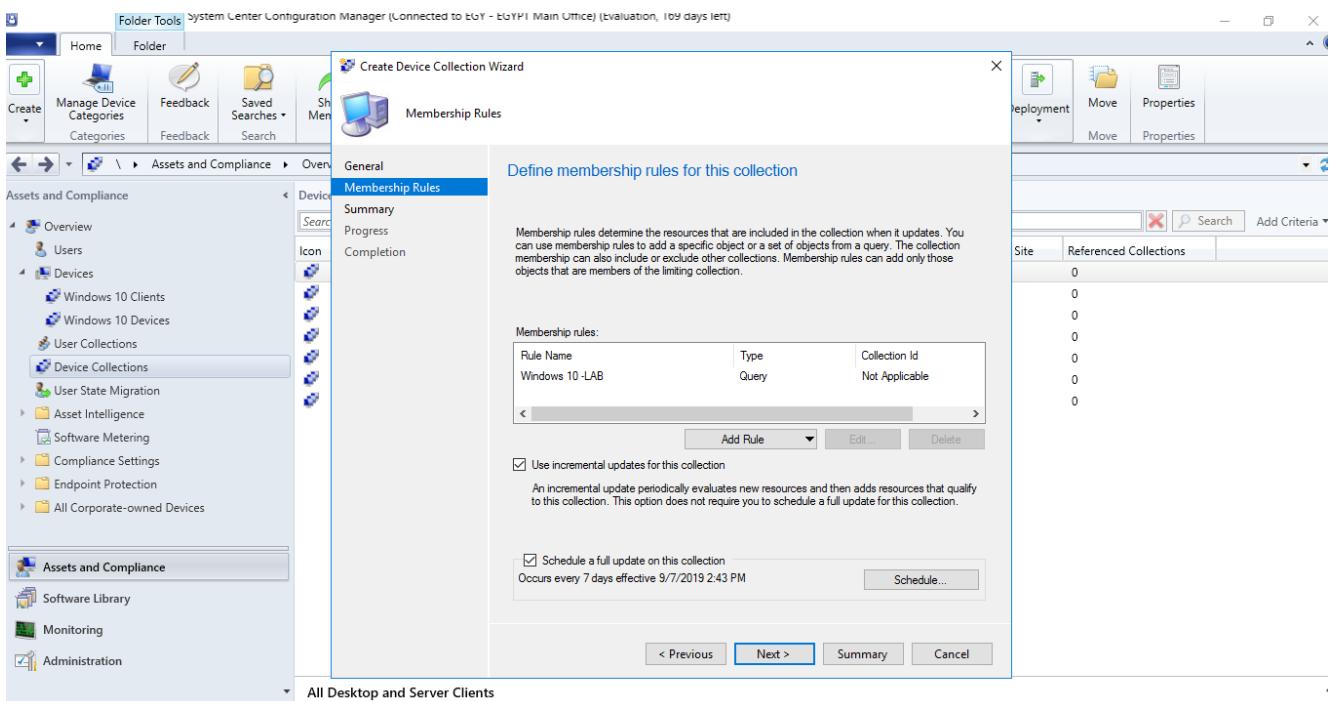
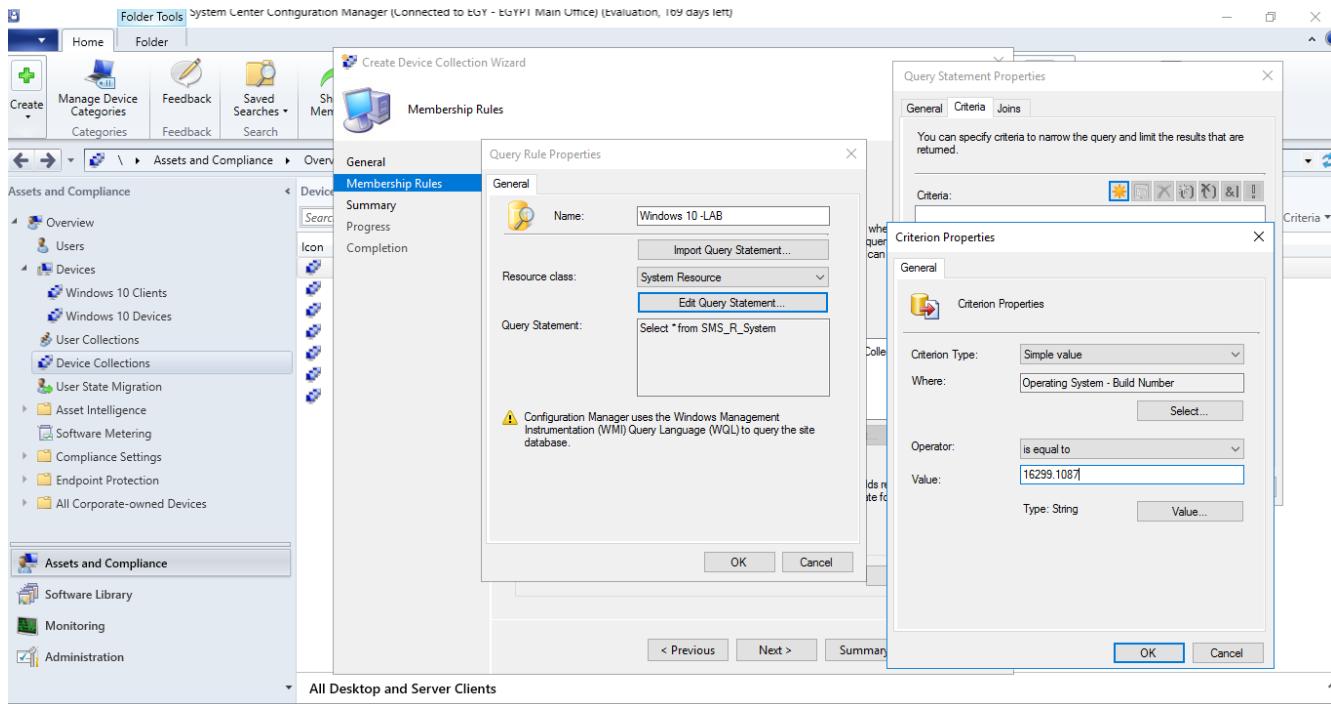
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SCCM Collections using queries

SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) collections are used to group together devices or users in your environment based on specific criteria. SCCM collections are a powerful tool that can be used for software deployment, configuration management, compliance, and reporting. Here are some common SCCM collection queries that can be used to create collections based on specific criteria:

All SCCM client computers with less than 10GB free disk space on C drive

```
select SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,  
SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup,  
SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_LOGICAL_DISK on  
SMS_G_System_LOGICAL_DISK.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId  
where SMS_G_System_LOGICAL_DISK.DeviceID = "C:" and  
SMS_G_System_LOGICAL_DISK.FreeSpace <= 10000
```

Collection based on OU

```
select SMS_R_System.NetbiosName,  
SMS_R_System.SystemOUName from  
SMS_R_System where  
SMS_R_System.SystemOUName = "PCs"
```

Collection based on domain membership

```
select * from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup =  
"adelwahed.me"
```

all Windows 10 clients

```
select SMS_R_System.NetbiosName,  
SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion from  
SMS_R_System where  
SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion like "%Workstation 10%"
```

All Windows 10 Update 20H2 Collection

```
select  
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,SMS_R_SYSTEM.SM  
SUniqueIdentifier,SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup,SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from  
SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM on  
SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId where  
SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM.BuildNumber = "19042"
```

Collections based on vendor (DELL)

```
select * from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM on  
SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId  
where SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.Manufacturer like "Dell%"
```

Computers with a specific software installed Collection

```
select SMS_R_System.NetbiosName,  
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.DisplayName from  
SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS on  
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.ResourceId =  
SMS_R_System.ResourceId where  
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.DisplayName like "Microsoft%office%"
```

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

All Windows Servers Collection

```
select SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,
SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier, SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion,
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client
from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion like "Microsoft
Windows NT Server%"
OR SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion like "Microsoft Windows NT Advanced
Server%"
```

Windows 2019 Servers Collection

```
select
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name, SMS_R_SYSTEM.SM
SUniqueIdentifier, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from
SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM on
SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId where
SMS_G_System_OPERATING_SYSTEM.Name like "Microsoft Windows Server 2019 %"
```

All Windows 2016 Servers Collection

```
select SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name,
SMS_R_SYSTEM.SMSUniqueIdentifier, SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion,
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client
from SMS_R_System where SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion like "Microsoft
Windows NT Server 10.0%"
OR SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion like "Microsoft Windows NT Advanced
Server 10.0%"
```

SQL Servers Collection

```
select * from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM on
SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId
where SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.Roles like "%SQLServer%"
```

All SQL Server Management Studio installed Collection

```
select
SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceID, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceType, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Name, SMS_R_SYSTEM.SM
SUniqueIdentifier, SMS_R_SYSTEM.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup, SMS_R_SYSTEM.Client from
SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_INSTALLED_SOFTWARE on
SMS_G_System_INSTALLED_SOFTWARE.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId where
SMS_G_System_INSTALLED_SOFTWARE.ProductName like "Microsoft SQL Server Management
Studio %"
```

All Domain Controllers Collection

```
select * from SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM on
SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.ResourceId = SMS_R_System.ResourceId
where SMS_G_System_COMPUTER_SYSTEM.Roles like "%Domain_Controller%"
```

All VMs Collection

```
select SMS_R_System.ResourceId, SMS_R_System.ResourceType, SMS_R_System.Name,
SMS_R_System.SMSUniqueIdentifier, SMS_R_System.OperatingSystemNameandVersion,
SMS_R_System.ResourceDomainORWorkgroup, SMS_R_System.Client from SMS_R_System
where SMS_R_System.IsVirtualMachine like "True"
```

IP range Collection

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

```
select *
from SMS_R_System
where SMS_R_System.IPAddresses like "192.168.0.1[1-9]"
```

Computers with a specific software installed (Visio) Collection

```
select SMS_R_System.NetbiosName,
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.DisplayName from
SMS_R_System inner join SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS on
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.ResourceId =
SMS_R_System.ResourceId where
SMS_G_System_ADD_REMOVE_PROGRAMS.DisplayName like "Microsoft%Visio%"
```

Last Logon Time: You can create a collection based on the last logon time of a device. The following query can be used to create a collection of devices that have not logged in for the last 30 days:

```
SELECT * FROM SMS_R_System WHERE DATEDIFF(day, SMS_R_System.LastLogonTimeStamp,
GETDATE()) >= 30
```

Processor: You can create a collection based on the processor type or speed.

The following query can be used to create a collection of devices with a processor speed of 2.5 GHz or higher:

```
SELECT * FROM SMS_R_System INNER JOIN SMS_G_System_PROCESSOR ON
SMS_G_System_PROCESSOR.ResourceID = SMS_R_System.ResourceId WHERE
SMS_G_System_PROCESSOR.MaxClockSpeed >= 2500
```

SCCM CMPivot

SCCM CMPivot is an on-the-fly exploration and problem-solving tool integrated into Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM). It enables SCCM administrators to query and access current information from client systems of SCCM instantly, bypassing the requirement for deep SQL or SCCM database architecture expertise.

Administrators can utilize SCCM CMPivot to execute real-time queries on client machines for insights on installed applications, active processes, configuration details, and more. This utility supports data filtration, ordering, and grouping to expedite problem detection and resolution.

For large-scale troubleshooting, such as determining which machines have certain programs or assessing the standing of a particular SCCM client, SCCM CMPivot proves extremely beneficial. Furthermore, it serves as a means to promptly reveal security flaws or compliance issues across numerous devices.

Here are some examples of how SCCM CMPivot can be used:

5. Locating devices with a certain application via CMPivot: Administrators can initiate a real-time query in CMPivot to identify all devices within the SCCM framework that have a specific application. The related query could be formatted as follows: Application | where DisplayName == "Application Name" | distinct Device.
6. Verifying a particular SCCM client's status: To review the condition of an individual SCCM client, admins can execute a query revealing comprehensive details about the client, encompassing its current setup, installed programs, active processes, etc. This query might resemble: Device | where Device == "Client Device Name" | summarize by Device, LastCheckInTime, OSVersion, IPAddress.
7. Spotting devices missing recent updates: Admins can use CMPivot to detect any devices that haven't received the latest software patch in the SCCM environment. They can run a query structured like: Update | where Title == "Update Title" | where TimeLastDeployed < ago(7d) | distinct Device.
8. Monitoring a specific service across devices: To assess the operation of a particular service over the entirety of SCCM-enrolled devices, administrators have the option to perform a live query for data on service conditions. A typical query might be: Service | where DisplayName == "Service Name" | summarize by Device, DisplayName, StartMode, State.
9. Identifying devices with insufficient disk space: Administrators tasked with pinpointing devices running low on storage space can turn to CMPivot to enact a query collating details on the storage availability across all devices. Such a query may look like: LogicalDisk | where FreeSpace < 1073741824 | summarize by Device, DriveLetter, Size, FreeSpace.
10. Checking a specific process's status on devices: In situations where an admin needs to verify a specific process's activity throughout the SCCM ecosystem, they can deploy a prompt query to obtain stats about the process engagement. The desired query formulation might be: Process | where Name == "Process Name" | summarize by Device, Name, Path, CommandLine, ProcessId.
11. Detecting devices with non-current antivirus definitions: Ensuring modern antivirus protection, administrators can leverage CMPivot to unearth devices with old antivirus definitions, running a query that gleans information about the antivirus status on every device configured. This could equate to a query like: AntiMalwareStatus | where AMProductStatus == "UpToDate" | where AMLastFullScanAge > 7 | summarize by Device, AMProductName, AMEngineVersion, AMLastFullScanAge.
12. Pinpointing devices with a designated registry key: Admins can utilize CMPivot for the identification of devices carrying a specific registry key by performing a query that fetches data regarding the pertinent registry keys across all devices. A suggested query format is: Registry | where Hive == "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE" | where KeyPath == "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run" | where ValueName == "StartupItem" | distinct Device.

Role-Based Administration (RBA)

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is a method of regulating access to System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) resources by assigning permissions to specific roles. RBAC in SCCM offers an adaptable and detailed approach for overseeing user privileges, allowing for precise management of resource and feature access within SCCM. This ensures that users possess only the necessary access required to fulfill their duties.

- **Roles in SCCM RBAC:** SCCM RBAC operates on defined roles, which delineate the access permissions for users. Standard roles such as Security Administrator, Read-Only Analyst, and Application Administrator are readily available in SCCM. Additionally, you can tailor custom roles to satisfy particular needs.
- **Scopes in SCCM RBAC:** In SCCM RBAC, scopes specify the range of resources accessible by a user. These scopes can encompass collections, sites, and organizational units (OUs), enabling you to regulate what resources a user can view or control based on their assigned scope.
- **Security Roles Feature:** The SCCM RBAC system includes various security roles that specify user permissions. Roles like Full Administrator and Application Administrator, among others, come with predefined permissions outlining the permissible user actions within the system.
- Defining **Collection Scopes:** With SCCM RBAC, defining collection scopes restricts users' access to designated collections, ensuring they manage only the necessary devices or user groups.
- **Implementing Site Scopes:** By utilizing site scopes within SCCM RBAC, user access is limited to specific SCCM sites, allowing for precise management of the sites necessary for their role.
- **Organizational Unit (OU) Scopes Functionality:** SCCM RBAC allows the configuration of OU scopes, restricting users to interact only with devices or users within their assigned OUs, thereby streamlining the scope of their management responsibilities.

The screenshot shows the SCCM console interface. The left navigation pane is collapsed, showing 'Administration' and 'Monitoring'. The main area displays the 'Administrative Users' list under the 'Security' category. The list shows two items: 'PACKT\Administrator' and 'PACKT\USR1'. The 'PACKT\Administrator' row is selected, and its properties are displayed in the details pane below. The properties pane shows the following information for 'PACKT\Administrator':

Account Name	Account Display Name	Security Roles
PACKT\Administrator	"Full Administrator"	

The 'Security Roles' column is empty, indicating no custom roles have been assigned.

Reports

SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) offers robust reporting features that leverage SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) to create, manage, and deliver a variety of reports. These reports cover different aspects of the IT environment, such as software deployment, compliance, and asset inventory. Here's a detailed overview of SCCM reporting capabilities:

1. Integration with SSRS

- **Server-Based Reporting:** SCCM uses SSRS, a server-based reporting platform, to deliver a wide range of reports.
- **Pre-Built Reports:** SCCM includes numerous pre-built reports that can be customized to meet specific needs.

2. Comprehensive Reporting Scope

- **Software Deployment:** Generate reports on software deployment statuses, success rates, and issues.
- **Compliance:** Monitor compliance with security policies, configurations, and software updates.
- **Asset Inventory:** Track hardware and software inventory across the organization.

3. Scheduling and Automation

- **Automated Reports:** Reports can be scheduled to run automatically at specified intervals.
- **Email Delivery:** Scheduled reports can be emailed to specific users or groups, ensuring timely access to critical information.

4. Report Templates

- **Wide Range of Templates:** Access a variety of report templates that serve as a starting point for custom reports.
- **Customization:** Templates can be modified to meet specific requirements or used as-is for common report types.

5. Custom Report Creation

- **SSRS and Other Tools:** Custom reports can be created using SSRS or other reporting tools.
- **Database Access:** Utilize the SCCM database to pull extensive data about the IT environment for custom reports.

6. Data Visualization

- **Visualization Options:** Include charts, tables, and graphs to represent data visually.
- **Customization:** Visualizations can be tailored to meet specific reporting requirements, making data easier to interpret.

7. Drill-Down Capability

- **In-Depth Analysis:** Drill down into specific data points for additional context and insight.
- **Trend and Pattern Identification:** Identify trends, patterns, and issues that may not be apparent from a high-level overview.

8. Data Filtering and Sorting

- **Focus on Specific Data:** Filter and sort data to concentrate on particular aspects of the IT environment.
- **Informed Decision Making:** Easier identification of issues and trends leads to better decision-making.

Example Use Case

Generating a Software Compliance Report

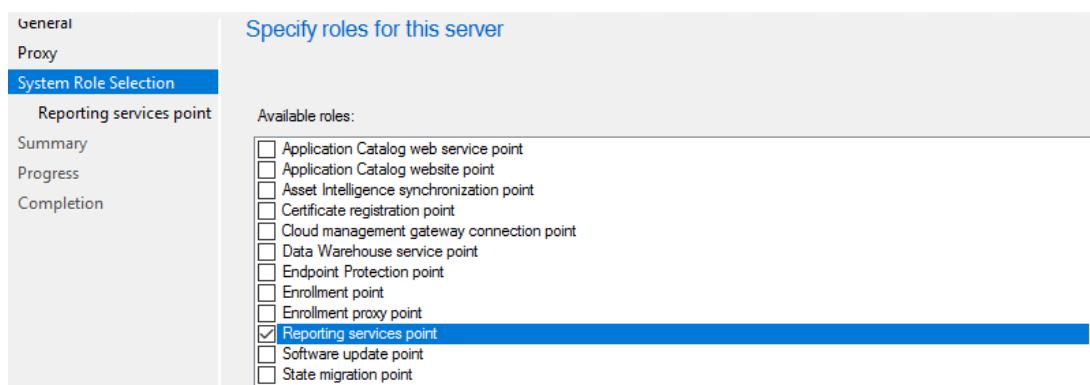
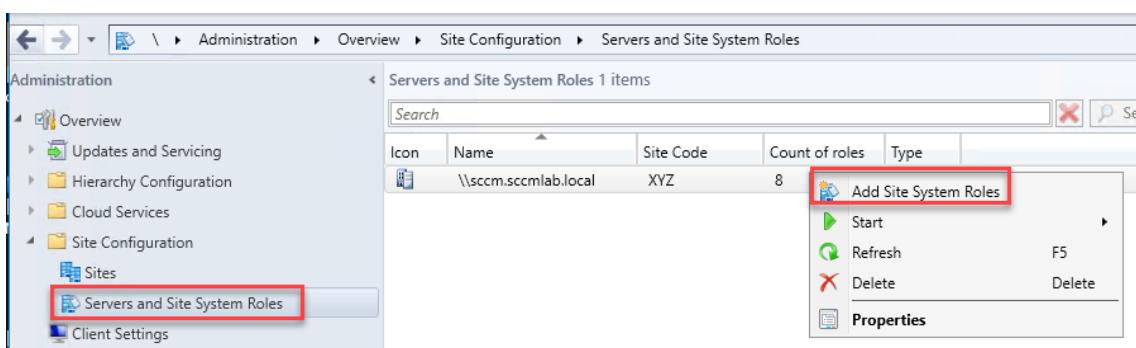
1. **Navigate to Reporting:**
 - SCCM Console -> Monitoring -> Reporting -> Reports.

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2. **Select a Report:**
 - Choose a pre-built compliance report, such as "Compliance 1 - Overall Compliance."
3. **Customize the Report:**
 - Modify the report template if needed to include specific compliance rules or device collections.
4. **Schedule the Report:**
 - Set up a schedule for the report to run automatically, such as weekly or monthly.
 - Configure email delivery to send the report to the compliance team.
5. **Analyze Results:**
 - Review the report to identify non-compliant devices.
 - Drill down into specific non-compliance issues to determine root causes and take corrective actions.

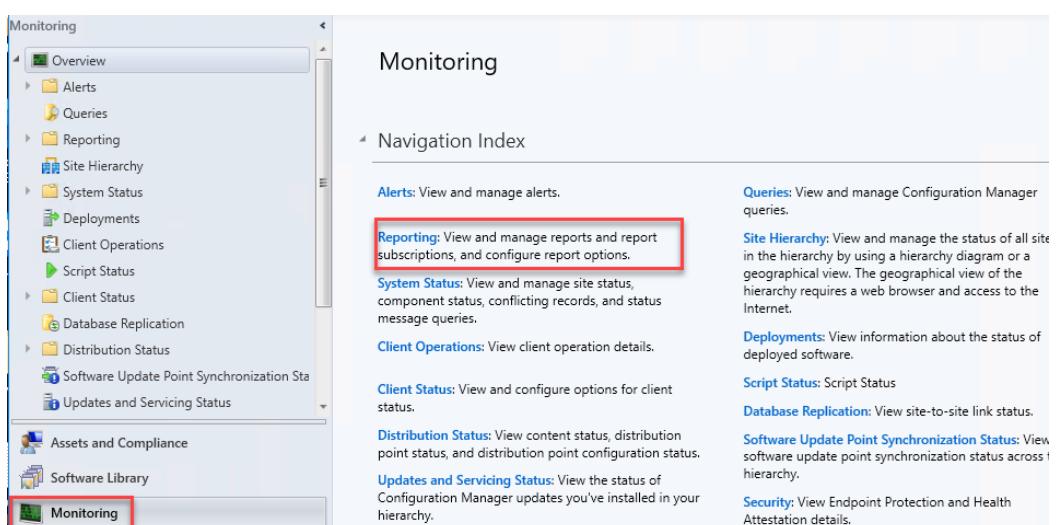
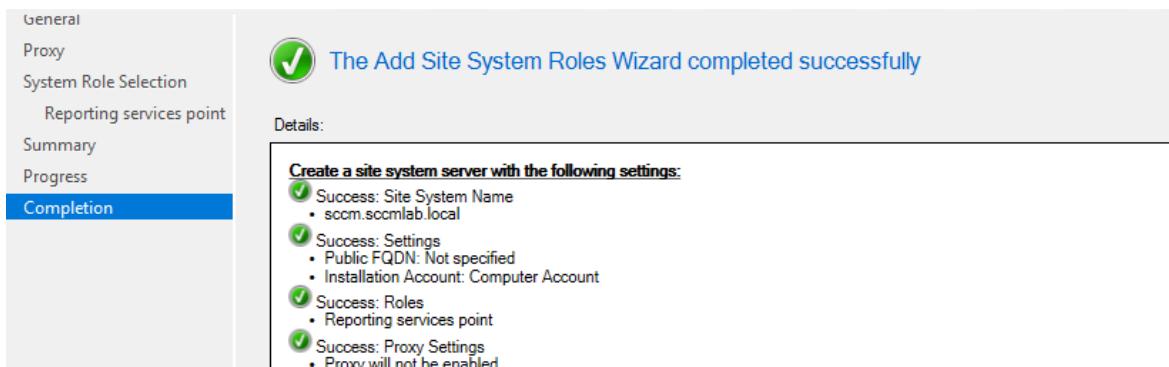
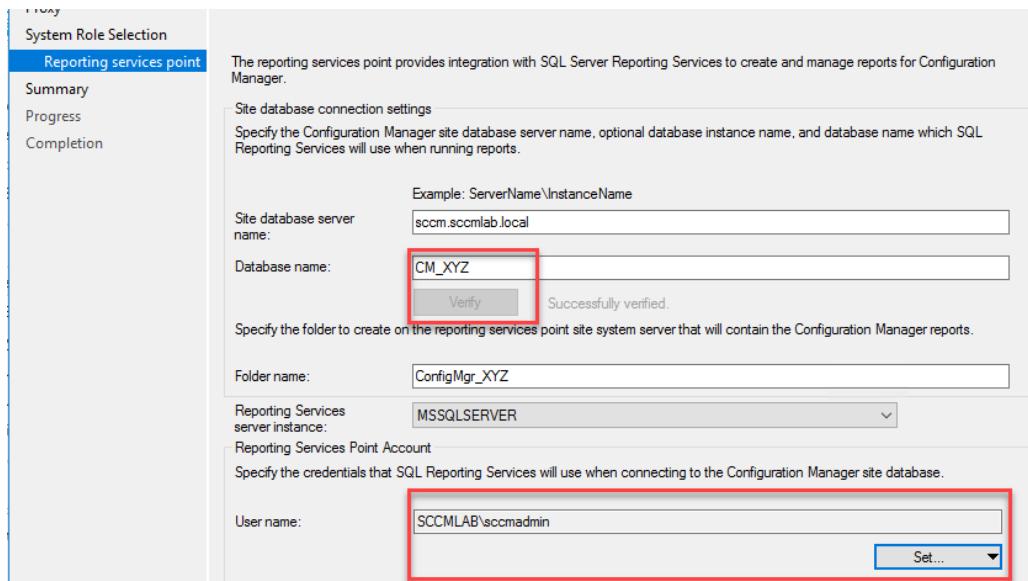
By leveraging SCCM's reporting features, IT administrators can gain valuable insights into their IT environment, ensure compliance, and make data-driven decisions to enhance overall management and operations.

To complete this task, set up a reporting service point and an asset intelligence point. Additionally, an internet connection is required for the initial retrieval of online reports by SCCM.



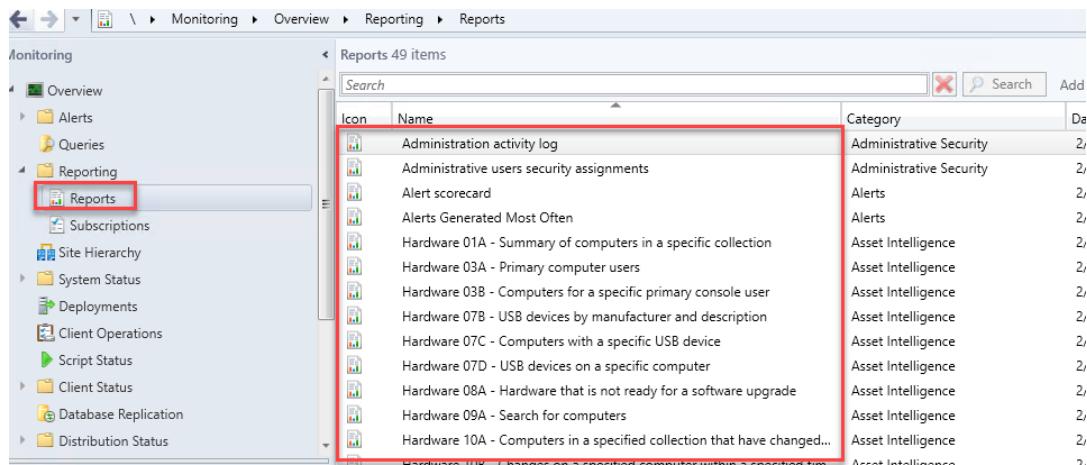
SCCM Quick Lab Guide

In the subsequent step, you will need to add a user who has the SQL permissions that were utilized during the SCCM installation.



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Upon accessing the "Reports" area found within the "Monitoring" section of the SCCM console, there might be a slight delay as the server collects all the report templates. This occurs as SCCM compiles all templates from the SQL Reporting Services (SSRS) server to display them within the console interface.

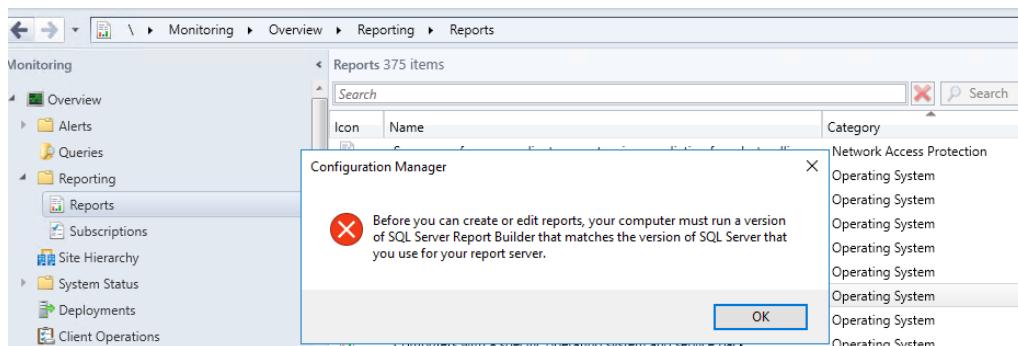


The screenshot shows the SCCM Monitoring interface with the "Reporting" section selected. Under "Reporting", the "Reports" item is highlighted with a red box. The main pane displays a list of 49 report items, each with an icon, name, and category. A second red box highlights the first ten items in the list.

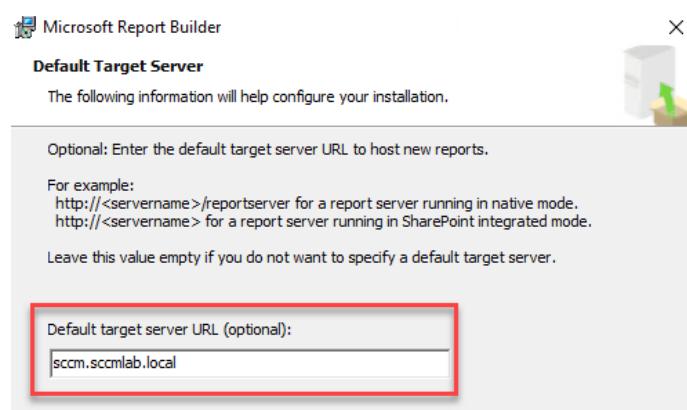
Icon	Name	Category
File	Administration activity log	Administrative Security
File	Administrative users security assignments	Administrative Security
File	Alert scorecard	Alerts
File	Alerts Generated Most Often	Alerts
File	Hardware 01A - Summary of computers in a specific collection	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 03A - Primary computer users	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 03B - Computers for a specific primary console user	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 07B - USB devices by manufacturer and description	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 07C - Computers with a specific USB device	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 07D - USB devices on a specific computer	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 08A - Hardware that is not ready for a software upgrade	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 09A - Search for computers	Asset Intelligence
File	Hardware 10A - Computers in a specified collection that have changed...	Asset Intelligence

Create custom report

download and install SQL report builder



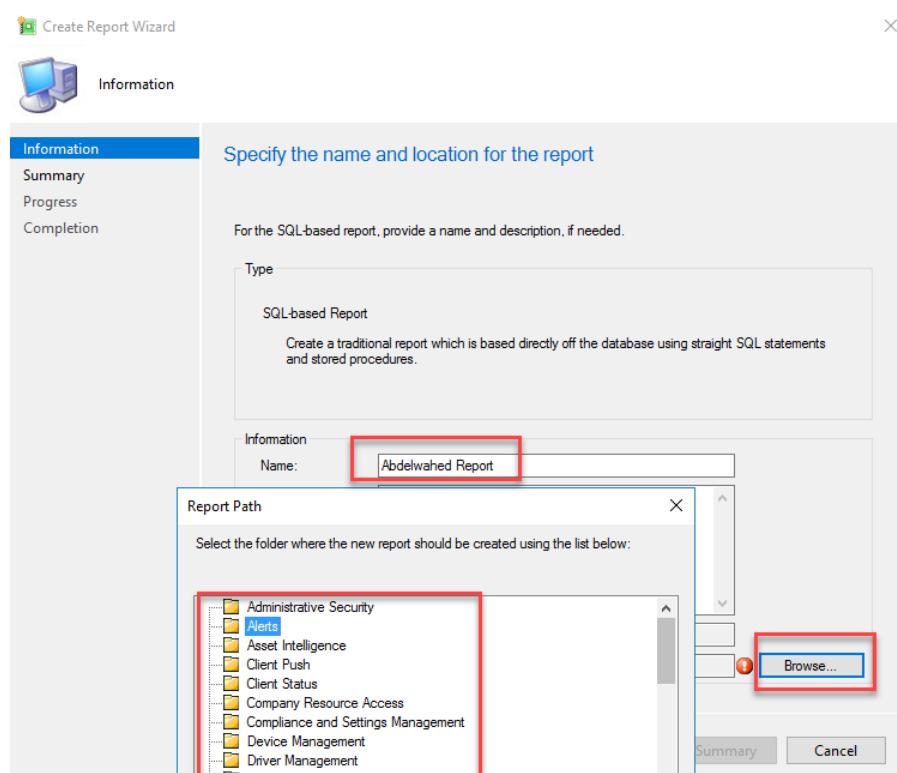
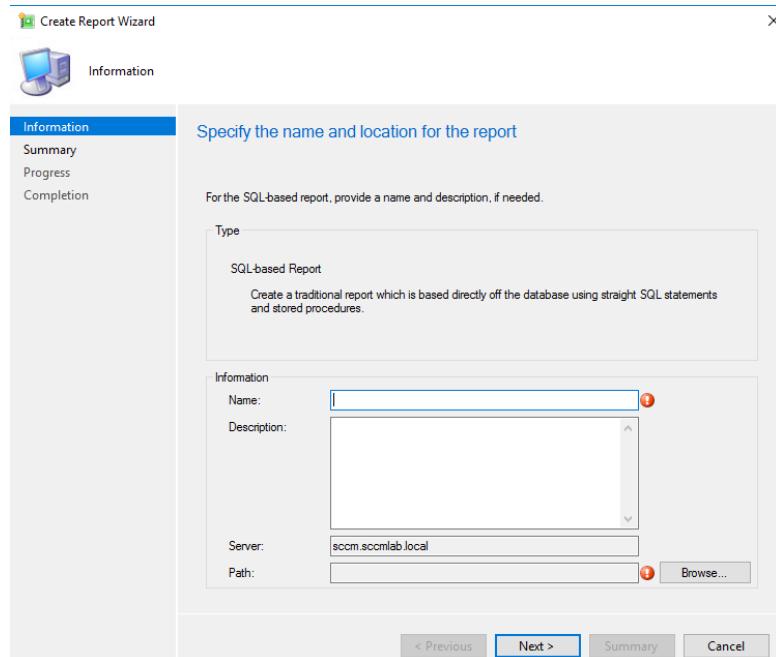
The screenshot shows the SCCM Monitoring interface with the "Reporting" section selected. Under "Reporting", the "Reports" item is selected. A message box is displayed in the center of the screen with a red exclamation mark icon. The message reads: "Before you can create or edit reports, your computer must run a version of SQL Server Report Builder that matches the version of SQL Server that you use for your report server." There is an "OK" button at the bottom right of the message box.



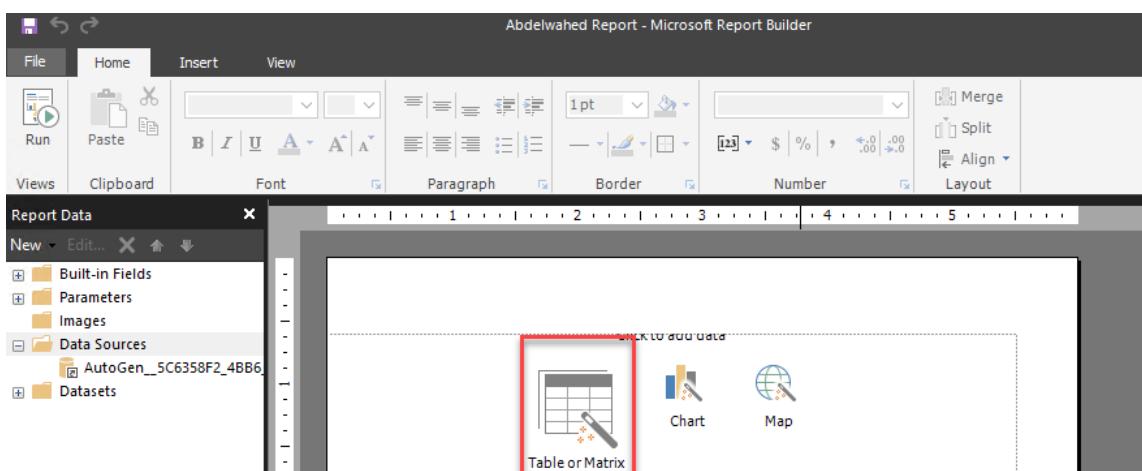
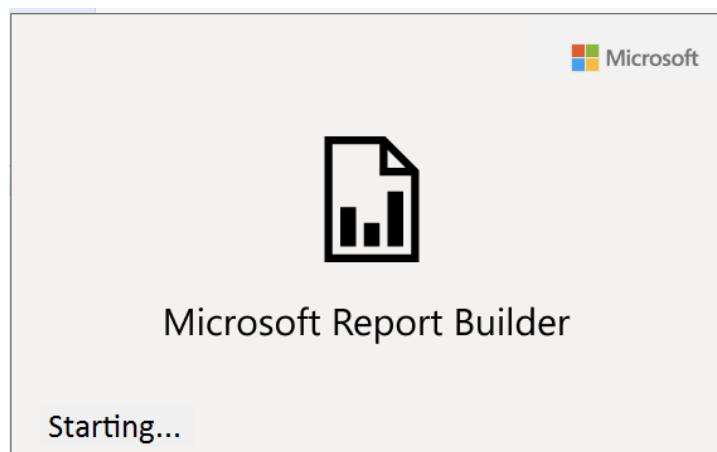
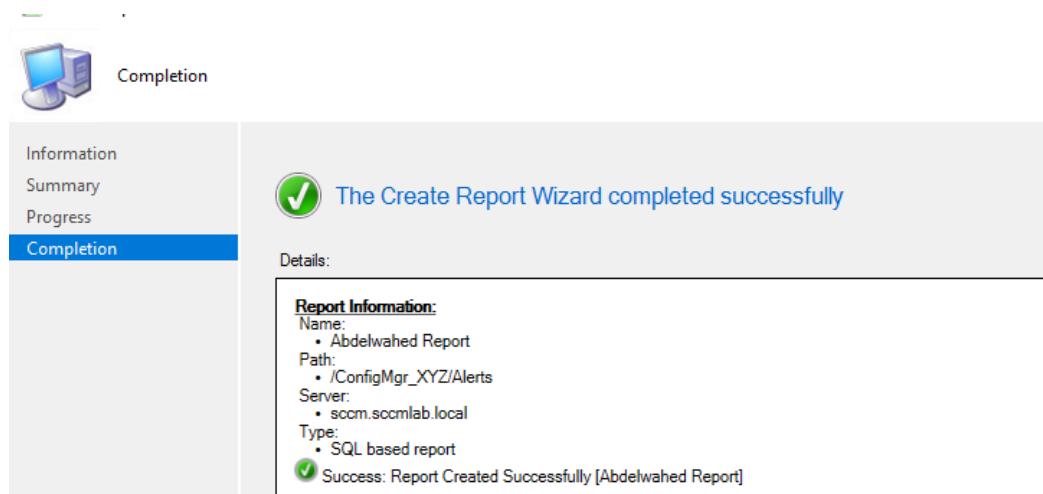
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Report Builder application window titled "Default Target Server". The window has a "Microsoft Report Builder" logo at the top left and a close button at the top right. The main content area is titled "Default Target Server" and contains the following text: "The following information will help configure your installation." Below this, there is a note: "Optional: Enter the default target server URL to host new reports." It provides examples: "http://<servername>/reportserver for a report server running in native mode, http://<servername> for a report server running in SharePoint integrated mode." It also says: "Leave this value empty if you do not want to specify a default target server." At the bottom, there is a red-bordered input field labeled "Default target server URL (optional):" containing the value "sccm.sccmlab.local".

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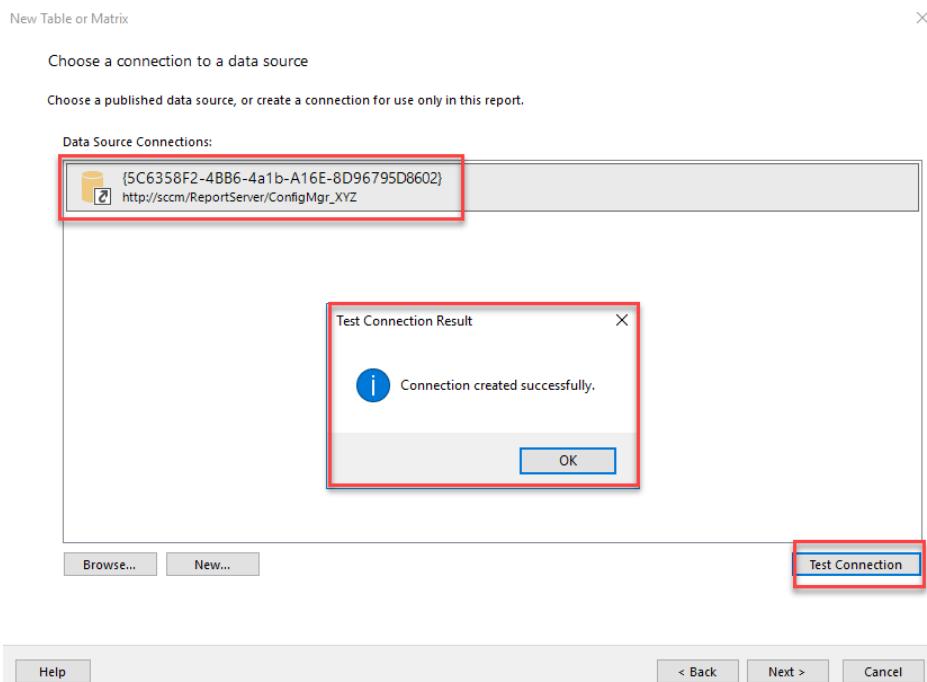
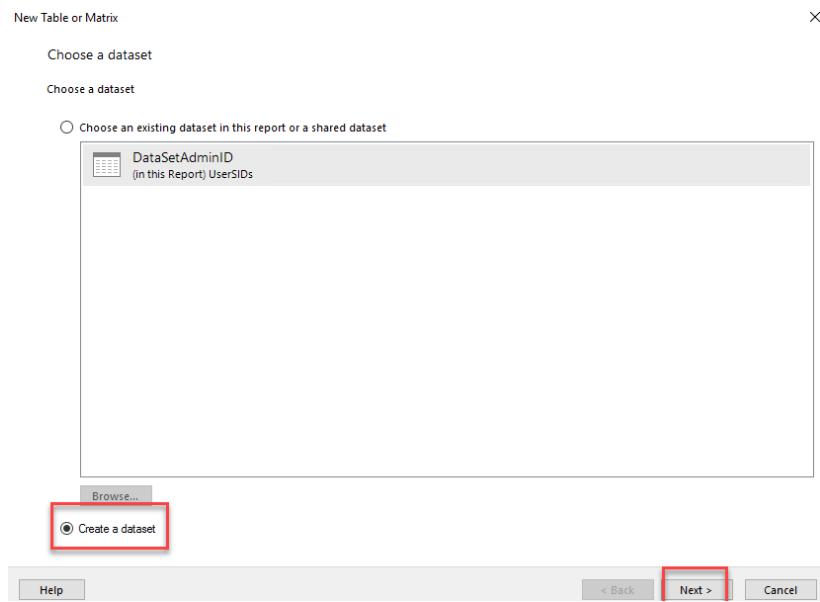
create custom report



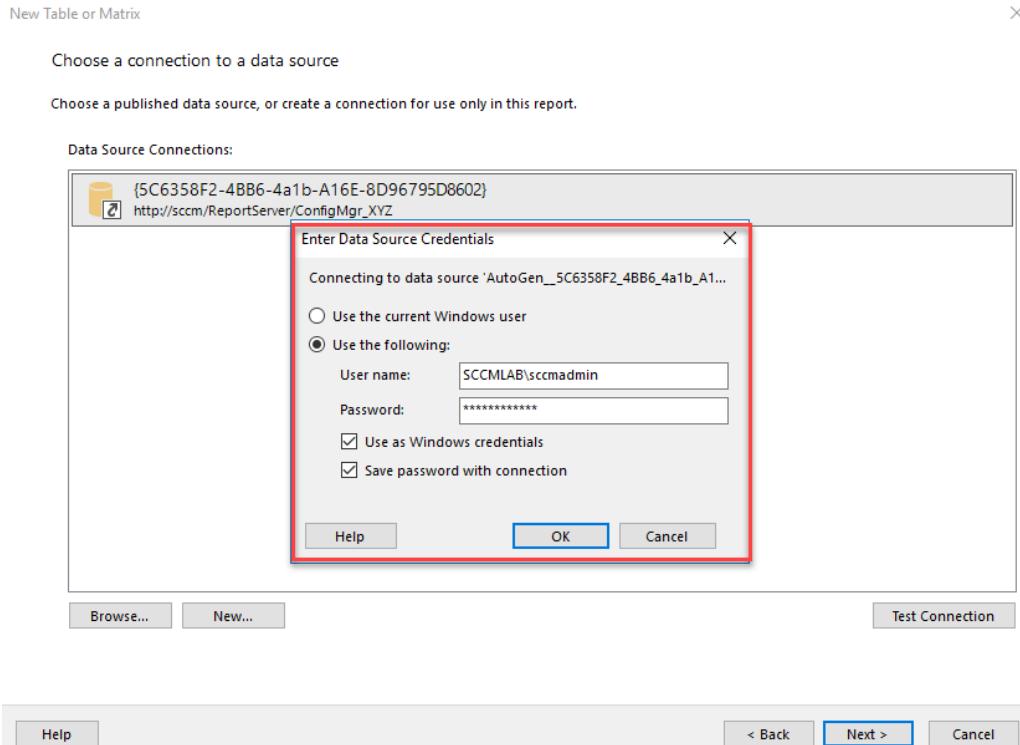
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



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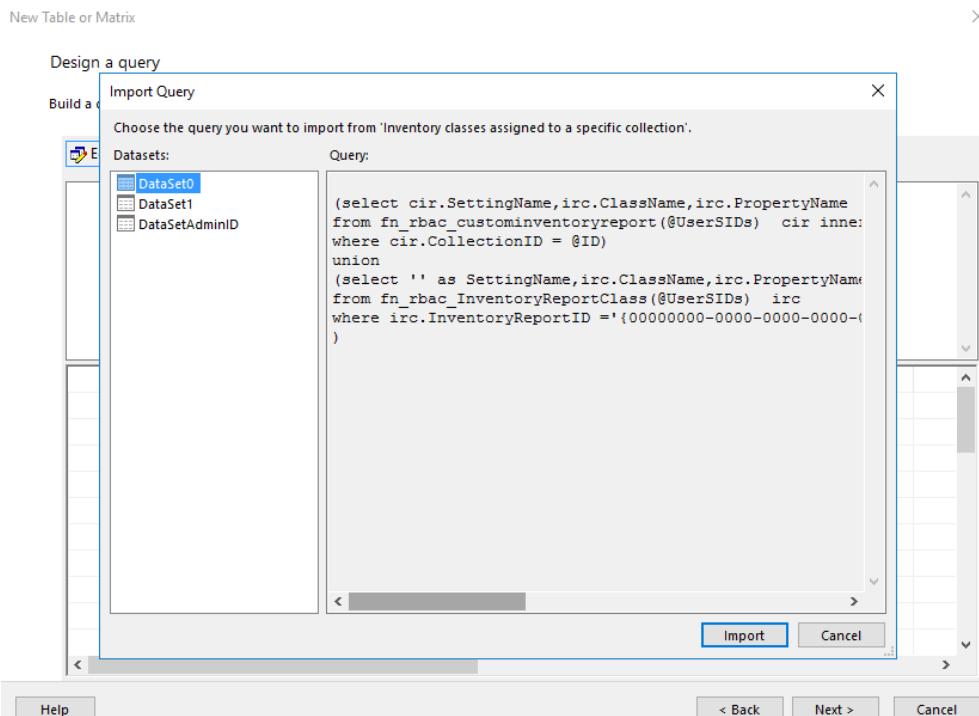
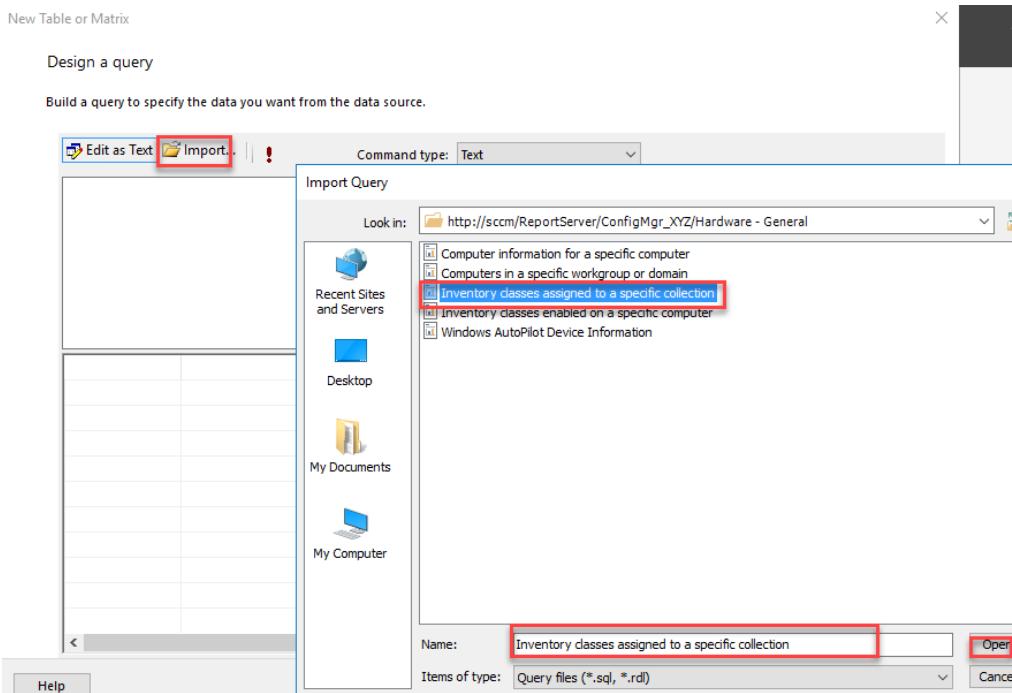
The screenshot shows the 'Design a query' interface. At the top, it says 'Build a query to specify the data you want from the data source.' Below this are three buttons: 'Edit as Text' (highlighted with a red box), 'Import...', and 'Run Query'. The main area is divided into three sections: 'Database view', 'Selected fields', and 'Group and Aggregate'.

- Database view:** Shows database structures: 'dbo', 'SCCM_DRS', 'SCCM_Ext', and 'SCCM_Rpt'.
- Selected fields:** Shows a table with one row: 'Field' under 'Field' and 'Aggregate' under 'Aggregate'.
- Group and Aggregate:** Shows a table with columns: 'Relationships' (with 'Auto Detect' button), 'Edit Fields', and grouping controls.

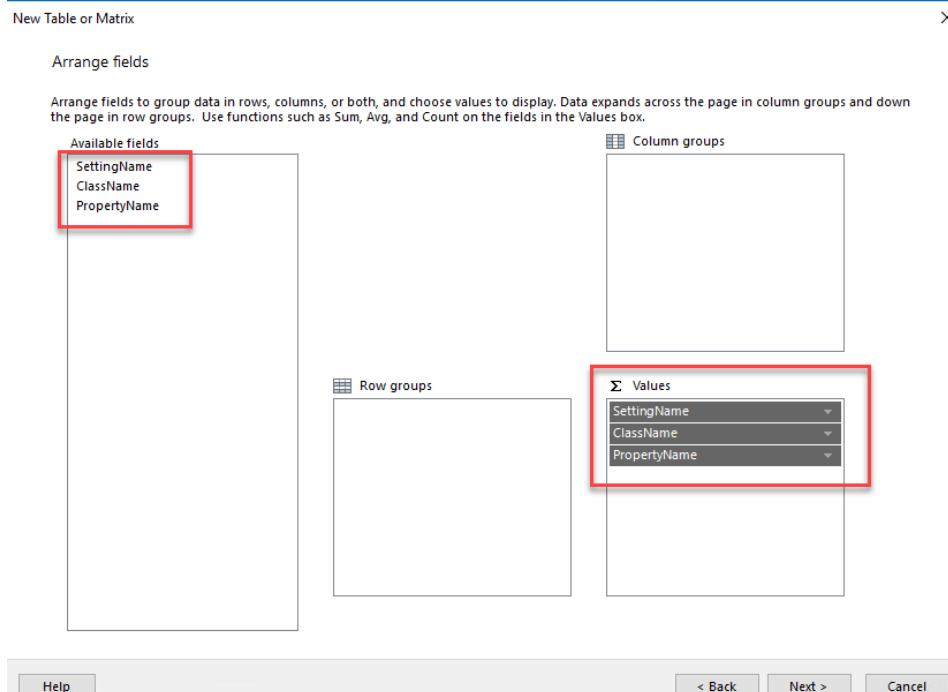
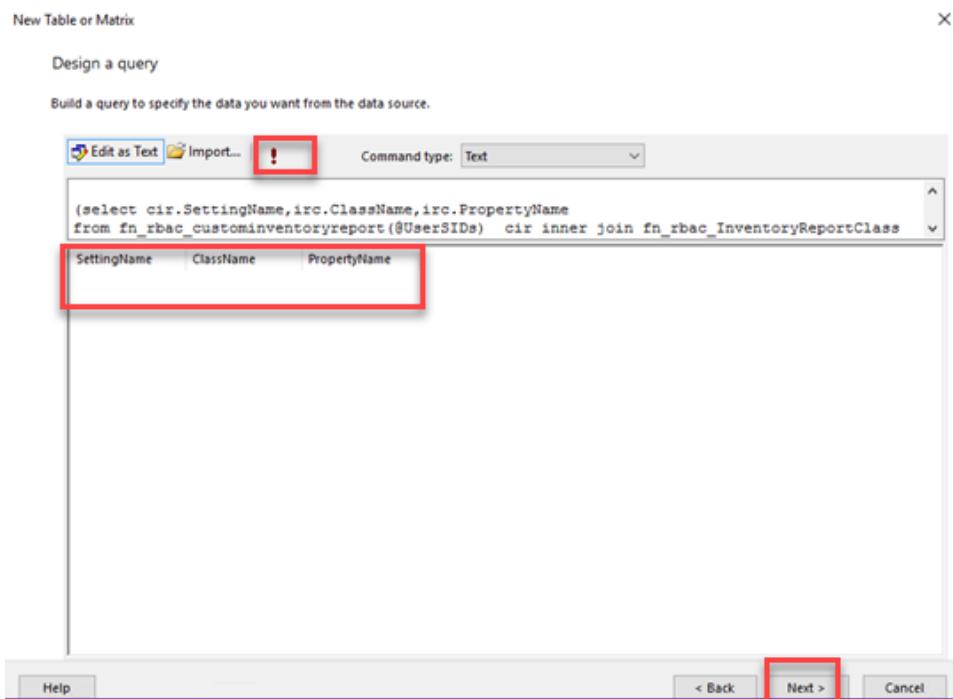
Below these sections are 'Relationships' and 'Applied filters' tables. At the bottom is a table for 'Field name', 'Operator', 'Value', and 'Parameter'. Navigation buttons at the bottom are 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

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Source code can be imported if you lack one.



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New Table or Matrix

Choose the layout

If you choose to show subtotals and grand totals, you can place them above or below the group. Stepped reports show hierarchical structure with indented groups in the same column.

Options:

- Show subtotals and grand totals
 - Blocked, subtotal below
 - Blocked, subtotal above
 - Stepped, subtotal above
- Expand/collapse groups

Preview

Setting Name	Class Name	Property Na
[SettingName]	[ClassName]	[PropertyName]

New Table or Matrix

Preview

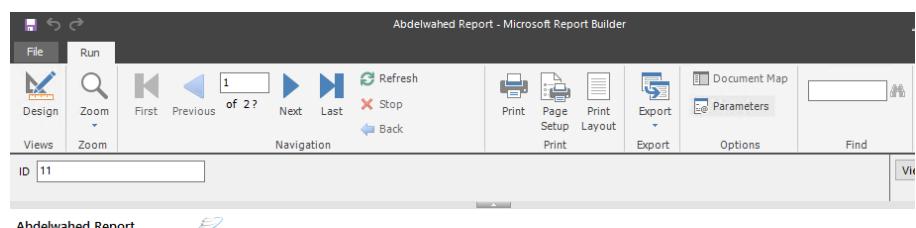
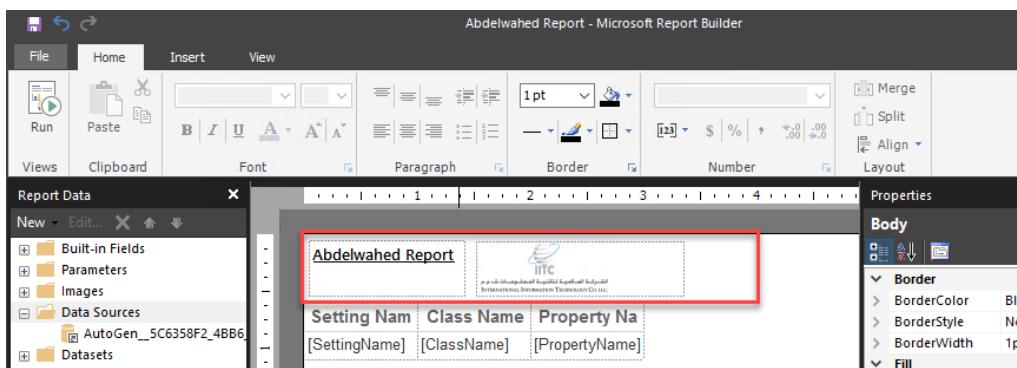
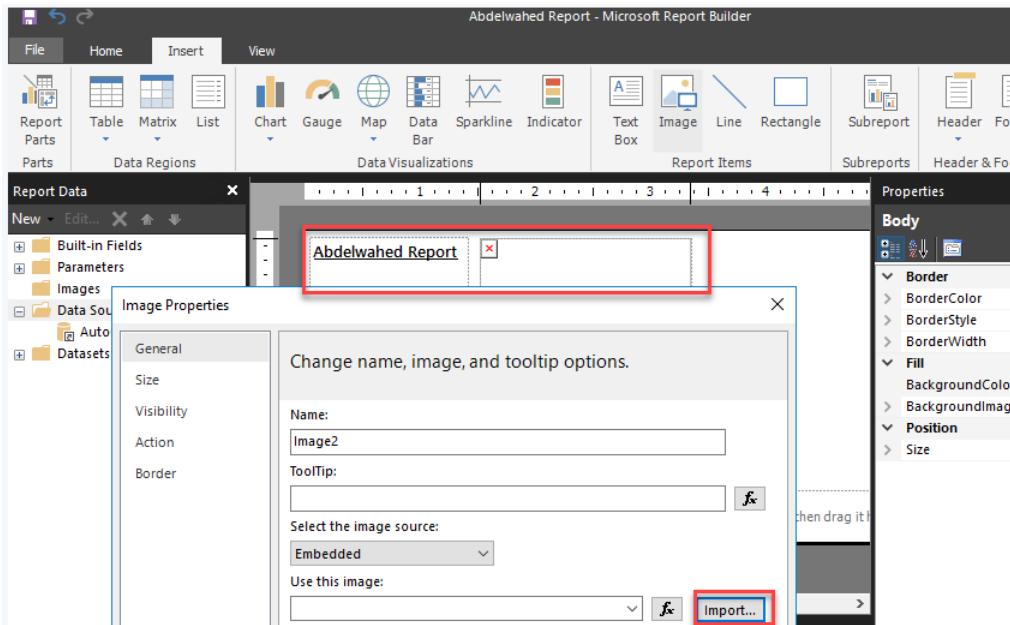
Preview the report item being created. You can customize the fonts, color schemes and style after you finish the wizard.

Setting Name	Class Name	Property Na
[SettingName]	[ClassName]	[PropertyName]

Add photo and text

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Report Builder interface. The ribbon has tabs for File, Home, Insert, and View. The Insert tab is selected, showing icons for Report Parts (Report, Table, Matrix, List), Data Regions (Chart, Gauge, Map, Data, Sparkline, Indicator), Data Visualizations (Bar, Line, Rectangle), Report Items (Text Box, Image, Line, Rectangle), Subreports, Header & Footer, and Header & Footer. The Text Box icon is highlighted with a red box. The Properties pane on the right shows the Body section with Border and Fill settings. The Report Data pane on the left lists Built-in Fields, Parameters, Images, Data Sources (AutoGen_5C6358F2_4BB6), and Datasets. A table with three columns (Setting Name, Class Name, Property Na) and one row ([SettingName], [ClassName], [PropertyName]) is selected in the main preview area.

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Setting Name	Class Name	Property Name
Application	LastLaunchOnSystem	
Application	Name	
Application	PackageGUID	
Application	Version	

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Please navigate to the reports section and locate the Abdelwahed report that was recently created.

The screenshot shows the SCCM Monitoring interface with the 'Reporting' section selected. In the main pane, a table lists 479 reports, with the 'Abdelwahed Report' highlighted. Below the table, a preview window displays the report's content, which includes a header with the report name and a table showing application settings.

Icon	Name	Category	Date M
[Icon]	Administration activity log	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Administrative users security assignments	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Objects secured by a single security scope	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Security for a specific or multiple Configuration Manager objects	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Security roles summary	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Security scopes summary	Administrative Security	2/19/
[Icon]	Abdelwahed Report	Alerts	2/19/
[Icon]	Alert scorecard	Alerts	2/19/
[Icon]	Alerts Generated Most Often	Alerts	2/19/
[Icon]	Software 05B - Computers with a specific Browser Helper Object	Asset Intelligence	2/19/

Report Name: Abdelwahed Report
Report Description:

ID: 1 Values... View Report

< Back

Abdelwahed Report

Setting Name Class Name Property Name

Setting Name	Class Name	Property Name
Application	LastLaunchOnSystem	
Application	Name	

Software metering

Software metering is a feature in System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) that tracks and reports on software usage within an organization. This provides insights into which software is being used, by whom, and how often.

Enabling Software Metering

To enable software metering in SCCM, follow these steps:

1. **Open the SCCM Console:**
 - Launch the SCCM console from your system.
2. **Navigate to Client Settings:**
 - Go to Administration -> Client Settings.
3. **Select or Create Client Settings:**
 - Select the default client settings or create a new set of client settings.
4. **Enable Software Metering:**
 - Click on the Software Metering tab.
 - Select the checkbox to enable software metering.
5. **Configure Software Metering Settings:**
 - Adjust the settings as needed to meet your organizational requirements.
6. **Deploy Client Settings:**
 - Deploy the configured client settings to the required devices.

Generating Software Metering Reports

After enabling software metering and allowing it to run for a while, you can generate reports to view the usage data. However, sometimes the report may show blank data. Here are steps to troubleshoot this issue:

1. **Verify Software Metering Client Installation:**
 - Ensure that the software metering client is installed and running on the devices in question.
 - Check the SCCM client logs (located in C:\Windows\CCM\Logs) to confirm that software metering is functioning correctly.
2. **Check Software Metering Rules Configuration:**
 - Verify that software metering rules are configured correctly.
 - Ensure that the rules are set to track the correct software and are applied to the appropriate devices.
3. **Ensure Data Collection and Storage:**
 - Confirm that software metering data is being collected and stored in the SCCM database.
 - Check the relevant SCCM log files (mtrmgr.log and swmproc.log) for any errors related to data collection or storage.
4. **Verify Reporting Services Configuration:**
 - Ensure that SCCM reporting services are running and configured correctly.
 - Check that reporting services have the necessary permissions to access the SCCM database.
5. **Re-run the Report:**
 - Wait a few days and then run the report again to see if any data has been collected since the last report.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Example Scenario: Troubleshooting Blank Software Metering Reports

Scenario: You've enabled software metering, but the generated report shows no data.

Steps to Resolve:

1. **Check Software Metering Client:**
 - o Open the mtrmgr.log on the client device.
 - o Ensure there are no errors and that the client is reporting usage data.
2. **Review Software Metering Rules:**
 - o Go to Monitoring -> Software Metering -> Rules.
 - o Verify that rules are correctly set up to track the desired software.
3. **Check Data Collection:**
 - o On the SCCM server, open the swmproc.log file.
 - o Ensure there are no errors indicating issues with processing metering data.
4. **Verify Reporting Services:**
 - o Go to Monitoring -> Reporting -> Reports.
 - o Ensure that the SSRS instance is running and configured properly.
5. **Wait and Re-run the Report:**
 - o Give it some time for the data to be collected.
 - o Run the report again after a few days to check for collected data.

Using RunMetersumm to Summarize Software Metering Data in SCCM

The RunMetersumm tool in SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager) is used to aggregate and summarize software metering data, creating summary reports that provide insights into software usage patterns and trends. Below are the detailed steps on how to use RunMetersumm:

Steps to Run Meter Summarization Tool

1. **Open Command Prompt:**
 - o Open the Command Prompt on the server where SCCM is installed.
2. **Navigate to the SCCM bin Directory:**
 - o Navigate to the bin folder in the SCCM installation directory. The default location is:
`cd C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Configuration Manager\bin`
3. **Run the RunMetersumm Command:**
 - o Use the following command to summarize the software metering data:
`RunMetersumm.exe /d:yyyy-mm-dd [/m:hh] [/s] [/f:filename]`

Command Parameters

- **/d** : Specifies the date for which you want to summarize the data. Enter the date in the "yyyy-mm-dd" format.
- **/m** : (Optional) Specifies the time of day for which you want to summarize the data. Enter the time in the "hh" format.
- **/s**: (Optional) Specifies that you want to summarize the data for all metered software, not just the top 100.
- **/f** : (Optional) Specifies the filename for the output report. If not specified, the report will be saved to the "Metersumm.rpt" file in the SCCM installation directory.

Example Command

www.abdelwahed.me

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To summarize software metering data for January 1, 2024, including all metered software and save the report as January2024Summary.rpt, you would run:

`RunMetersumm.exe /d:2024-01-01 /s /f:January2024Summary.rpt`

Wait for Summarization to Complete

- Wait for the tool to finish summarizing the software metering data. This may take several minutes, depending on the size of your SCCM environment and the amount of software metering data.

View the Output Report

- Once the tool has finished summarizing the data, you can open the output report to view the software usage patterns and trends. The report will be located in the specified directory or default location if no filename was provided.

Example Scenario

Scenario: You want to summarize software metering data for all software used on April 30, 2024, and save the report as April2024Summary.rpt.

Steps:

1. Open Command Prompt as an administrator on the SCCM server.
2. Navigate to the bin directory:

bash

Copy code

```
cd C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Configuration Manager\bin
```

3. Run the summarization command:

`RunMetersumm.exe /d:2024-04-30 /s /f:April2024Summary.rpt`

4. Wait for the summarization process to complete.
5. Open April2024Summary.rpt from the SCCM installation directory to review the summarized software usage data.

Distributing and Managing Content in SCCM

Distributing and managing content for deployments in System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) involves several steps, ensuring that the necessary files and programs reach the client computers effectively. Here's an overview of the key steps and content types involved:

Common Content Types in SCCM

1. **Packages:**
 - Collection of files and programs for distribution (software, scripts, etc.).
2. **Applications:**
 - Advanced deployment options with user device affinity, dependencies, and detection methods.
3. **Operating System Images:**
 - Files and settings to deploy an OS, often used in task sequences for automation.
4. **Driver Packages:**
 - Drivers necessary for client computers to function properly.
5. **Software Update Packages:**
 - Collections of software updates for maintaining up-to-date security patches and updates.

Steps for Distributing and Managing Content

1. Create Content

- **Packages and Programs:**
 - Use the Create Package and Program Wizard in SCCM.
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Packages.
 - Specify settings like the source folder, distribution points, and requirements.
- **Task Sequences:**
 - Use the Create Task Sequence Wizard.
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Operating Systems -> Task Sequences.

2. Create Distribution Points

- **Steps:**
 - Navigate to Administration -> Overview -> Site Configuration -> Servers and Site System Roles.
 - Select the server, right-click, and choose Add Site System Roles.
 - Follow the wizard to select the distribution point role and configure settings.

3. Distribute Content

- **Steps:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Packages.
 - Select the desired package, right-click, and choose Distribute Content.
 - Follow the wizard to select the distribution points.

4. Monitor Content Distribution

- **Steps:**

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

- Navigate to Monitoring -> Overview -> Distribution Status -> Content Status.
- Review the distribution status and address any issues.

5. Manage Content

- **Steps:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Packages.
 - Select the package, right-click, and choose Manage Distribution Points.
 - Update or remove distribution points as needed.

6. Configure Content Replication

- **Steps:**
 - Navigate to Administration -> Overview -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
 - Right-click on the site and choose Configure Site Components -> Software Distribution.
 - Configure replication settings, such as transfer rates and schedules.

7. Manage Bandwidth

- **Steps:**
 - Navigate to Administration -> Overview -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
 - Right-click on the site and choose Configure Site Components -> Software Distribution.
 - Enable BITS throttling or configure distribution points to manage bandwidth effectively.

Example Scenario: Distributing an Application

1. **Create an Application:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Applications.
 - Use the Create Application Wizard to specify the application's source files, detection methods, and deployment types.
2. **Distribute the Application:**
 - Select the application, right-click, and choose Distribute Content.
 - Follow the wizard to choose the appropriate distribution points.
3. **Monitor the Distribution:**
 - Navigate to Monitoring -> Overview -> Distribution Status -> Content Status.
 - Check the status of the application distribution and resolve any issues.
4. **Manage Distribution Points:**
 - If needed, update or remove distribution points by selecting the application and choosing Manage Distribution Points.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Add DP Site Role

The screenshot shows the SCCM console with the navigation pane on the left. Under 'Administration', 'Site Configuration' is expanded, and 'Sites' is selected. In the center pane, 'Servers and Site System Roles' is selected. A context menu is open over a table row for a site system role, with the option 'Add Site System Roles' highlighted.

Servers and Site System Roles 1 items

Icon	Name	Site Code	Count of roles	Type
File icon	\SSCCM703-SRV01.abde...	EGY	7	Primary

Site System Roles

Icon	Role Name	Role Description
Database icon	Site database server	A site system role that runs Microsoft SQL Server and hosts the Configuration Manager site...
Component icon	Component server	Any server requiring a Configuration Manager service to be installed.
Site icon	Site server	The main site system role that hosts the Configuration Manager components and services.
Server icon	Site system	A server or server share that hosts one or more site system roles for a Configuration Mana...
Management point icon	Management point	A site system role that replies to Configuration Manager client requests and accepts mana...

The screenshot shows the 'Add Site System Roles Wizard' dialog box. The 'General' tab is selected. The 'Name' field contains 'SSCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.me'. The 'Site code' dropdown is set to 'EGY - EGYPT Main Office'. The 'Specify an FQDN for this site system for use on the Internet' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Site System Installation Account' section shows the radio button 'Use another account for installing this site system' selected, with the entry 'ABDELWAHED\abdelwahed' in the text box. The 'Active Directory membership', 'Active Directory forest', and 'Active Directory domain' dropdowns all show 'abdelwahed.me'.

Select a server to use as a site system

Name (example: server1.corp.contoso.com):

Site code:

Specify an FQDN for this site system for use on the Internet
Internet FQDN (example: internetrv2.contoso.com):

Require the site server to initiate connections to this site system
After the installation of the site system roles, the site server initiates all connections to the site system server by using the Site System Installation Account.

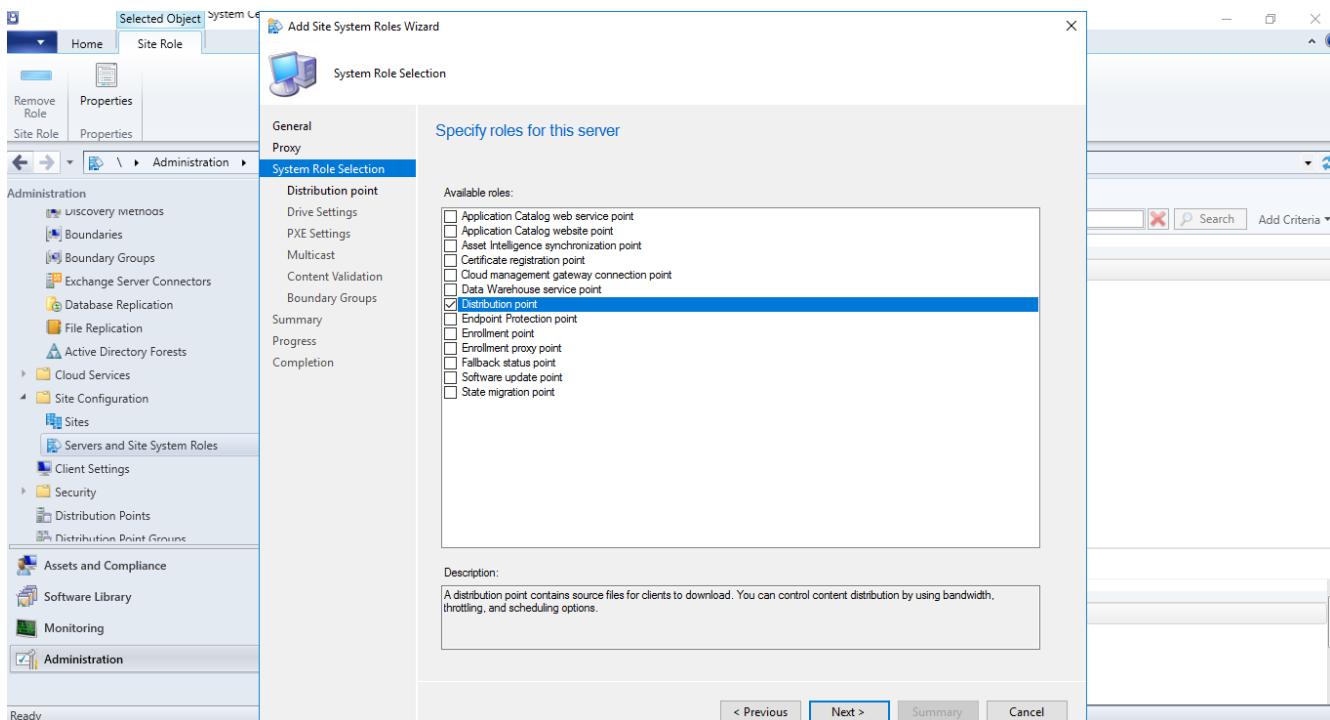
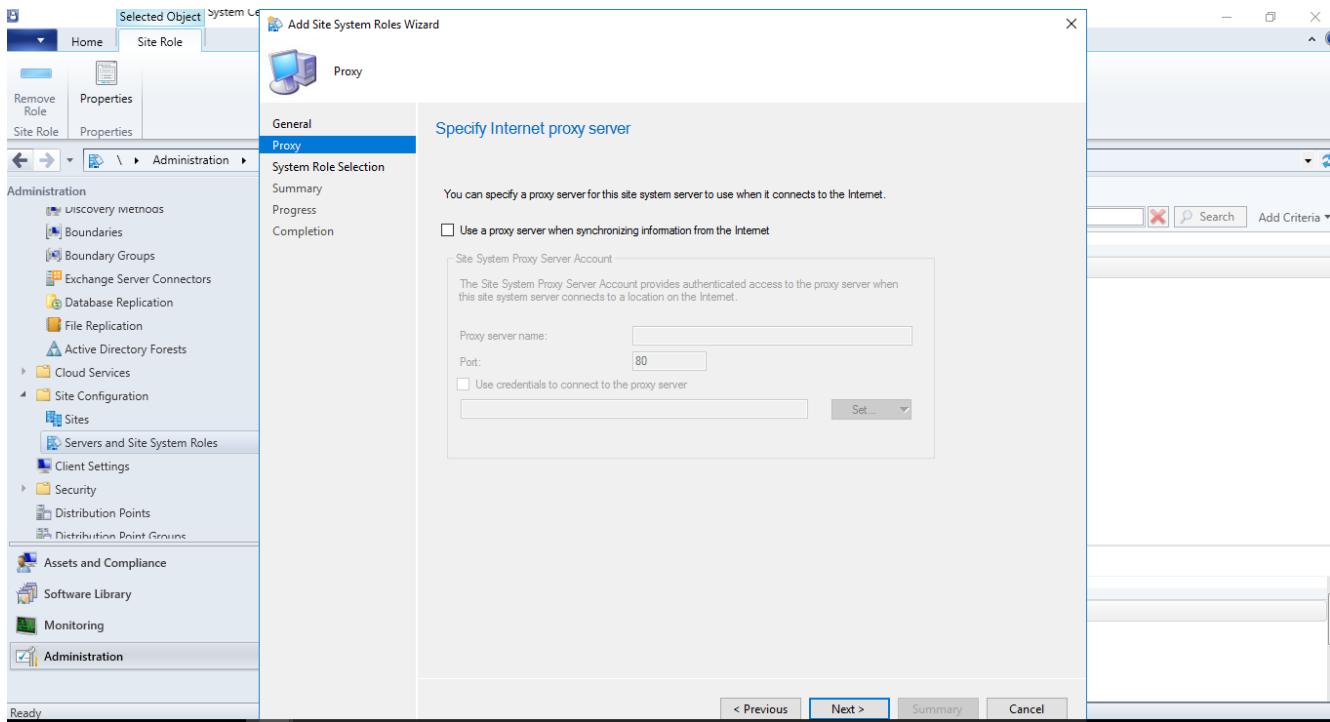
Site System Installation Account

Use the site server's computer account to install this site system

Use another account for installing this site system
ABDELWAHED\abdelwahed

Active Directory membership
Active Directory forest
Active Directory domain

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The screenshot shows the SCCM console with the 'Add Site System Roles Wizard' open. The 'Distribution point' tab is selected. The right pane displays the 'Specify distribution point settings' page. Under 'General' settings, there is an option to 'Install and configure IIS if required by Configuration Manager' (which is checked) and 'Enable and configure BranchCache for this distribution point' (unchecked). The 'Description' field is empty. Under 'Connection Types', 'HTTP' is selected (radio button checked), which is described as 'Does not support mobile devices or Mac computers.' There is also an unchecked checkbox for 'Allow clients to connect anonymously'. Under 'HTTPS', it is noted that 'Requires computers to have a valid PKI client certificate.' Below these, there is a dropdown for 'Allow intranet-only connections' and a checkbox for 'Allow mobile devices to connect to this distribution point' (unchecked). The 'Create a self-signed certificate or import a PKI client certificate' section shows the 'Create self-signed certificate' radio button selected, with a set expiration date of 9/ 5/2018 at 10:27 PM. There is also an 'Import certificate' section with fields for 'Certificate' and 'Password' (with a 'Browse...' button) and a checkbox for 'Enable this distribution point for prestaged content' (unchecked). Navigation buttons at the bottom include '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Summary', and 'Cancel'.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Site System Roles Wizard' again, but this time the 'Drive Settings' tab is selected. The right pane displays the 'Specify drive settings for this distribution point' page. It includes a 'Drive space reserve (MB)' input field set to 50. Below this, there is a note about content library optimization. The page then lists four dropdown menus for drive locations: 'Primary content library location' (set to 'Automatic'), 'Secondary content library location' (set to 'Automatic'), 'Primary package share location' (set to 'Automatic'), and 'Secondary package share location' (set to 'Automatic'). Navigation buttons at the bottom include '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Summary', and 'Cancel'.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Install Software through CM

Create New Packages

1- Add package and programs

The screenshot shows the SCCM interface under 'Application Management > Packages'. A context menu is open over the 'Create Package' item, listing options: Create Package, Create Package from Definition, Import, Feedback, and Folder. The 'Create Package' option is highlighted.

Icon	Name	Programs	Manufacturer	Version	Language	Package ID
Configuration Manager Client Package	Configuration Manager Client Package	0	Microsoft Corp...			EGY00003
User State Migration Tool for Windows	User State Migration Tool for Windows	0	Microsoft Corp...	10.0.18362.1		EGY00001

Include a source directory for packages, allowing the Configuration Manager to reference it when installing applications you intend to deploy.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Package and Program Wizard' in progress. The 'Specify information about this package' step is active. The 'Source folder location' section is expanded, showing the 'Local folder on site server' radio button selected. The 'Source folder' field contains 'F:\APP SOURCE'.

Specify information about this package

Enter a name and other details for the new package. To take full advantage of new features in the Application Catalog, use an application instead.

Package

Program Type

- Standard Program
- Requirements
- Summary
- Progress
- Completion

Set Source Folder

Specify the location of the source files for this package. The site server computer account must be able to access the source folder.

Source folder location

Network path (UNC name)

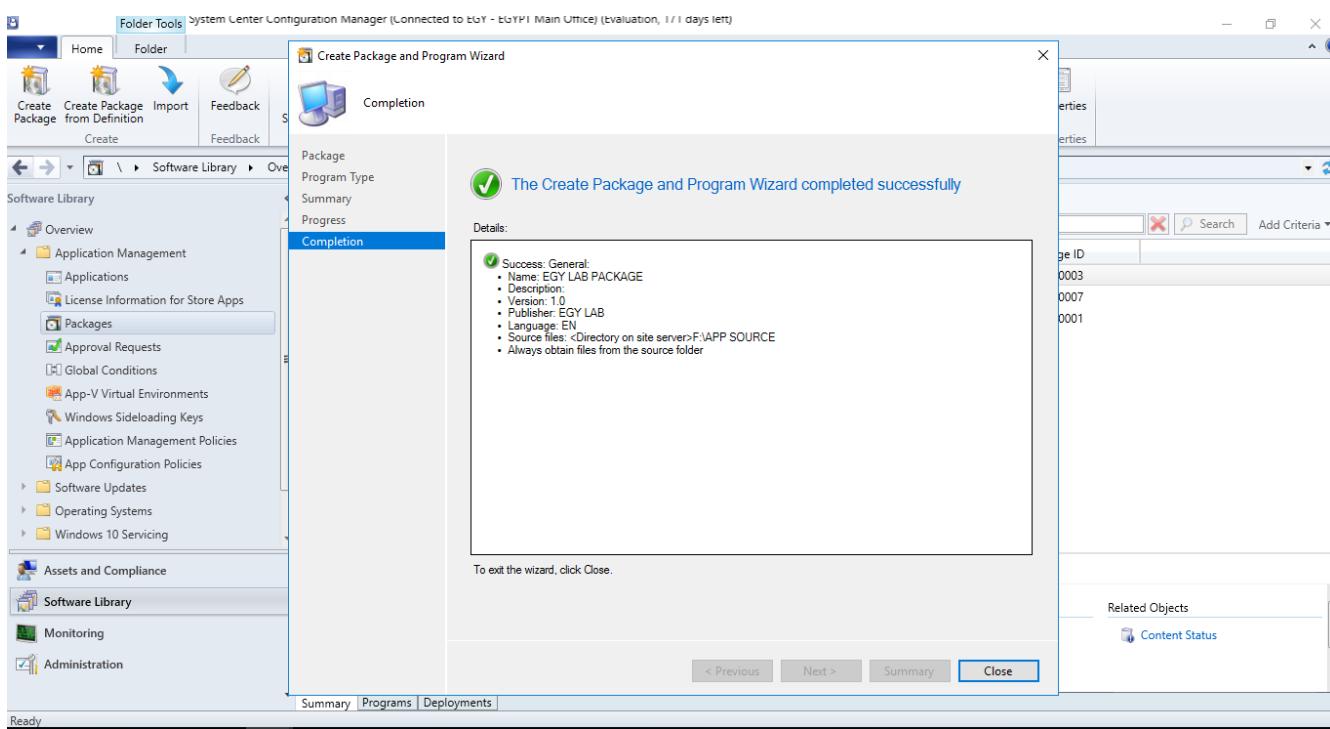
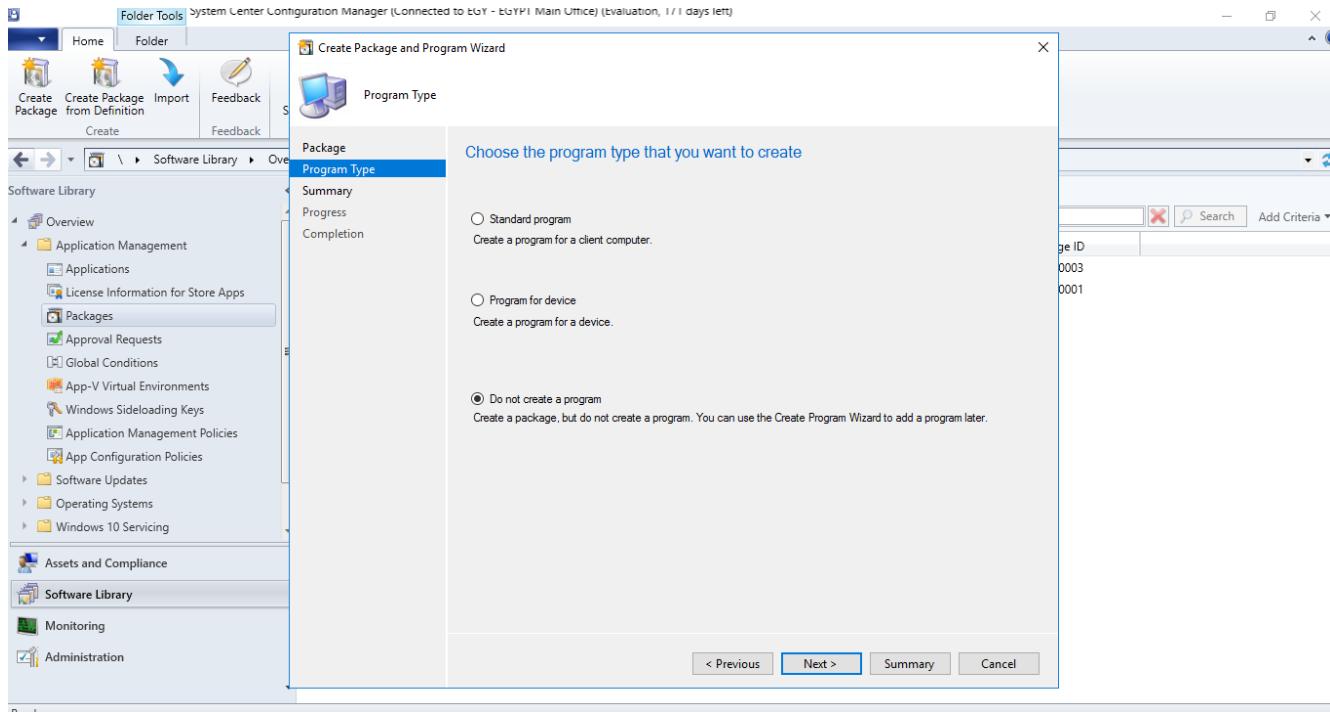
Local folder on site server

Source folder:
Example: C:\Path
F:\APP SOURCE

This package contains source files
Source folder:

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apps will be included in the future



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Within SCCM (System Center Configuration Manager), there appears to be a package that has no programs linked to it.

The screenshot shows the SCCM console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Folder Tools' and the title 'System Center Configuration Manager (Connected to EGY - EGY Main Office) (Evaluation, 1/1 days left)'. The ribbon tabs are 'Home' and 'Folder'. Below the ribbon are several icons for creating packages, managing access accounts, and performing deployments. The main pane displays a 'Software Library' tree on the left with 'Overview', 'Application Management', 'Software Library', and 'Administration' selected. Under 'Software Library', 'Packages' is also selected. The central area shows a table titled 'Packages 3 items' with three entries:

Icon	Name	Programs	Manufacturer	Version	Language	Package ID
Configuration Manager Client Package	0	Microsoft Corp...				EGY00003
EGY LAB PACKAGE	0	EGY LAB	1.0	EN		EGY00007
User State Migration Tool for Windows	0	Microsoft Corp...	10.0.18362.1			EGY00001

Below the table, a detailed view for 'EGY LAB PACKAGE' is shown. The 'Package Properties' section lists:

- Package ID: EGY00007
- Manufacturer: EGY LAB
- Version: 1.0
- Language: EN

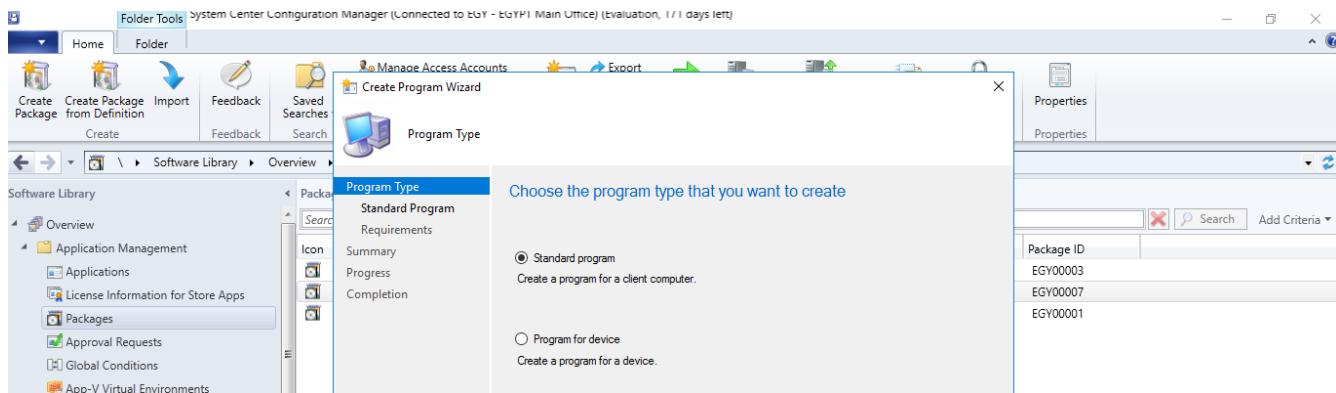
The 'Content Status' section shows a grey circle icon and a legend indicating 0 successes, 0 in progress, 0 failed, and 0 unknown. The 'Related Objects' section has a 'Content Status' link. At the bottom of the package view, there are tabs for 'Summary', 'Programs', and 'Deployments', with 'Programs' currently selected.

now add programs inside the package

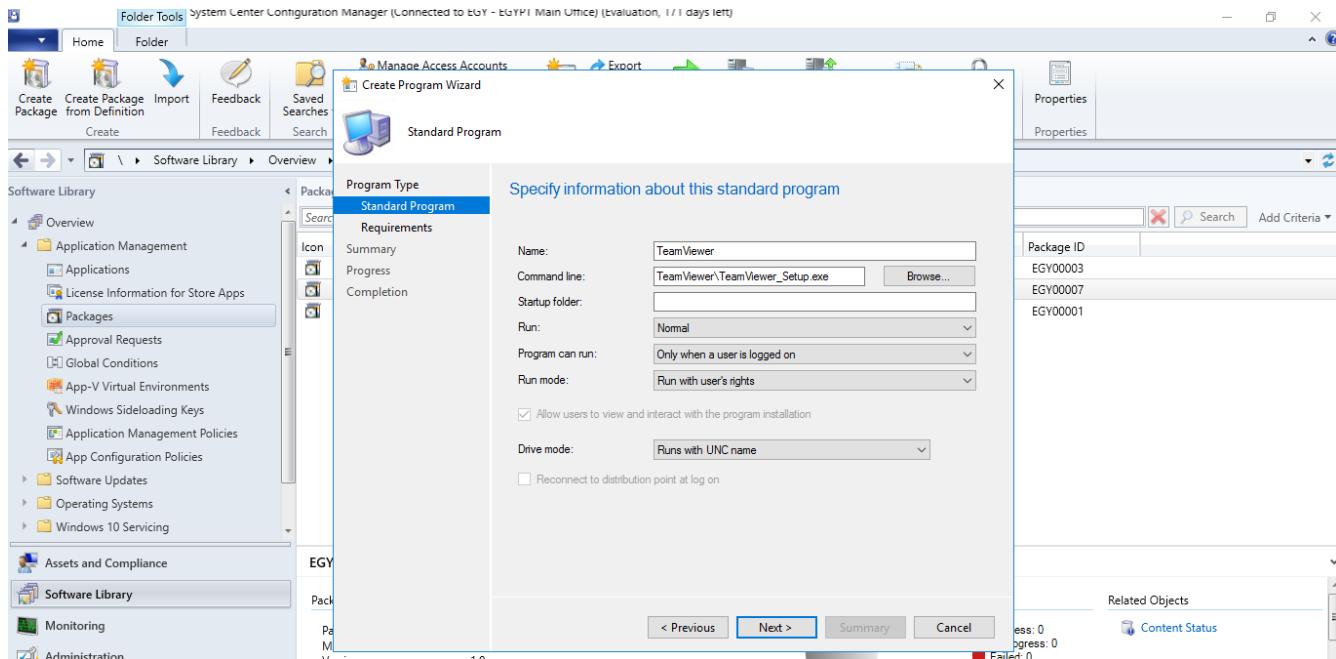
This screenshot shows the same SCCM interface as the previous one, but with a context menu open over the 'EGY LAB PACKAGE' entry in the 'Programs' table. The menu options are:

- Manage Access Accounts
- Create Prestaged Content File
- Create Program
- Export
- Refresh
- Delete
- Deploy
- Distribute Content
- Update Distribution Points
- Move
- Set Security Scopes
- Properties

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To install a software application on a particular device, like a smartphone, navigate through the package source in SCCM and copy the application's source files. Then set up the package so that standard users have the ability to install the applications by choosing the option "Run with user rights."



When your app requires other components installed prior to its own installation, you can choose these prerequisites in SCCM while setting up the program.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

The Create Program Wizard completed successfully.

Details:

- Success: Program Type: Standard Program
- Success: Program:
 - Name: TeamViewer
 - Command line: TeamViewer\TeamViewer_Setup.exe
 - Start in:
 - Run: Normal
 - Run mode: Run with user's rights
 - Program can run: Only when a user is logged on
 - Allow users to view and interact with the program installation
 - Drive mode: Runs with UNC name
- Success: Requirements:
 - Platforms supported: Any
 - Maximum allowed runtime(minutes): 120

To exit the wizard, click Close.

Requirements Step:

Specify the requirements for this standard program

Run another program first
Package:
Program:
 Always run this program first

Platform requirements

This program can run on any platform
 This program can run only on specified platforms

All Windows RT
 All Windows RT 8.1
 All Windows 10 (32-bit)
 All Windows 10 (64-bit)
 All Windows 7 (64-bit)

Estimated disk space: MB
Maximum allowed run time (minutes):

Properties pane shows Package ID: EGY00003, EGY00007, EGY00001.

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The screenshot shows the SCCM console with the following details:

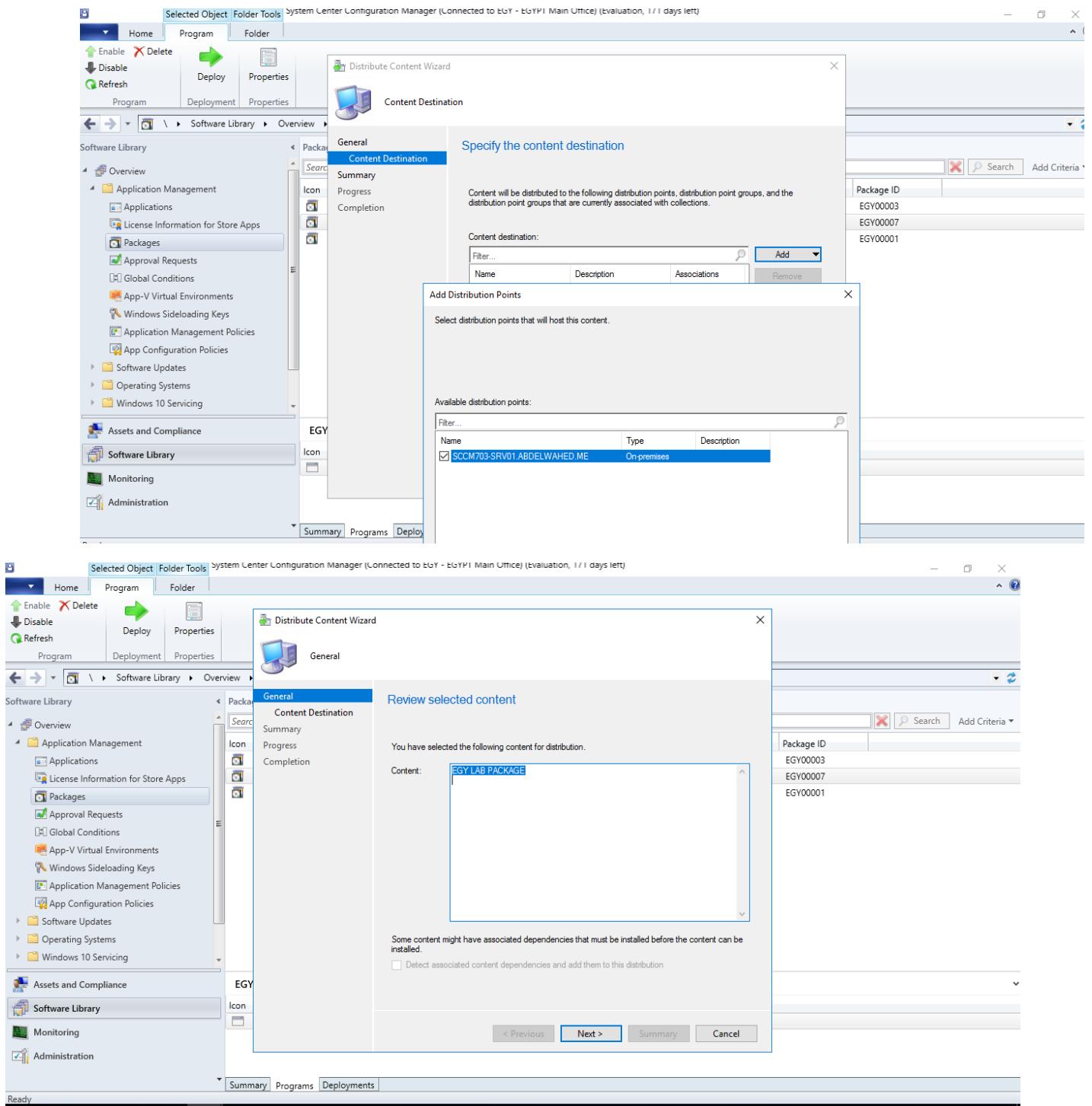
- Top Navigation:** Home, Folder Tools (selected), Home, Folder.
- Toolbar:** Create Package, Create Package from Definition, Import, Feedback, Saved Searches, Manage Access Accounts, Create Prestaged Content File, Export, Refresh, Deploy, Distribute Content, Update Distribution Points, Move, Set Security Scopes, Properties.
- Breadcrumb:** Software Library > Overview > Application Management > Packages.
- Left Sidebar:** Overview, Application Management (Applications, License Information for Store Apps, Packages, Approval Requests, Global Conditions, App-V Virtual Environments, Windows Sideload Keys, Application Management Policies, App Configuration Policies), Software Updates, Operating Systems, Windows 10 Servicing, Assets and Compliance, Software Library (selected), Monitoring, Administration.
- Table:** Packages 3 items (Configuration Manager Client Package, EGY LAB PACKAGE, User State Migration Tool for Windows).
- Details View:** Configuration Manager Client Package (Summary, Programs, Deployments).
 - Programs:** Package ID: EGY0003, Manufacturer: Microsoft Corporation, Version: 10.0.18362.1, Language: EN.
 - Content Status:** Success: 1, In Progress: 0, Failed: 0, Unknown: 0.

2- Distribute packages content in distribution point

The screenshot shows the SCCM console with the following details:

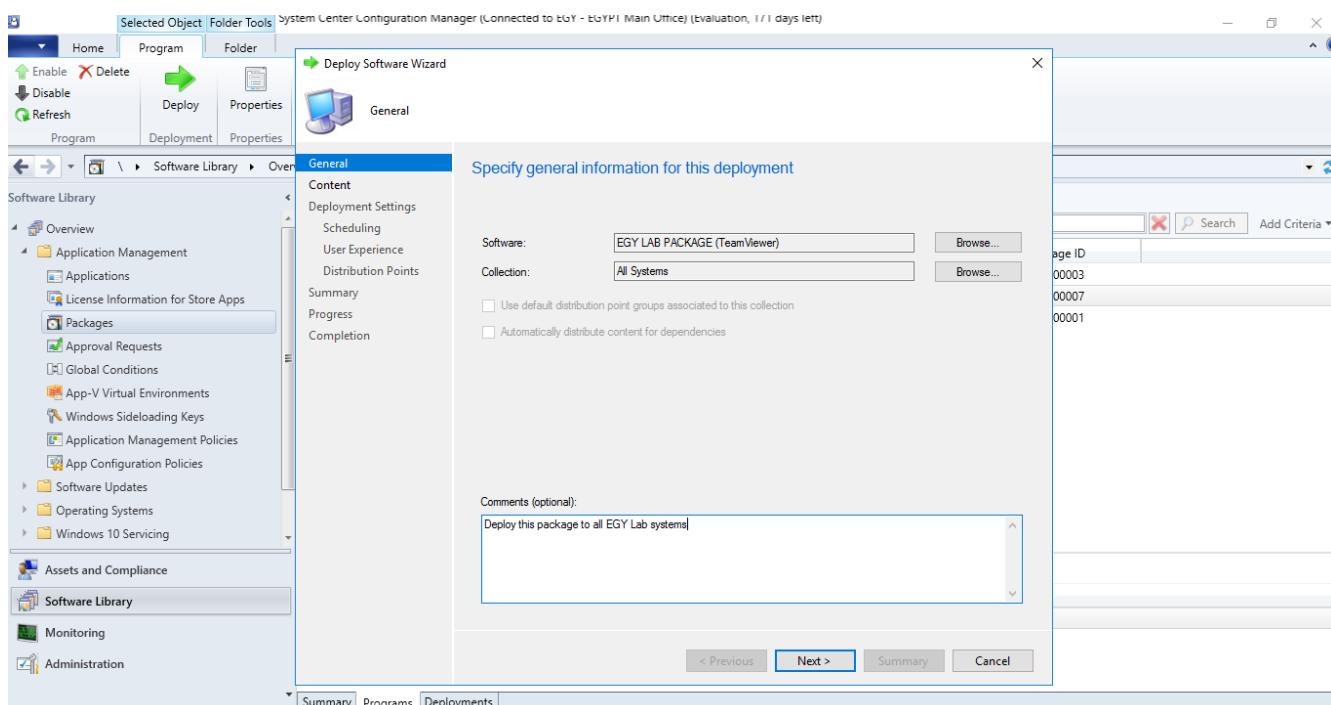
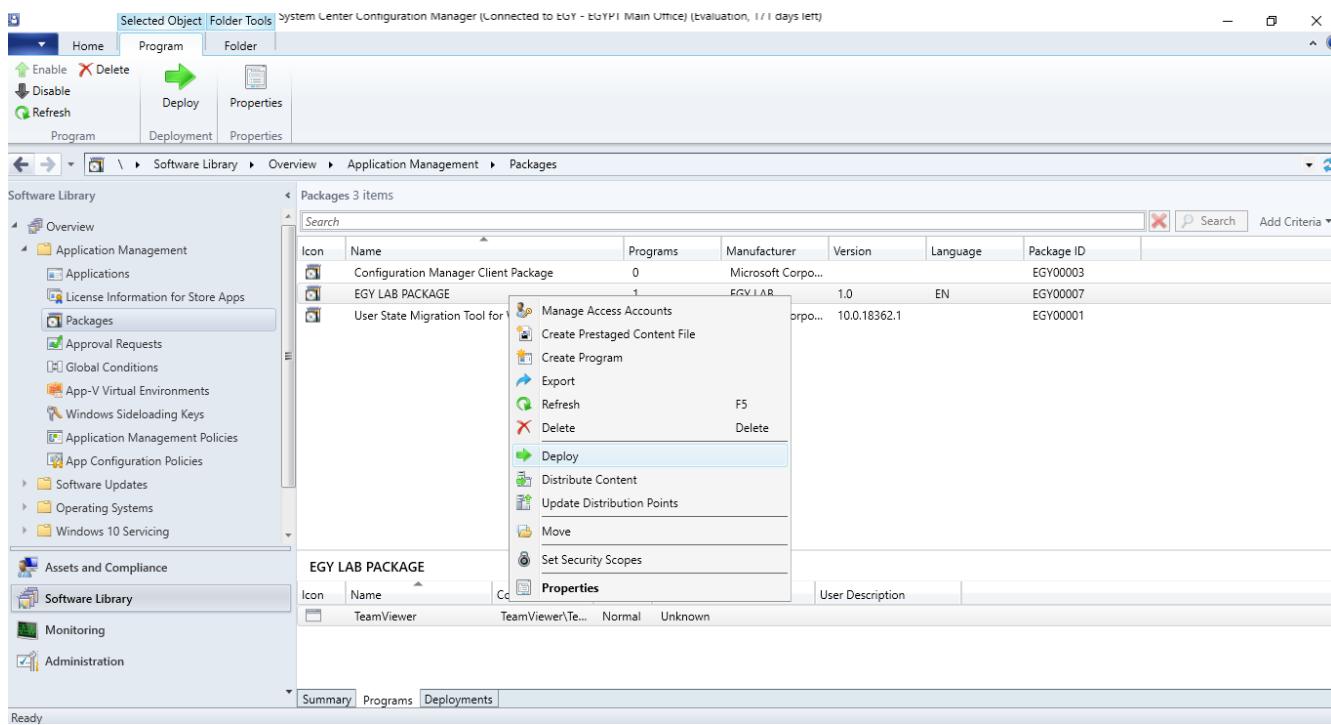
- Top Navigation:** Selected Object, Folder Tools (selected), Home, Program, Folder.
- Toolbar:** Enable, Delete, Deploy, Properties, Refresh, Program, Deployment, Properties.
- Breadcrumb:** Software Library > Overview > Application Management > Packages.
- Left Sidebar:** Overview, Application Management (Applications, License Information for Sto...), Packages (selected), Approval Requests, Global Conditions, App-V Virtual Environment, Windows Sideload Keys, Application Management Policies, App Configuration Policies, Software Updates, Operating Systems, Windows 10 Servicing, Assets and Compliance, Software Library, Monitoring, Administration.
- Table:** Packages 3 items (Configuration Manager Client Package, EGY LAB PACKAGE, User State Migration Tool for Windows).
- Context Menu:** for Windows (Manage Access Accounts, Create Prestaged Content File, Create Program, Export, Refresh, F5, Delete, Deploy, Distribute Content, Update Distribution Points, Move, Set Security Scopes, Properties).
- Details View:** TeamViewer (selected), Command Line, Run, Disk Space Requirement, User Description.

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SCCM Quick Lab Guide

3- Deploy Package to collections



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

To give users control over the installation, set the SCCM program deployment to the "Available" option. This lets users decide the installation timing and interact with the setup process.

The screenshot shows two windows of the SCCM Deploy Software Wizard. The top window is titled 'Deployment Settings' and shows the 'Purpose' dropdown set to 'Available'. The bottom window is titled 'Content' and shows the distribution point '\SSCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.local' selected. Both windows have a sidebar with tabs: General, Content, Deployment Settings, Scheduling, User Experience, Distribution Points, Summary, Progress, and Completion.

Deployment Settings Step:

- Action: Install
- Purpose: Available (selected)
- Pre-deploy software to the user's primary device (unchecked)
- Send wake-up packets (unchecked)
- Allow clients on a metered Internet connection to download content after the installation deadline, which might incur additional costs (unchecked)

Content Step:

Distribution points or distribution point groups that the content has been distributed to:

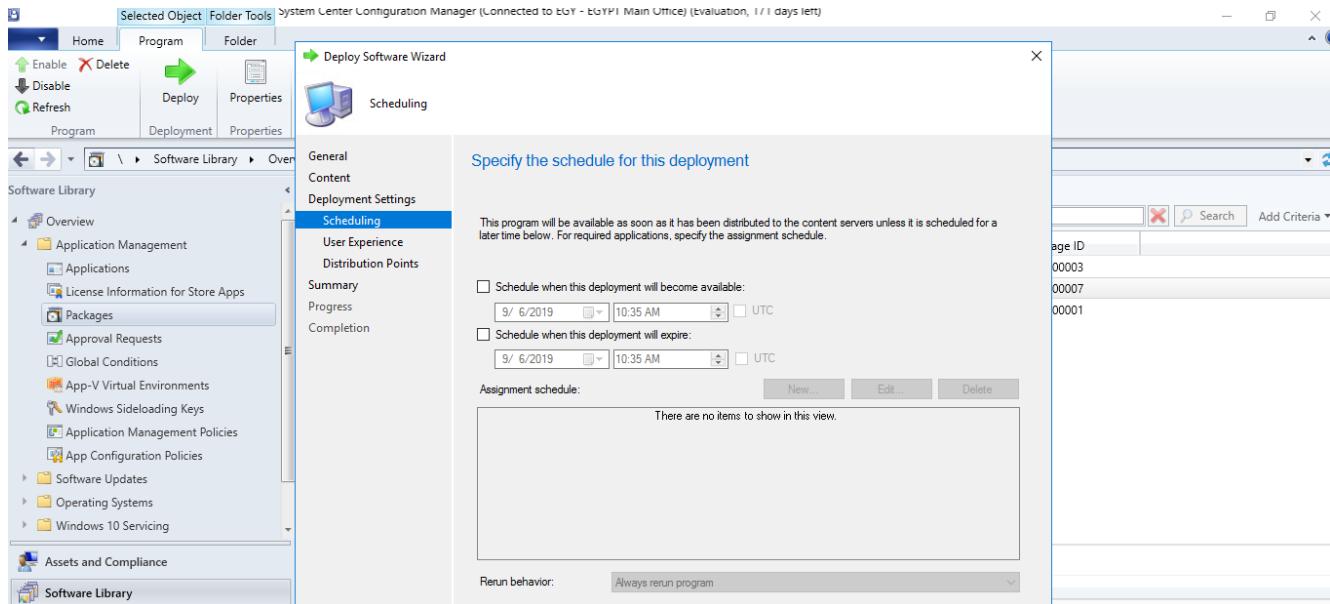
Name	Type
\SSCCM703-SRV01.abdelwahed.local	Distribution point

Additional distribution points, distribution point groups, and the distribution point groups that are currently associated with collections to distribute content to:

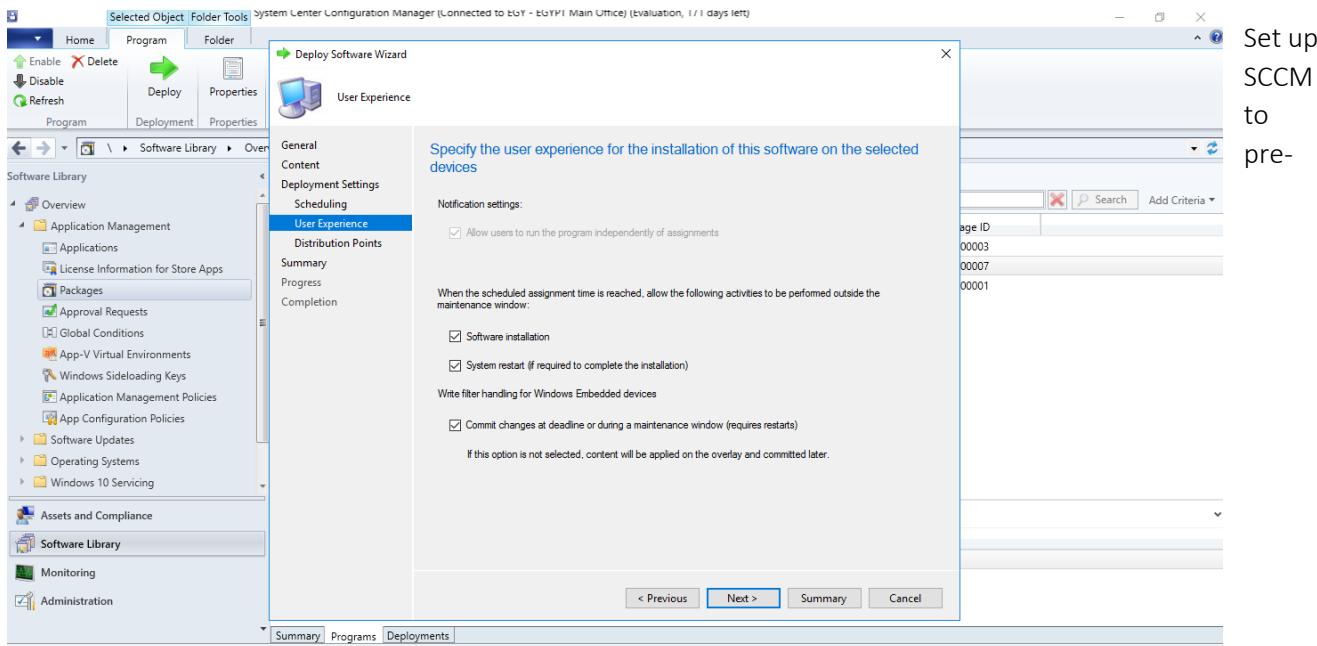
Name	Description	Associations
There are no items to show in this view.		

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

You can set up a schedule for when the application will be visible to users in the software center, or you can update the policy on the user's side through the control panel.



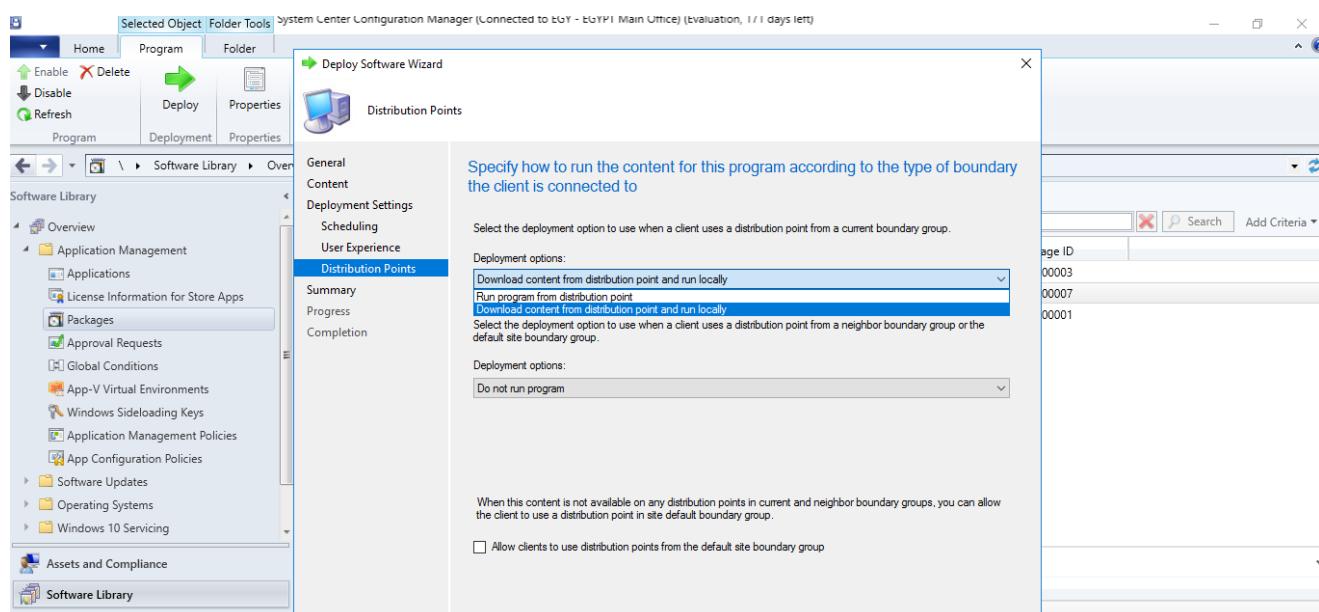
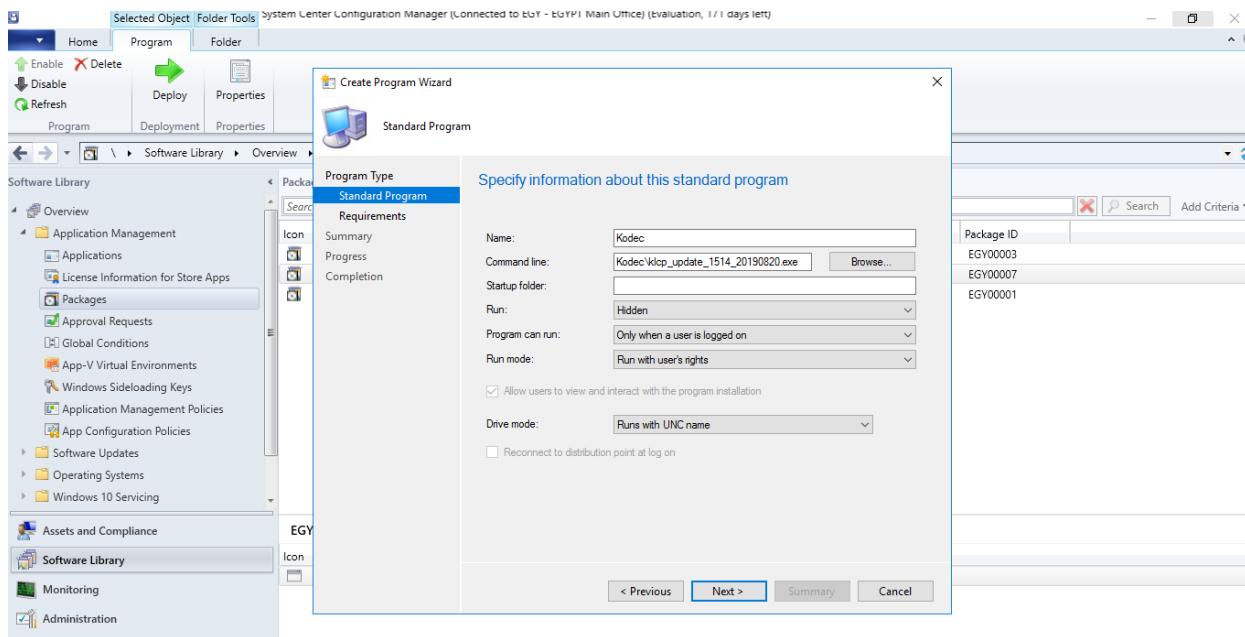
To notify users about new software updates or when a system restart is necessary, you can adjust the notification settings for users within SCCM. These preferences dictate the manner and timing of how users get alerts regarding software availability and required system reboots.



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

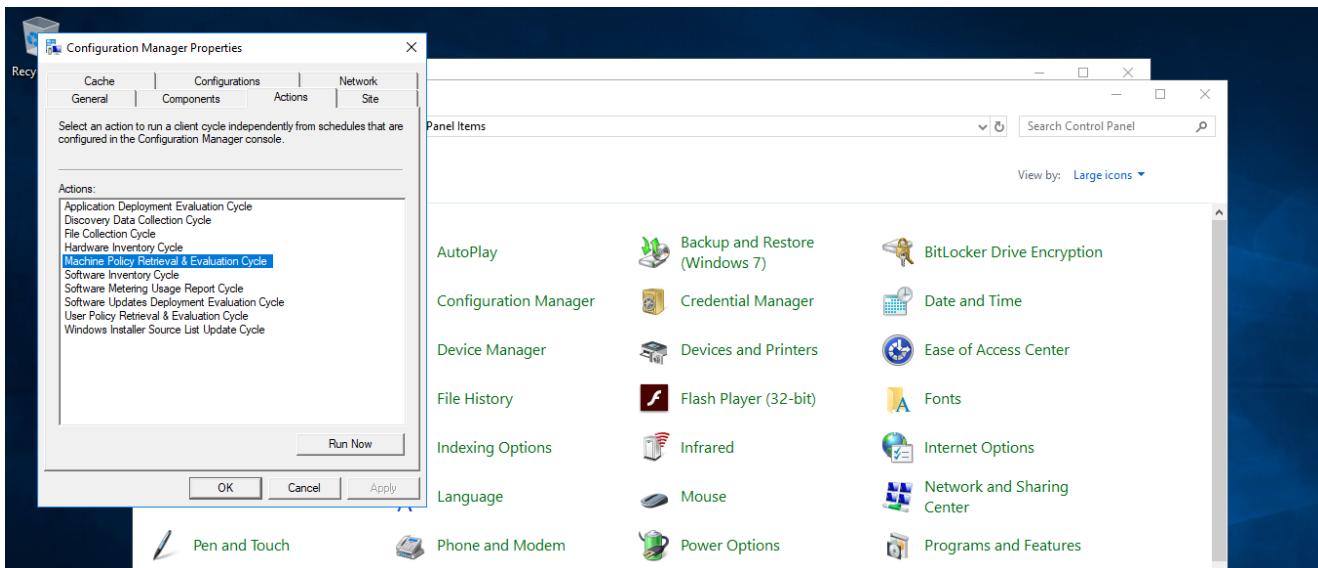
download the software to the client machine before installing it by selecting "Download content locally when needed by running task sequence" in the deployment settings. Normally, this will save the program to the C:\Windows\ccmcache folder on the client computer prior to installation, enhancing installation speed by decreasing network load and shortening installation time.

Create another program to the same package

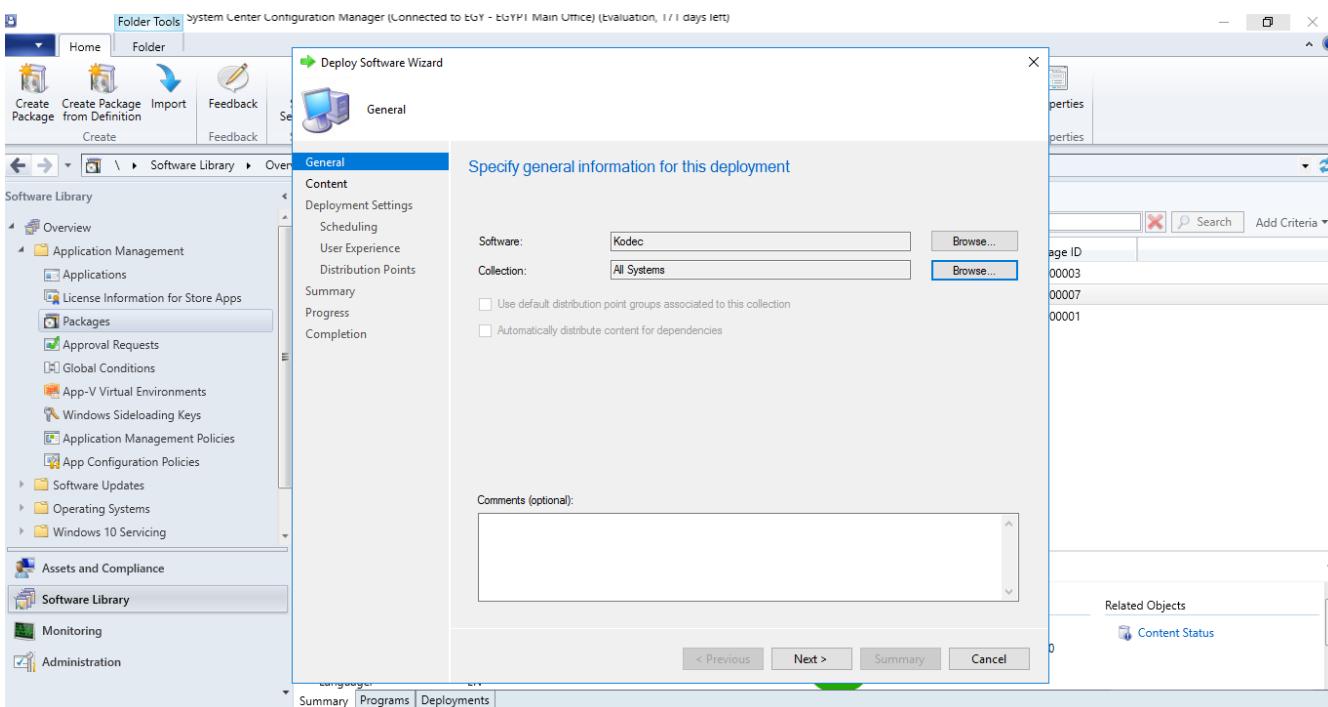


SCCM Quick Lab Guide

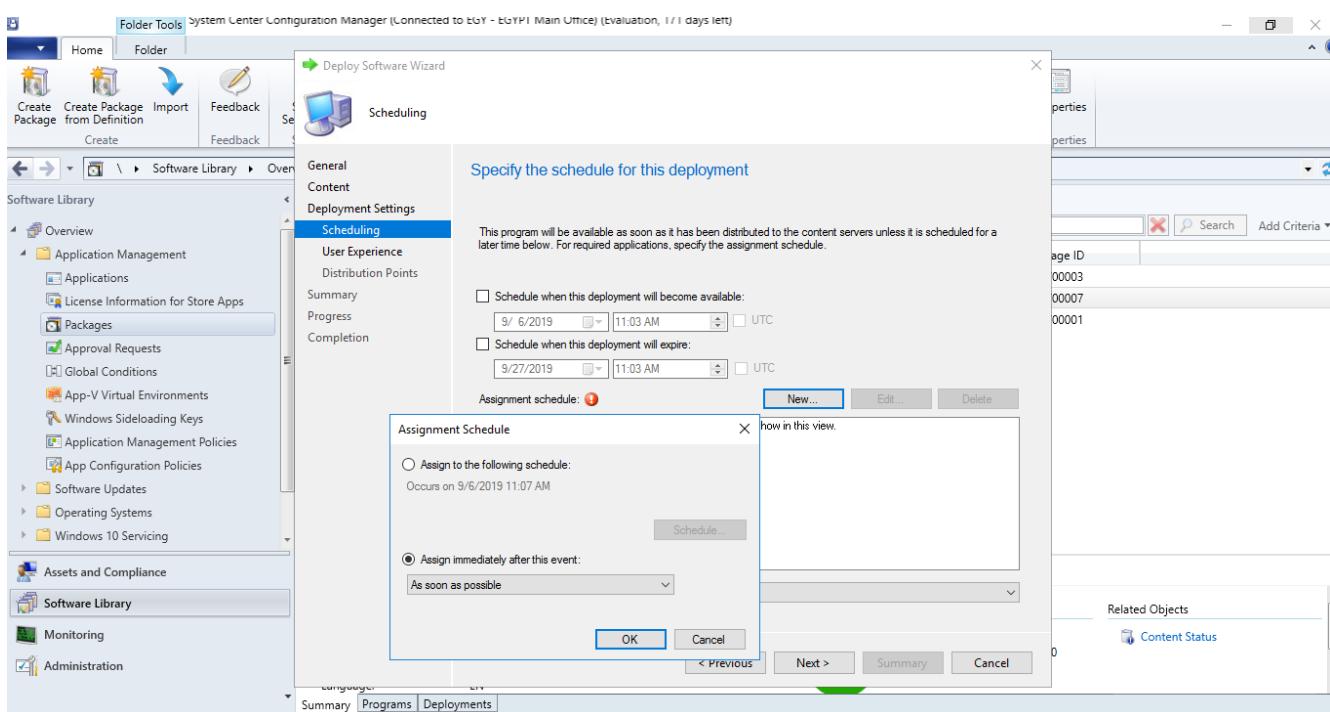
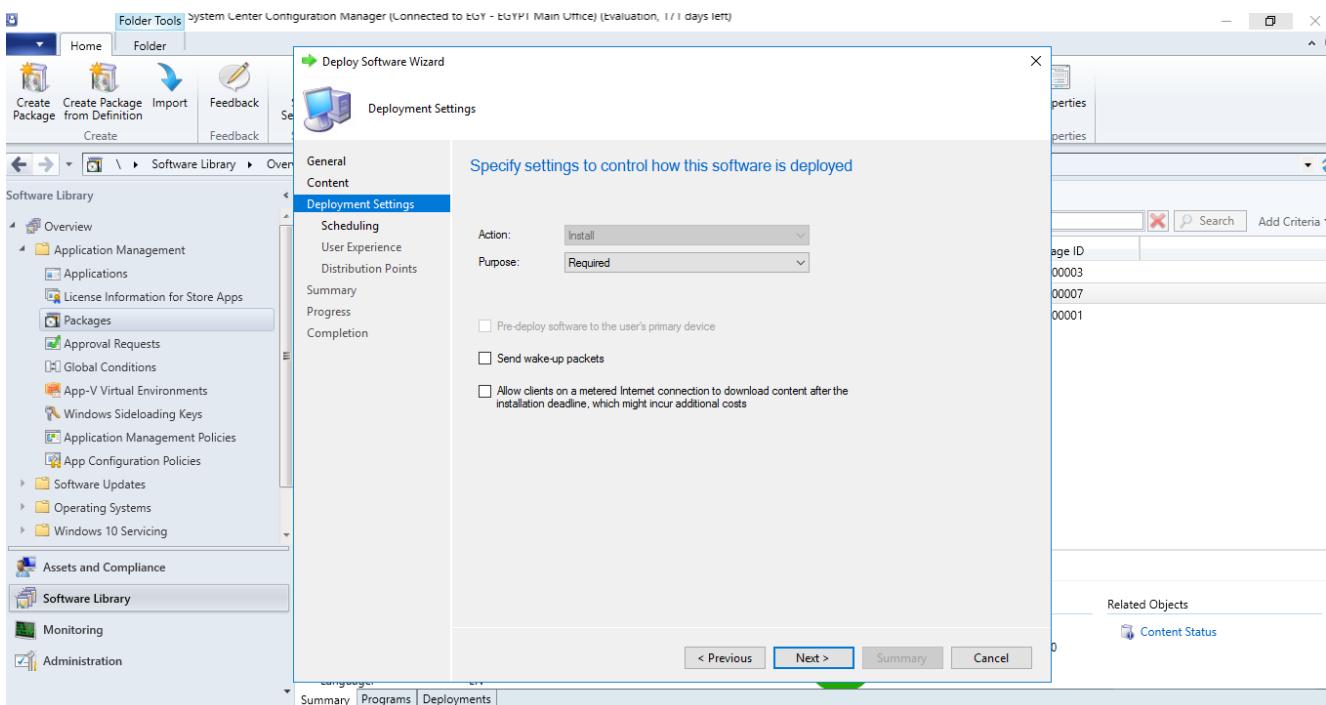
To ensure updates appear in the client's software center, execute the following steps on the client side.



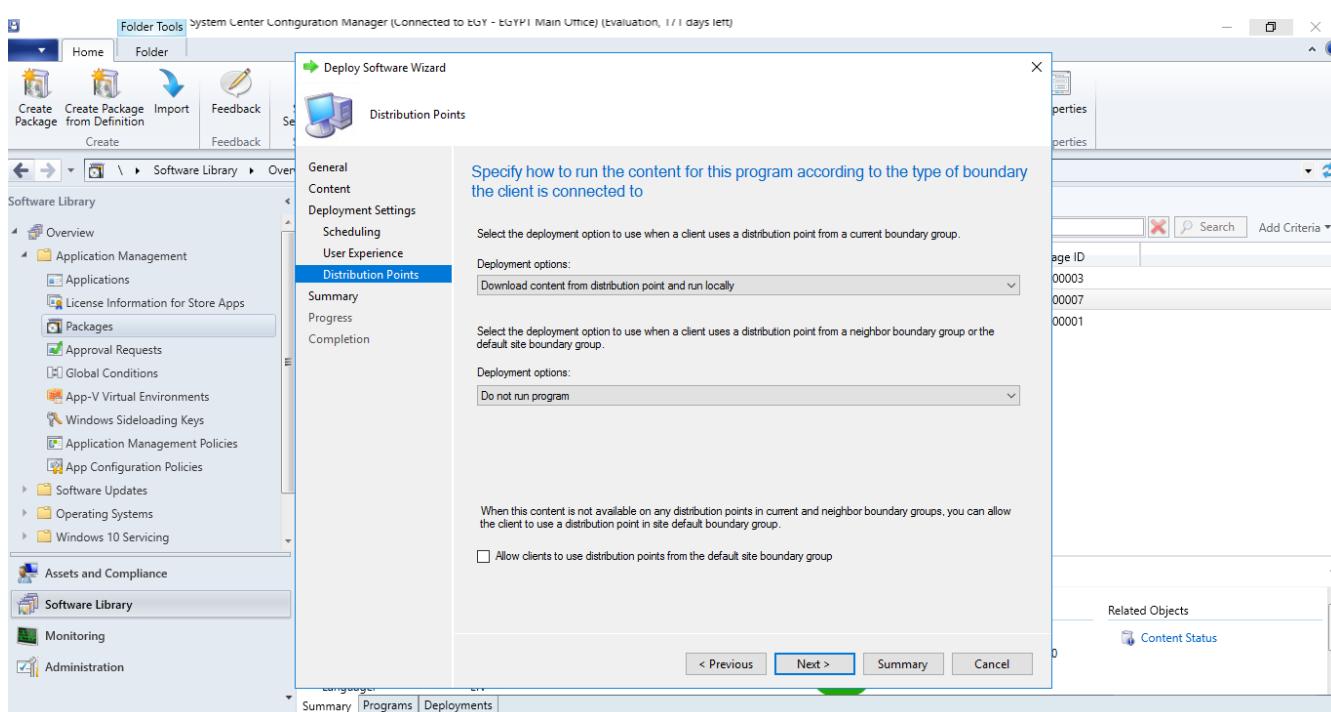
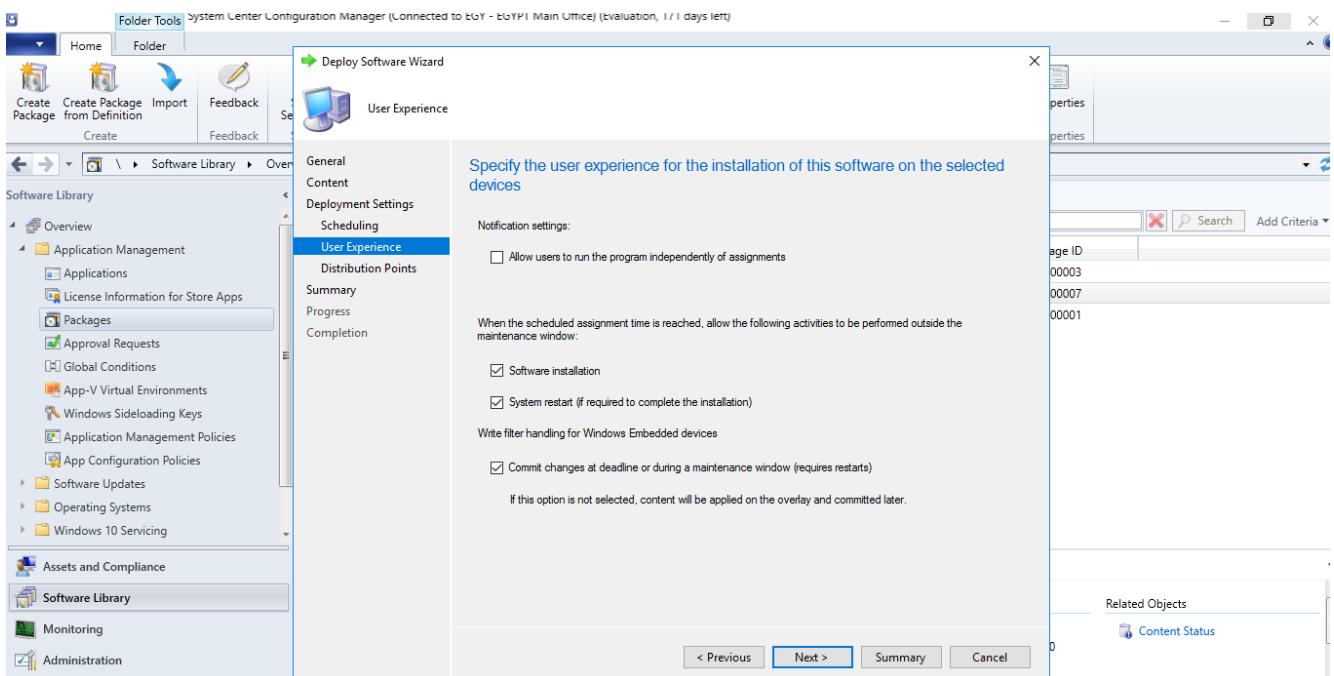
To install a new application on a group of devices in SCCM and make it visible in the Software Center.



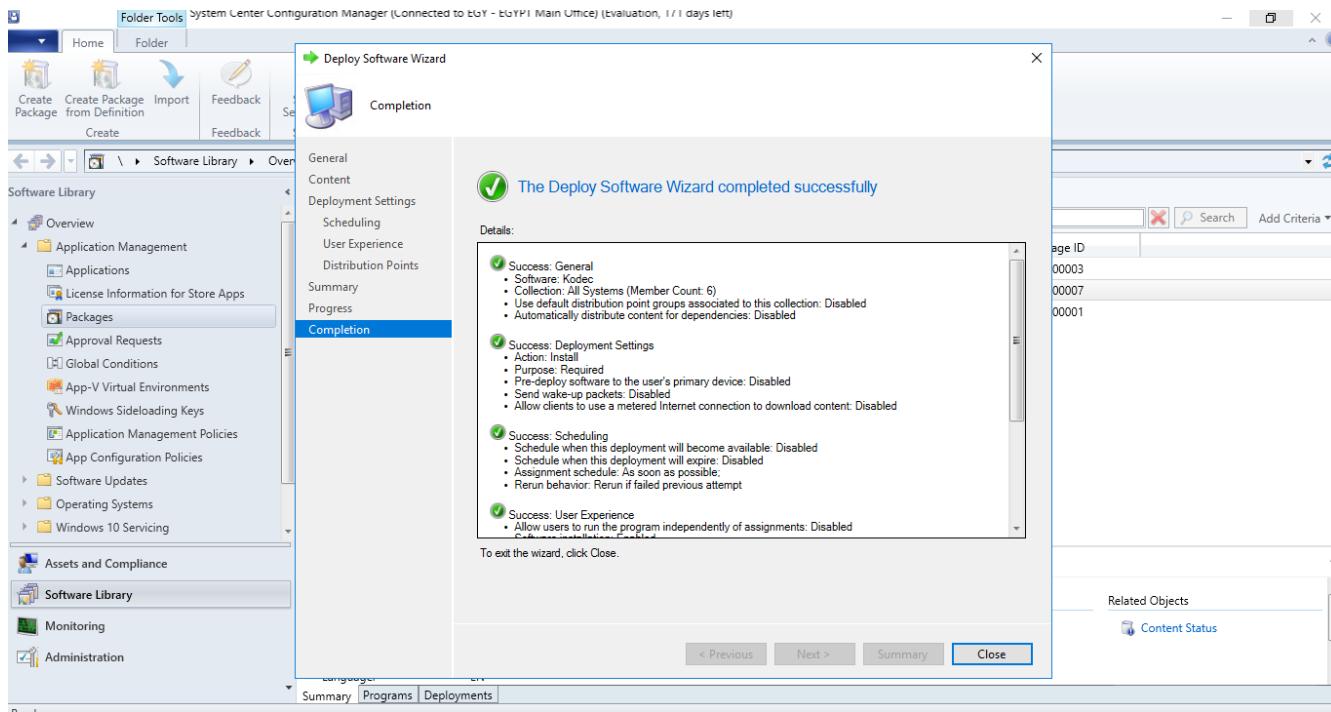
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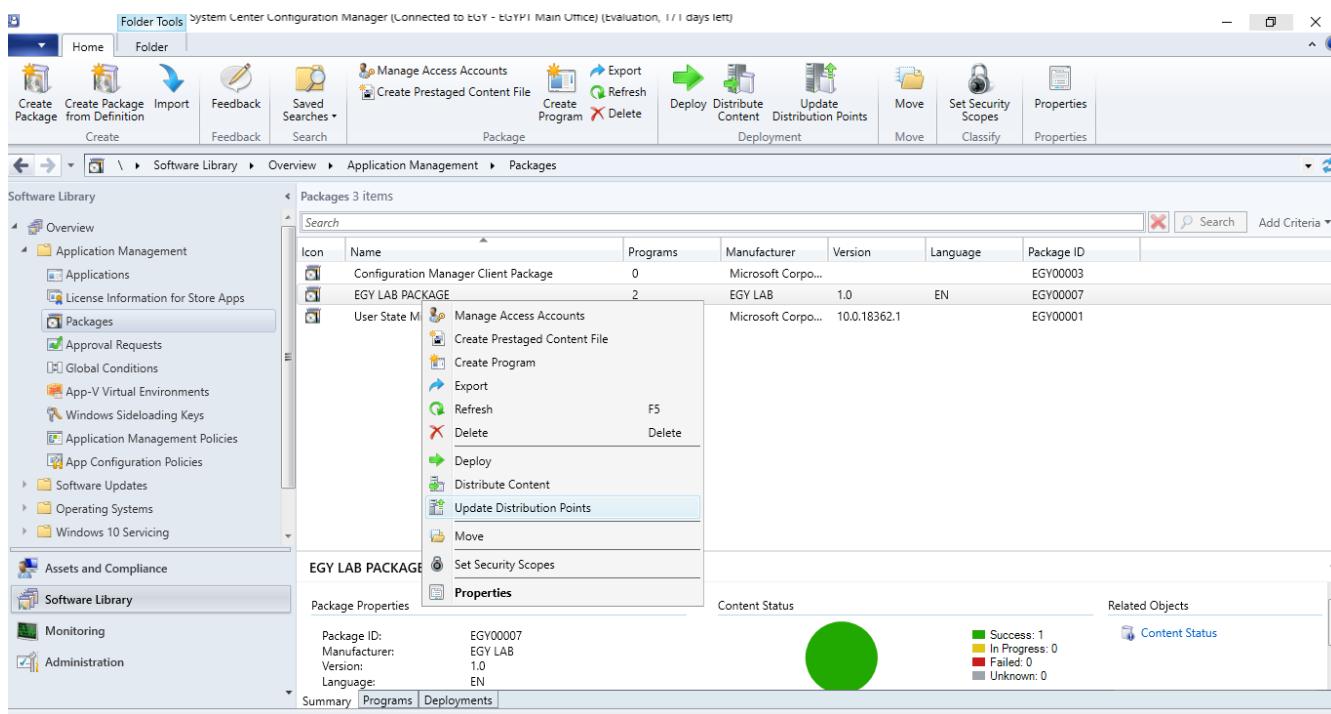
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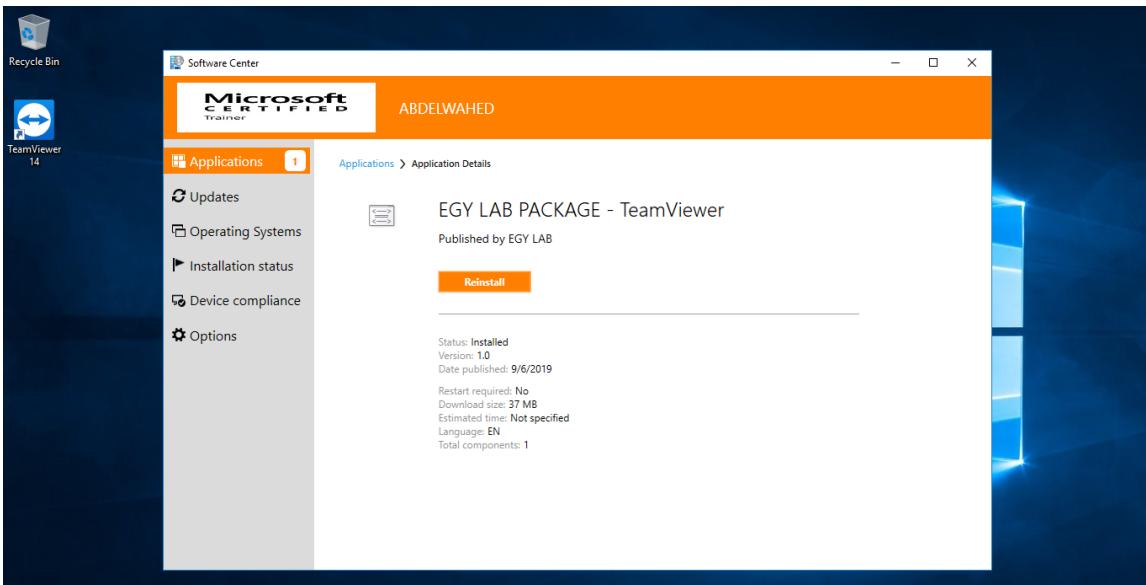
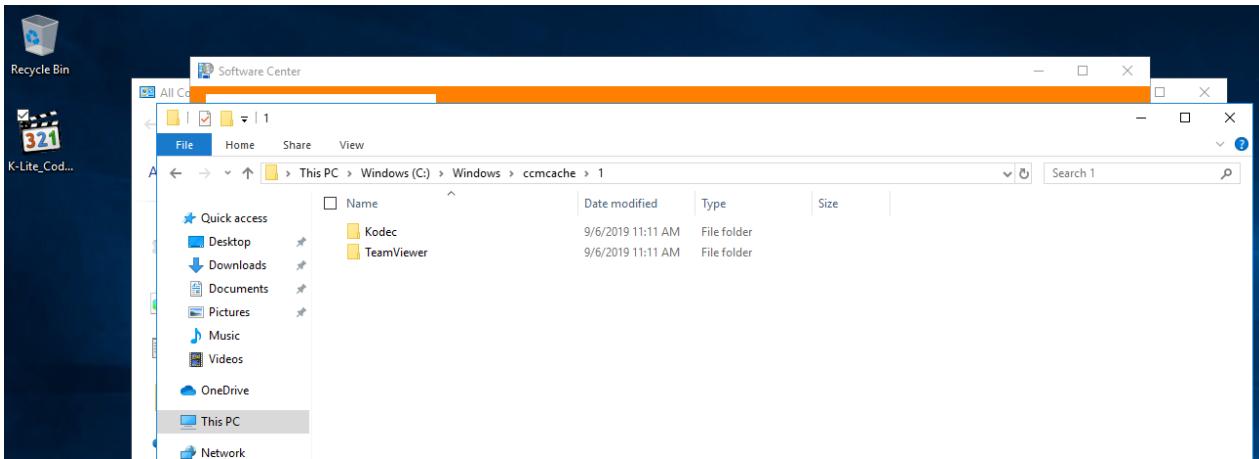


Please proceed to refresh the distribution point.



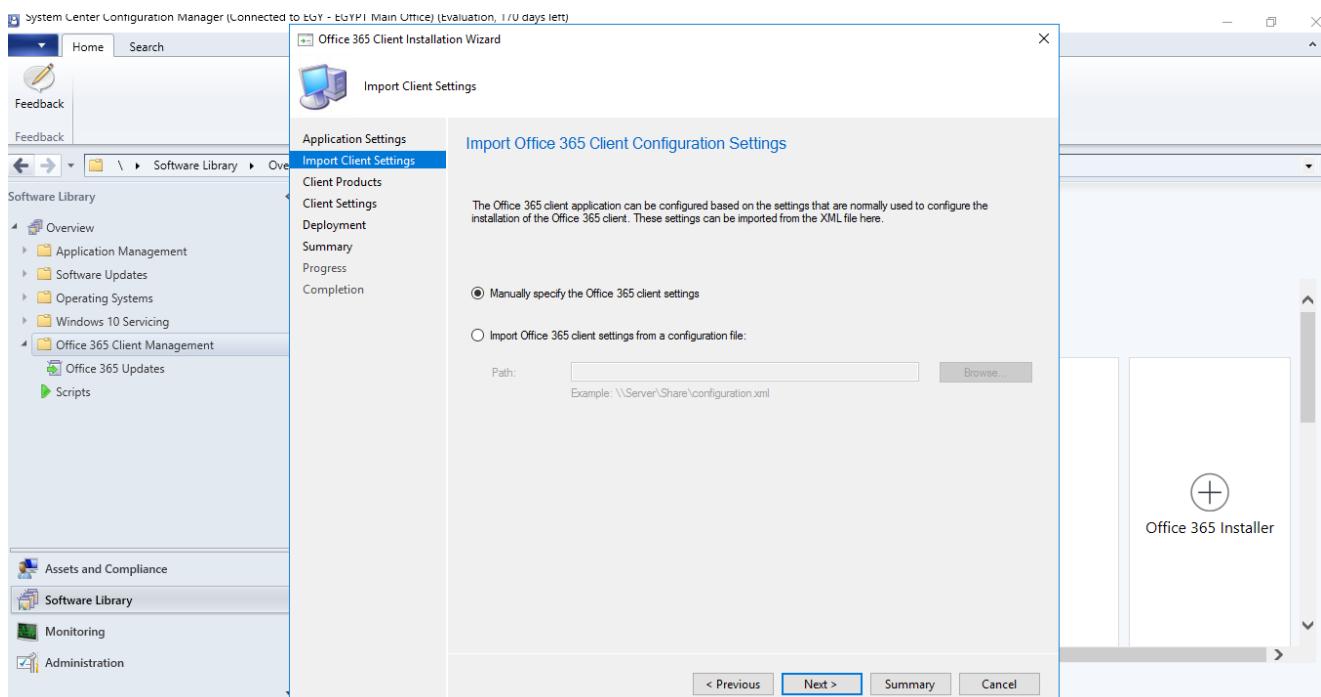
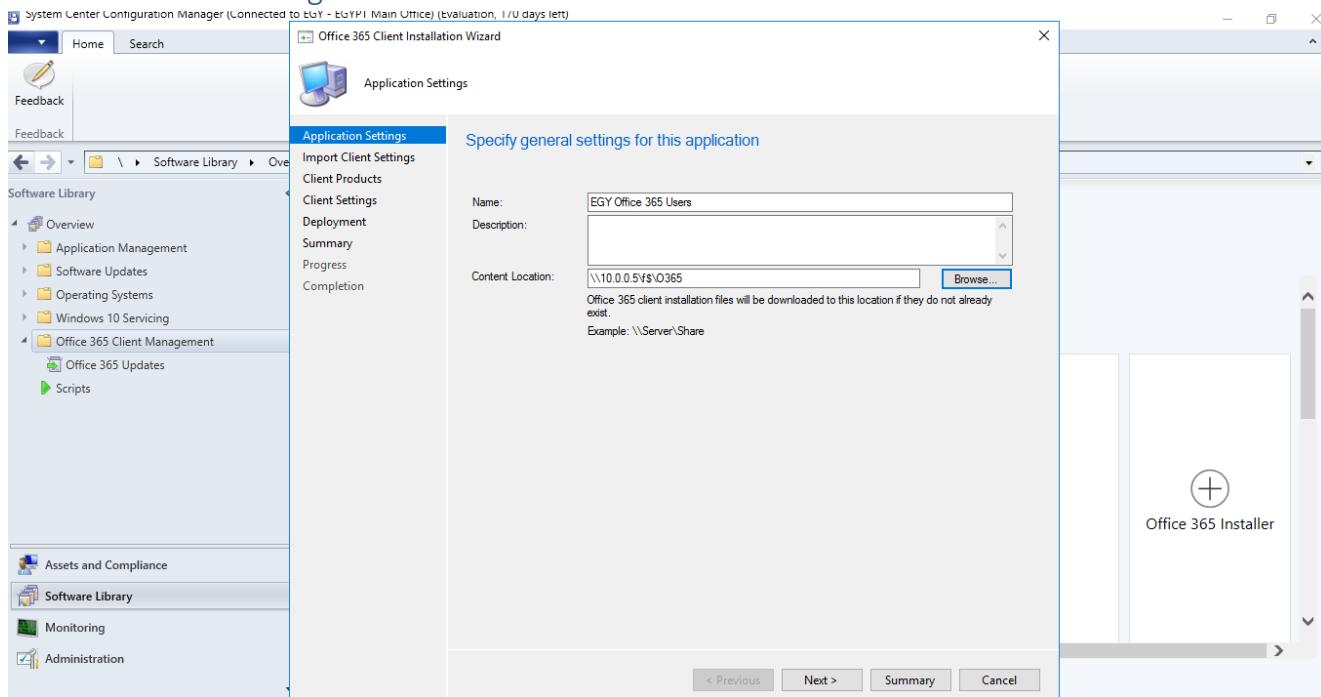
SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Verify if client packages have been successfully copied to local cache.

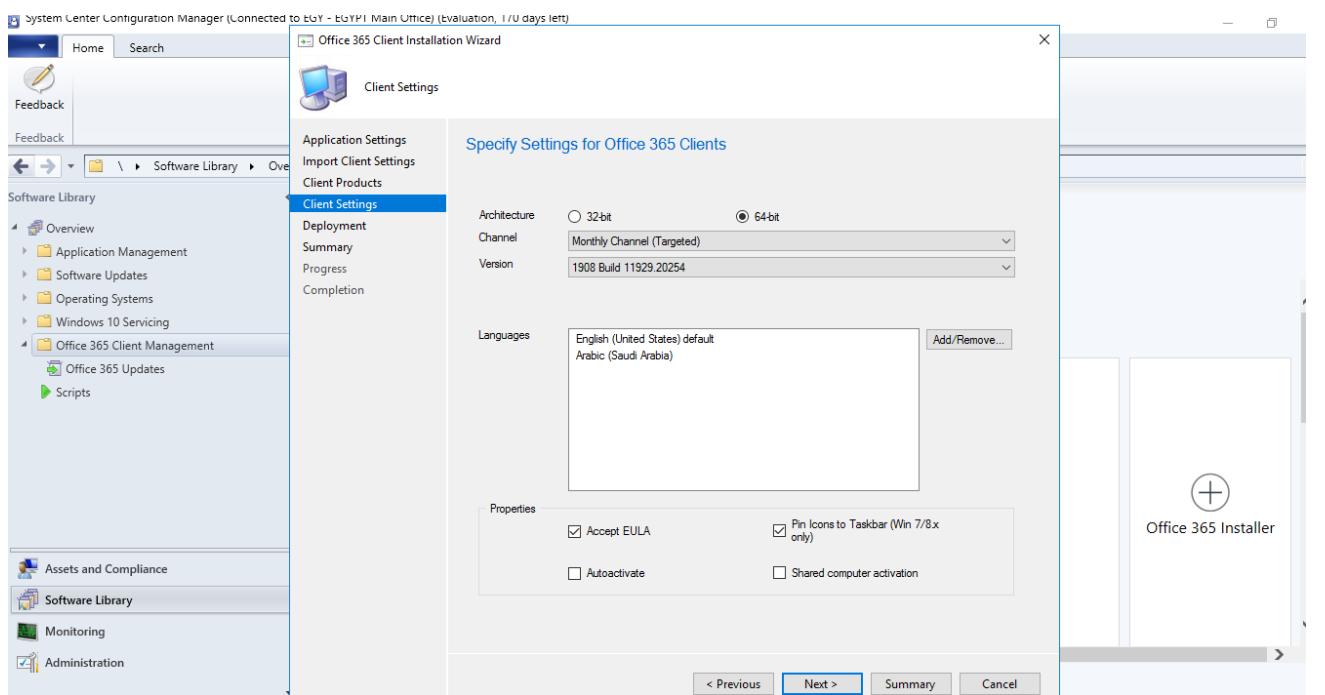
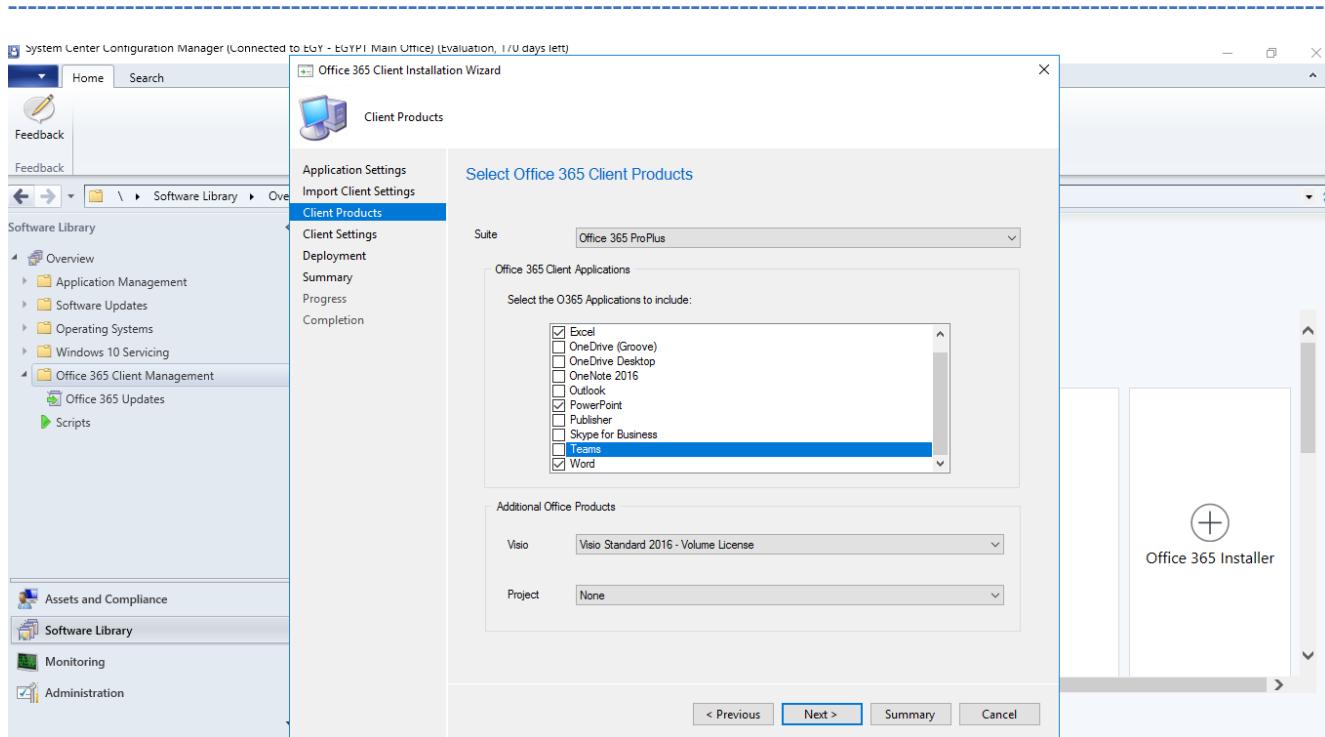


SCCM Quick Lab Guide

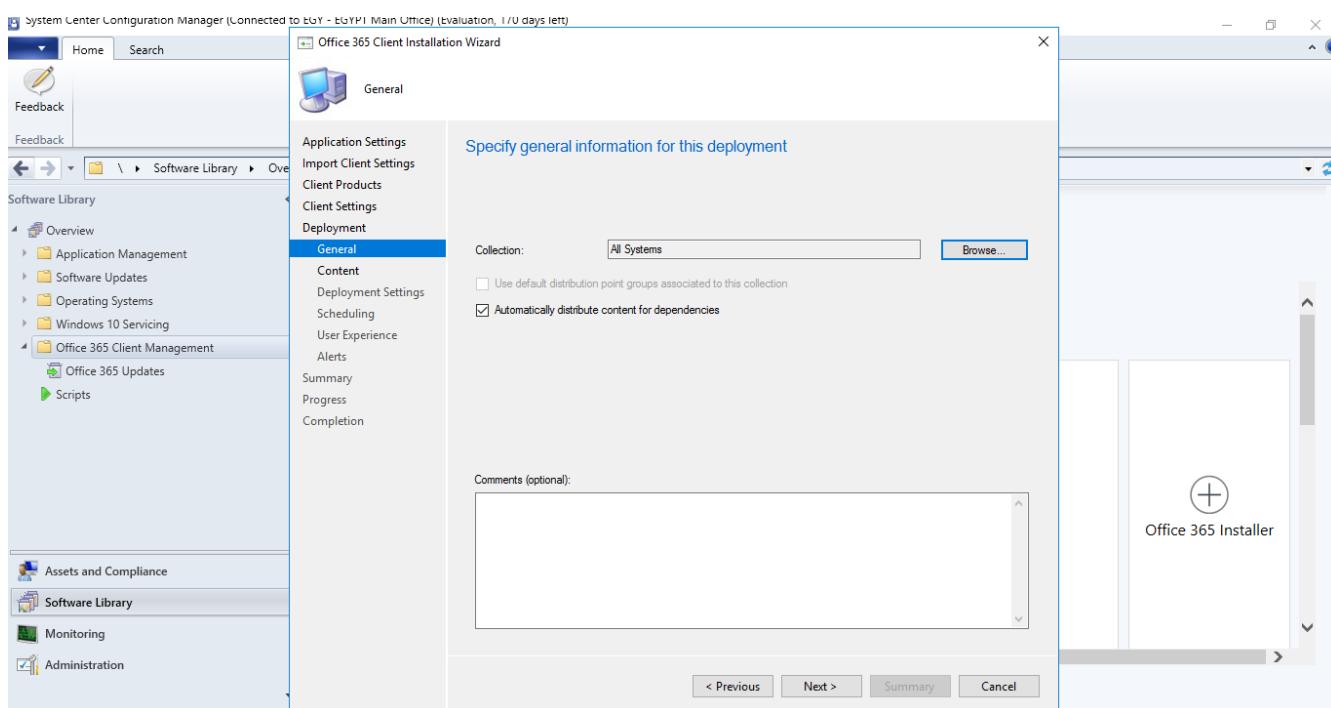
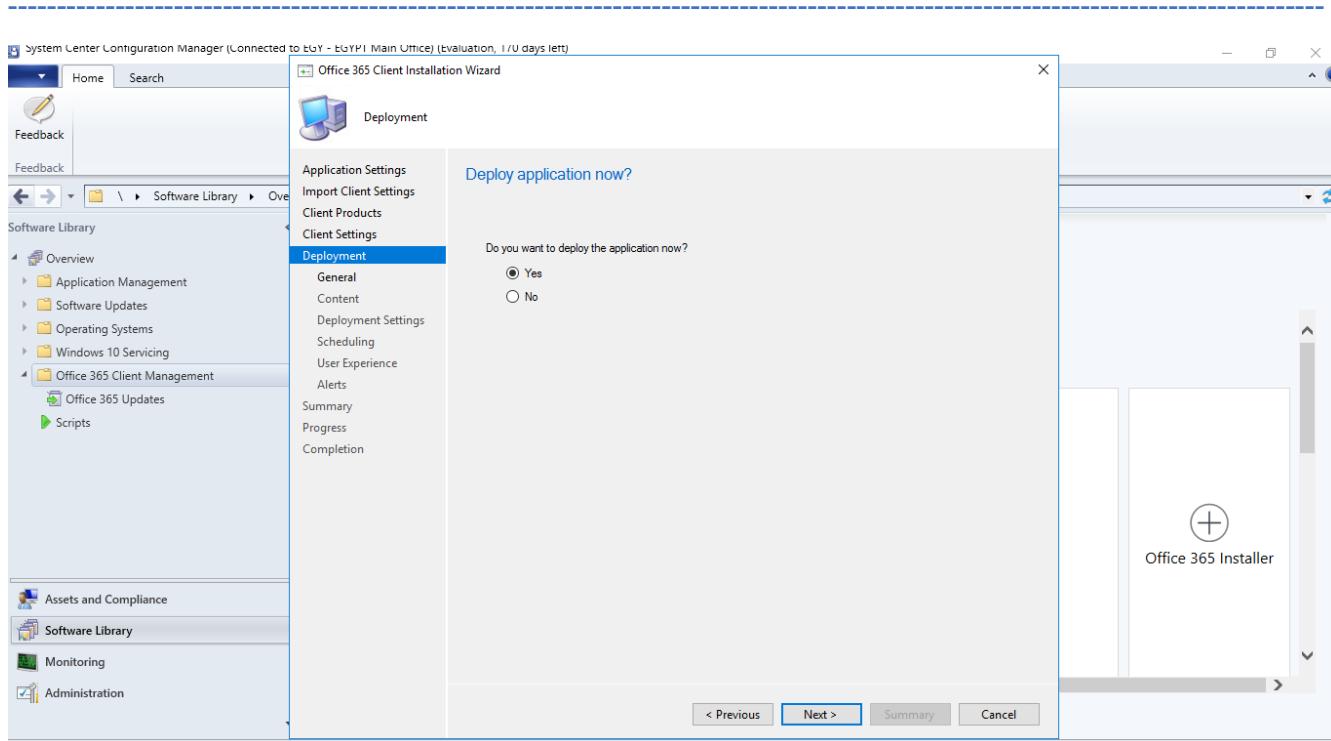
Install Office 365 using SCCM



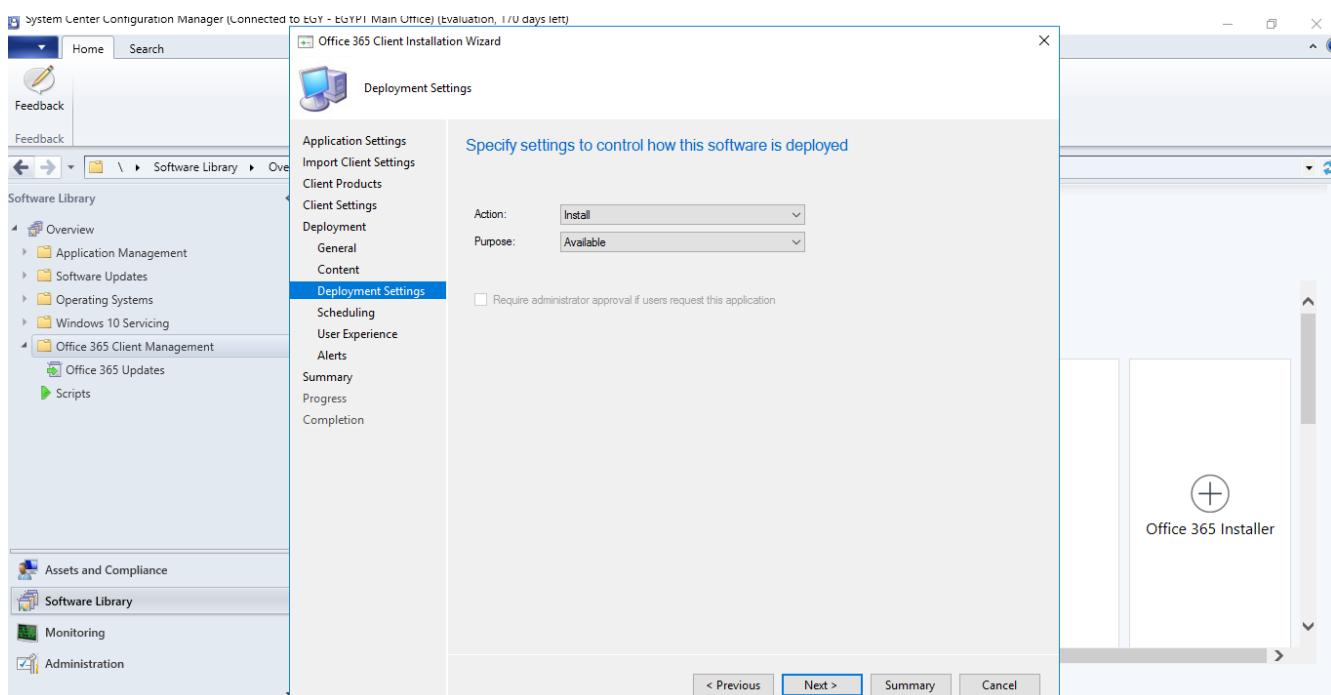
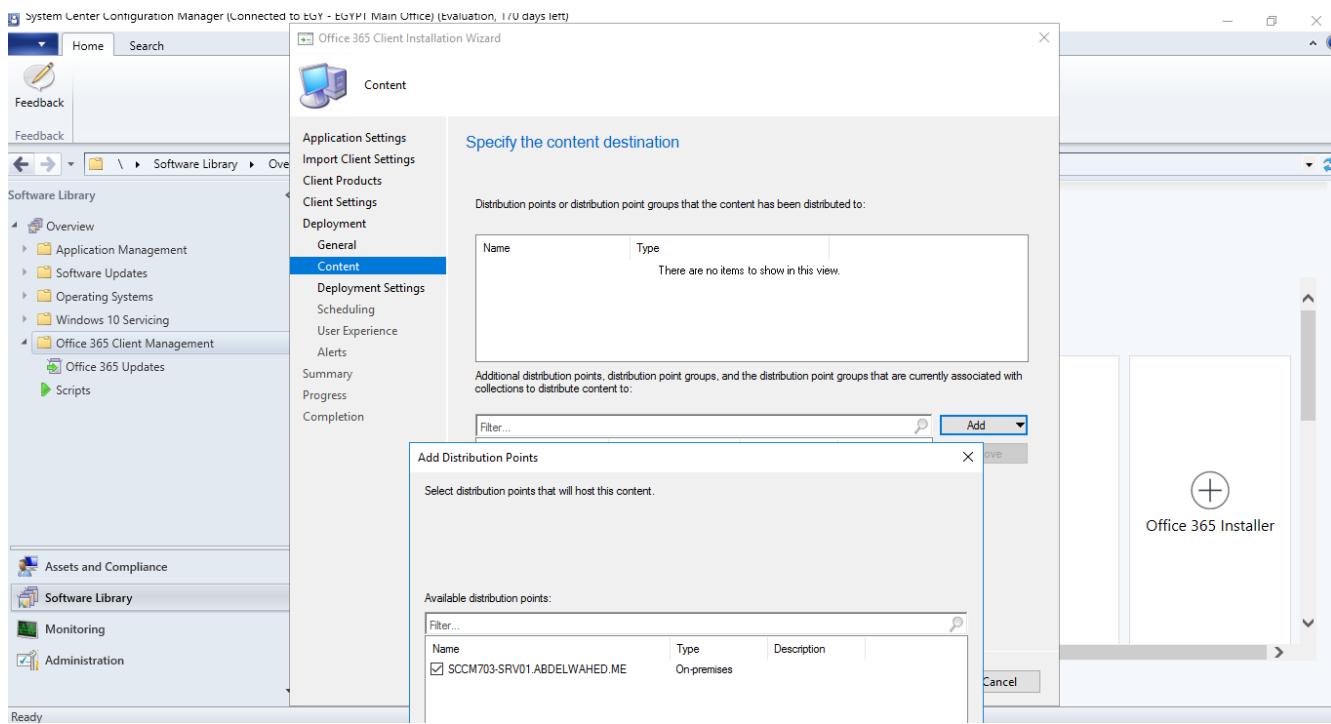
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



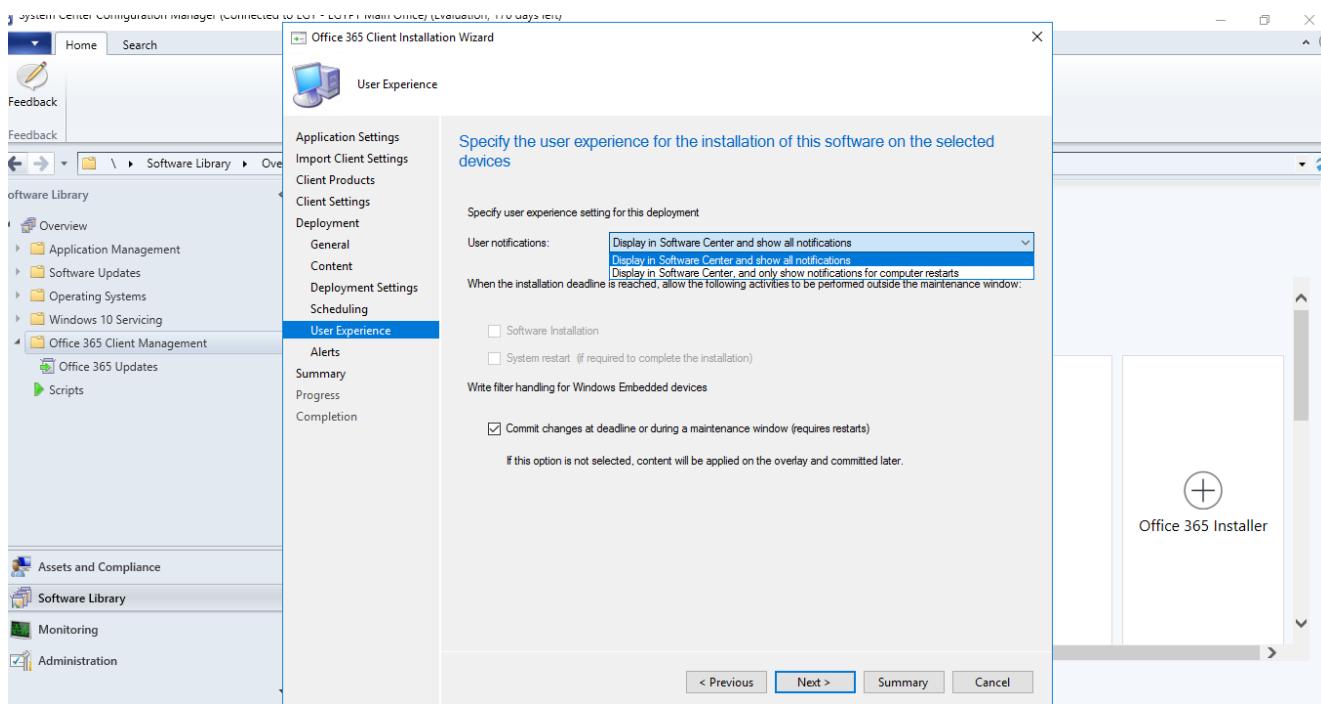
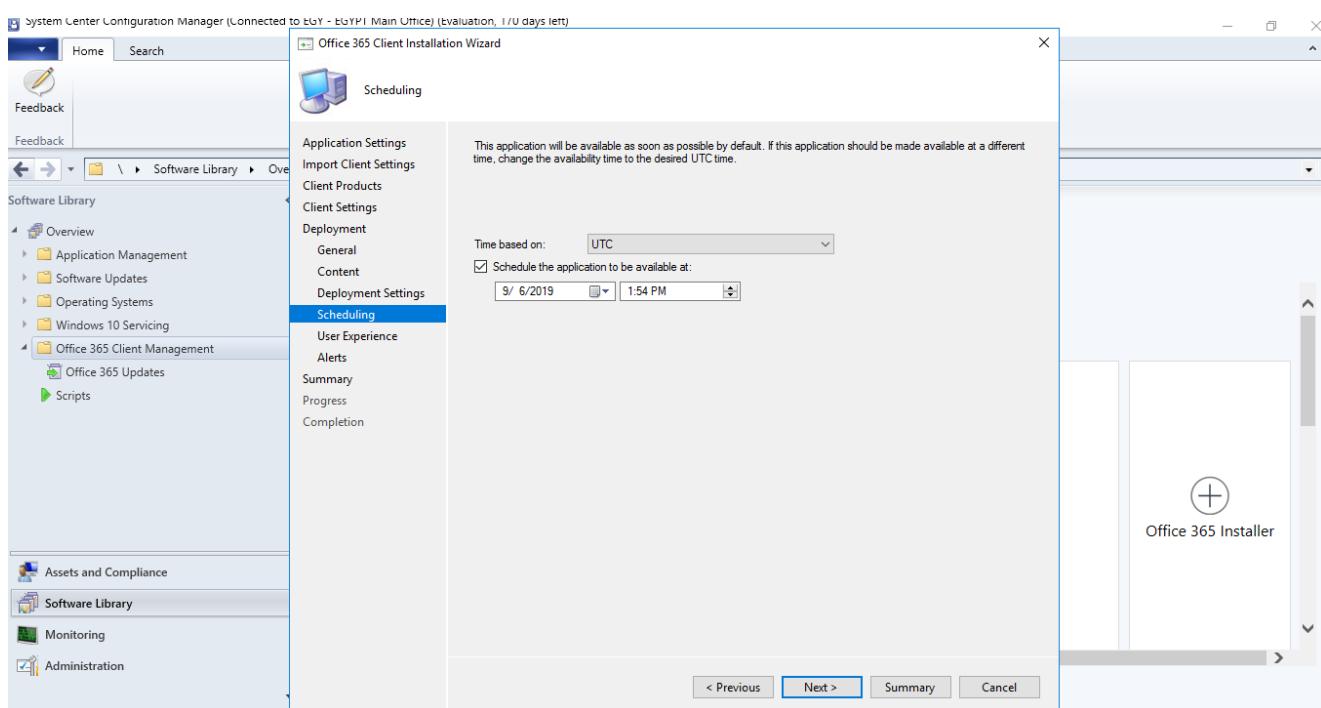
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



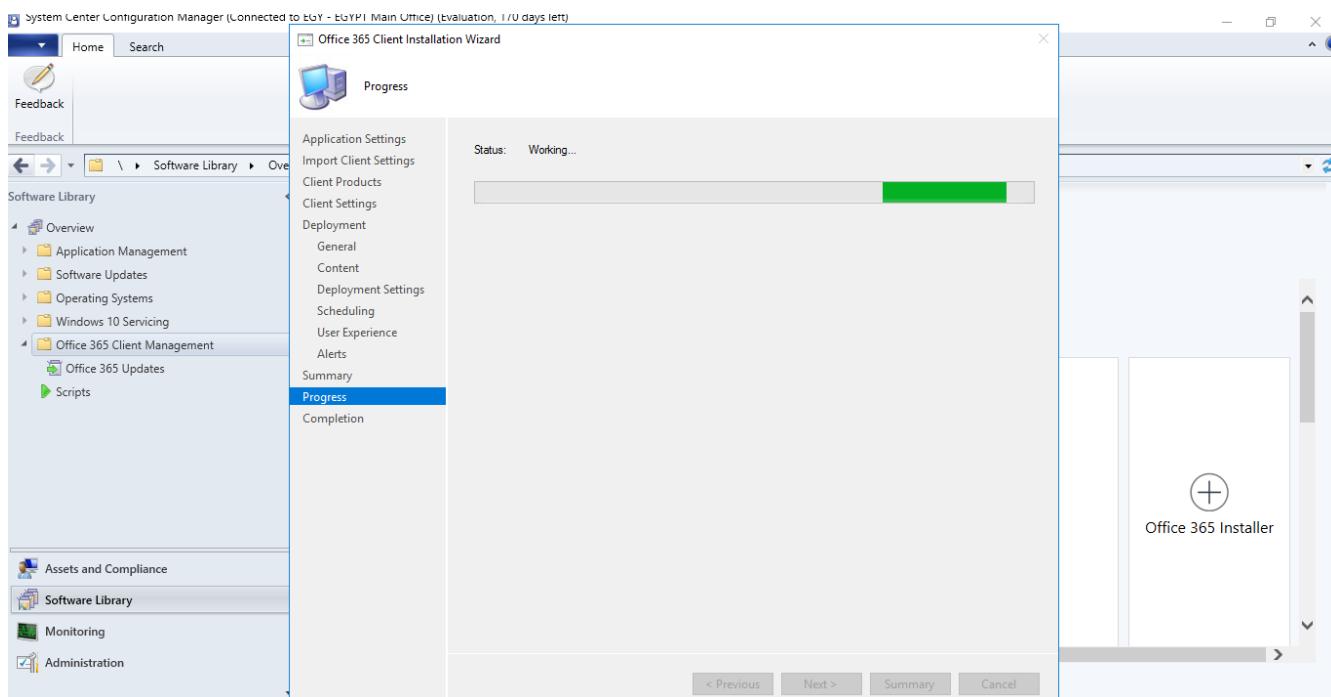
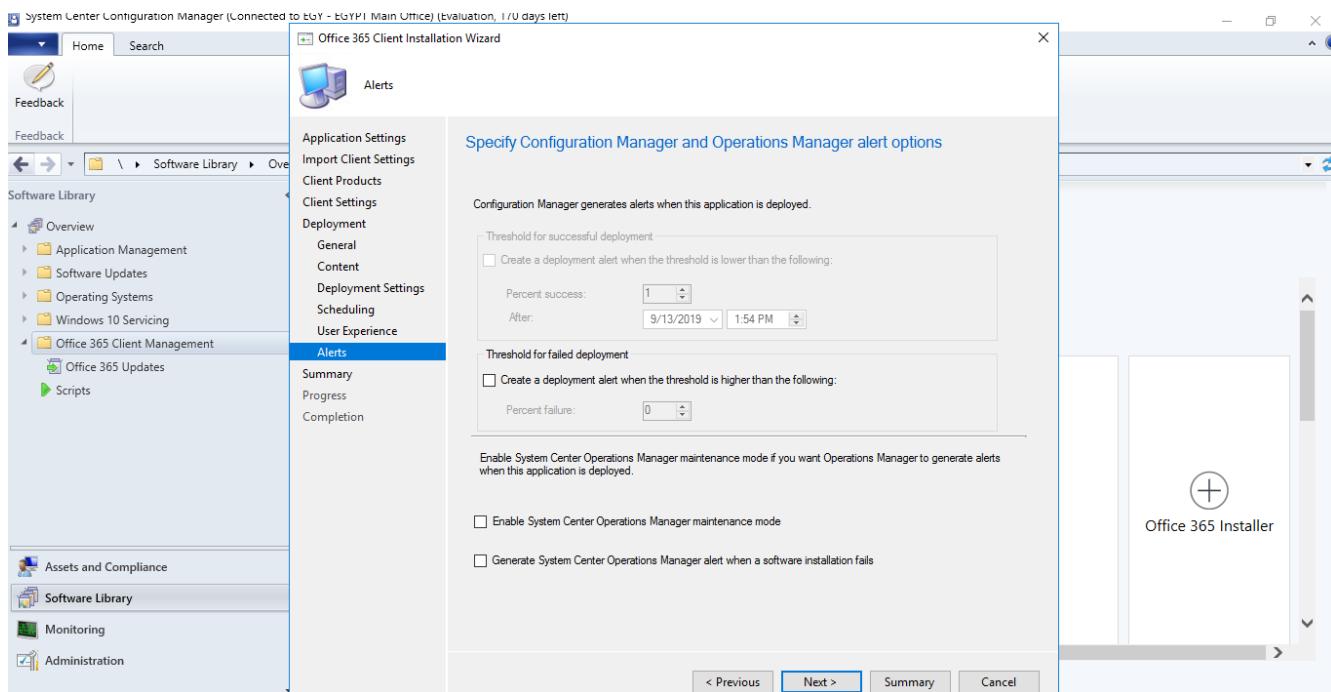
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



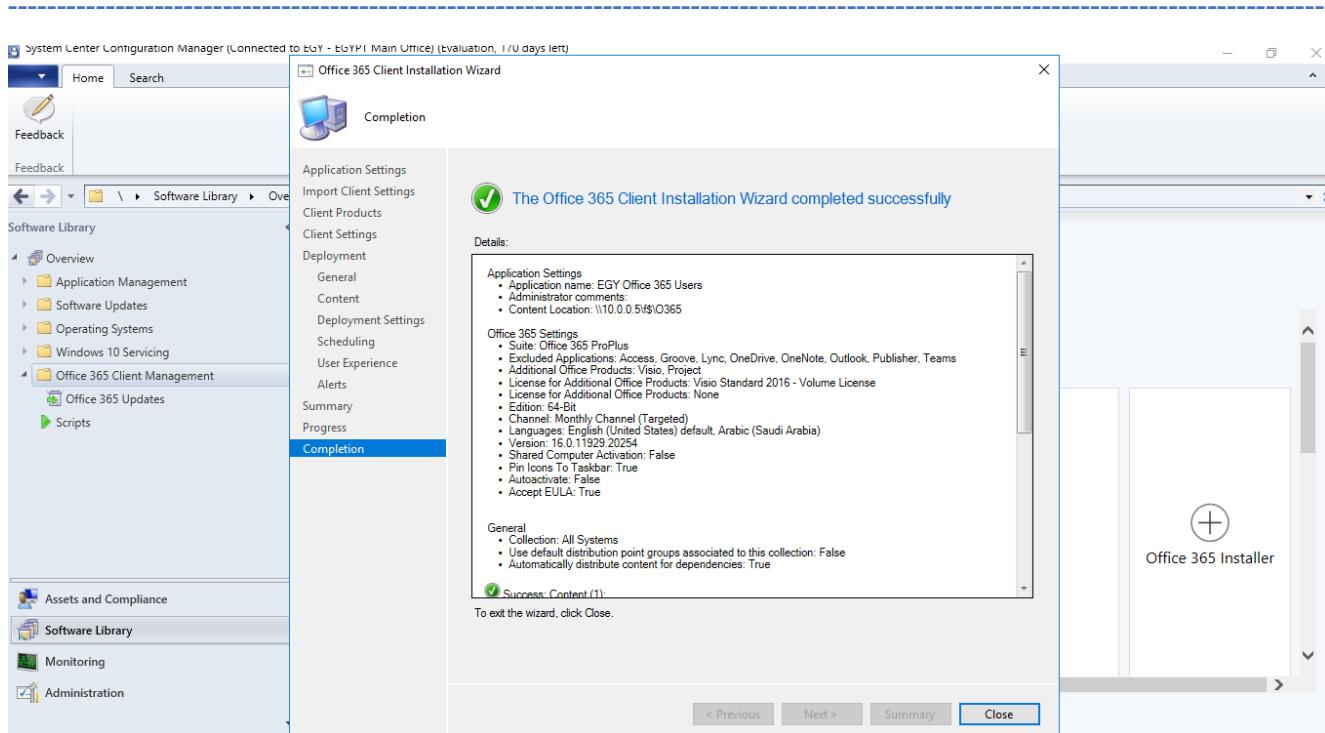
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SCCM Quick Lab Guide

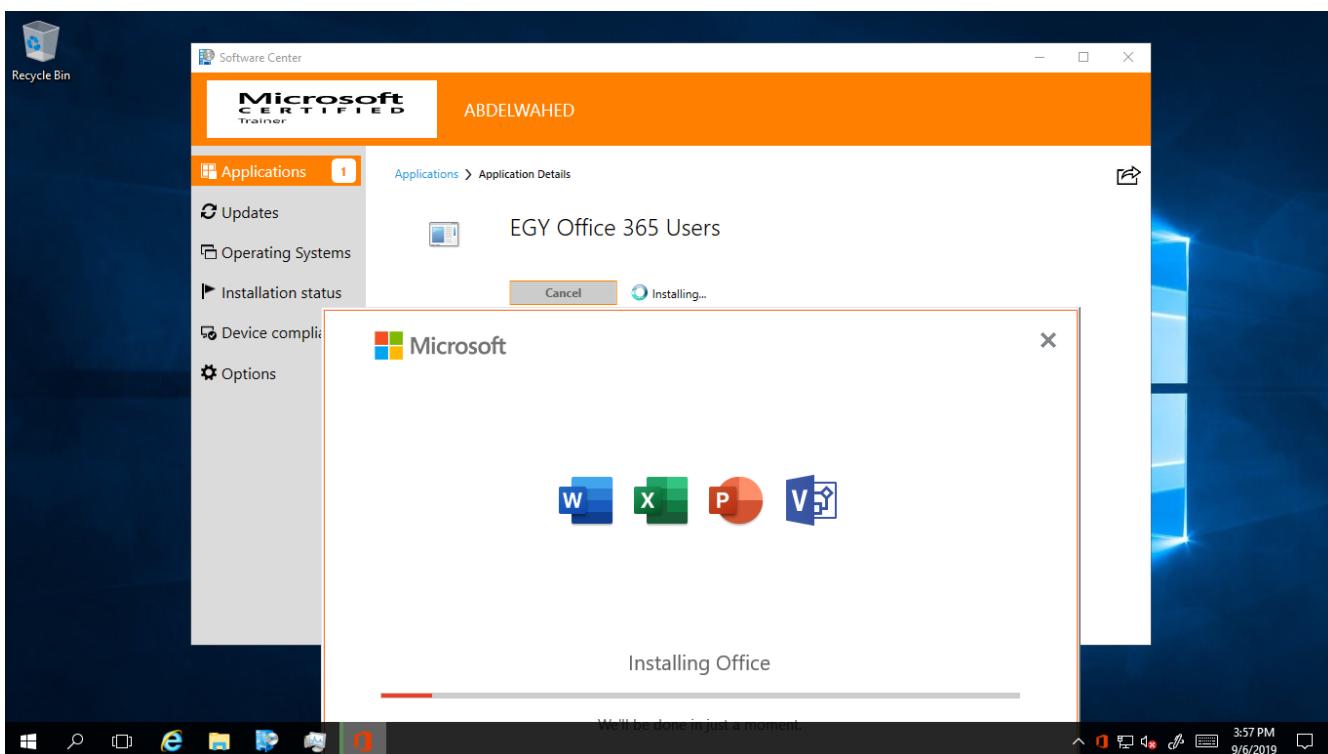
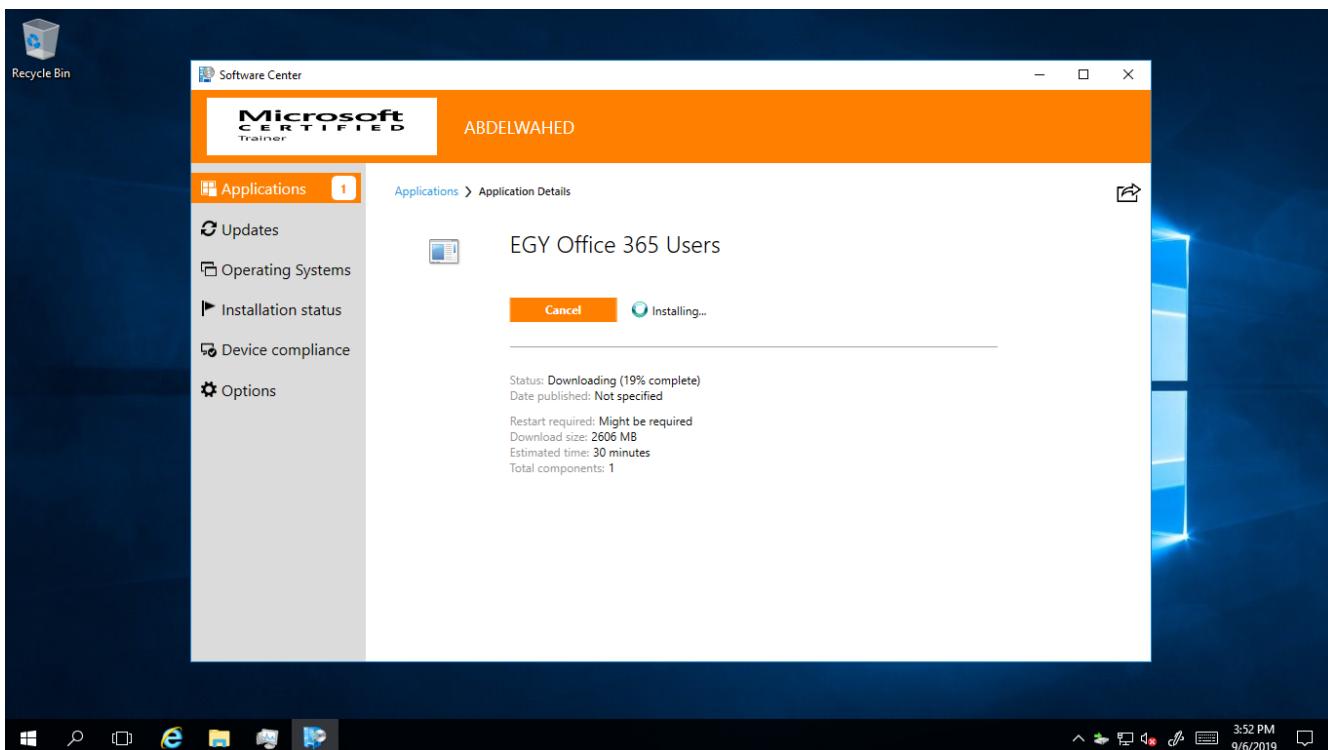


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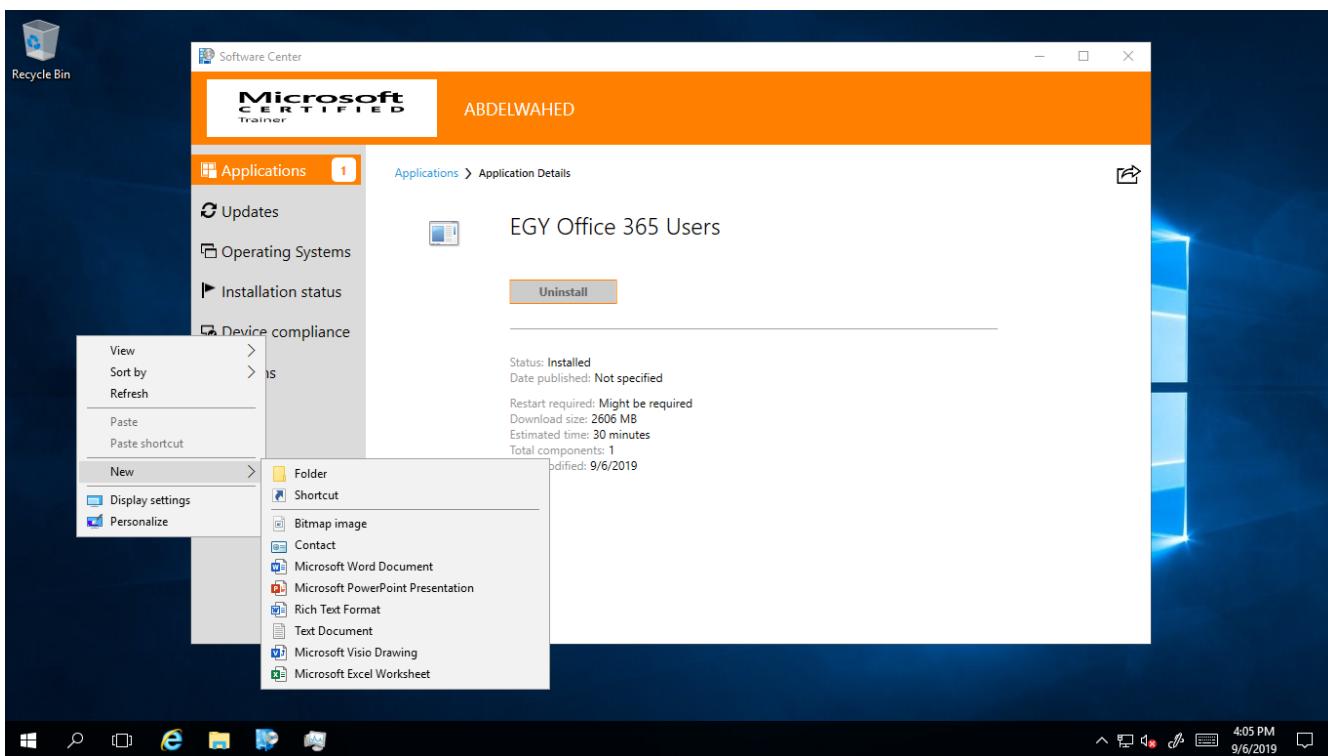
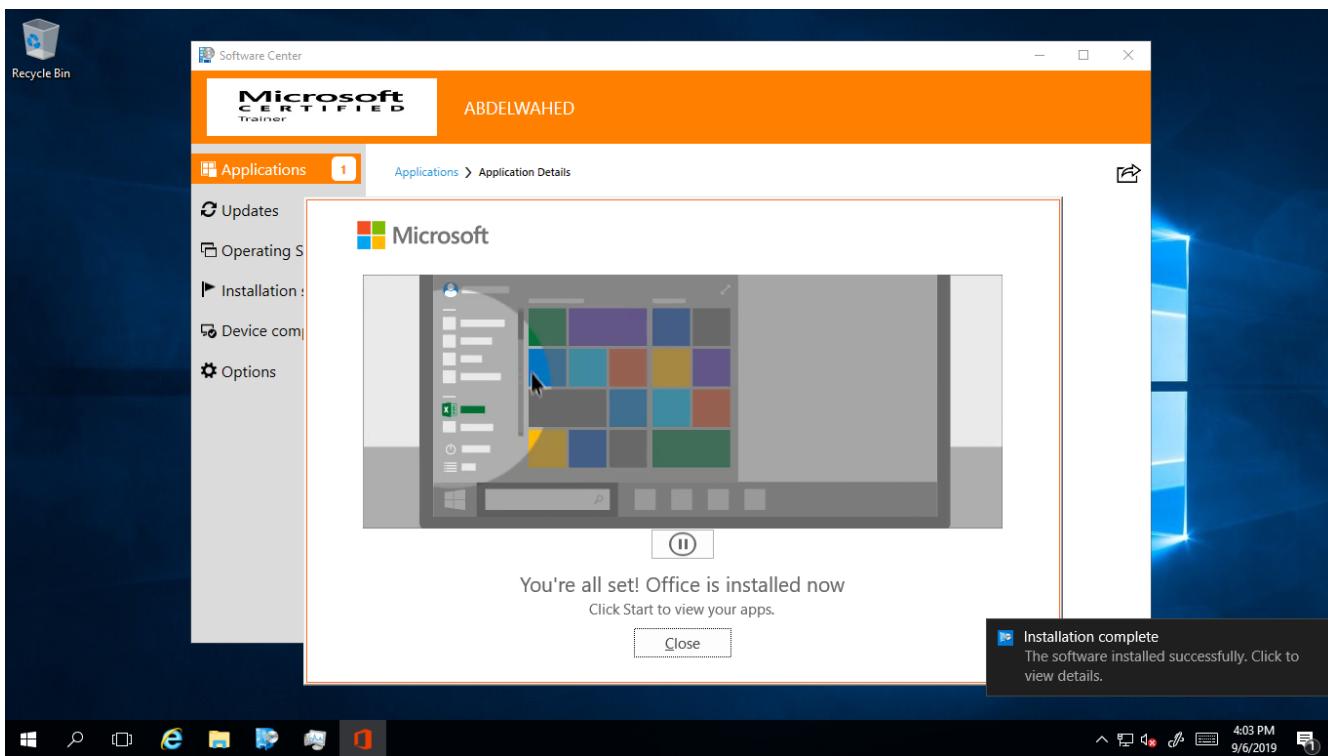


The screenshot shows the SCCM interface with the title bar "System Center Configuration Manager (Connected to EGY - EGY Main Office) (evaluation, 1/0 days left)". The main area displays the "Software Library" with the path "Overview > Application Management > Applications". A table titled "Applications 1 items" lists one item: "EGY Office 365 Users". The table columns are "Icon", "Name", "Deployment Types", "Deployments", and "Status". The status is "Active". Below the table, the "EGY Office 365 Users" details page is shown under the "Application Properties" tab. It includes fields for "Software Version", "Manufacturer", "Superseded", "Comments", "Devices with Application", "Devices with Installation", "Failure", and "Users with Application". The "Content Status" related object is also visible.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide



Removing an Application Using SCCM

Removing an application using System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) involves several steps to ensure that the application is properly uninstalled from client computers and the associated content is managed appropriately. Here's a detailed guide on how to remove an application using SCCM:

Steps to Remove an Application Using SCCM

1. Create an Uninstall Deployment

1. **Navigate to the SCCM Console:**
 - o Open the SCCM console and navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Applications.
2. **Select the Application:**
 - o Locate and select the application you want to remove.
3. **Create an Uninstall Deployment:**
 - o Right-click on the application and select Deploy.
 - o In the Deploy Software Wizard, select the collection that contains the devices from which you want to uninstall the application.
 - o In the Content section, ensure that the content is distributed to the distribution points.
 - o In the Deployment Settings section, select Uninstall in the Action dropdown.
 - o Configure the scheduling and user experience settings as needed.
 - o Complete the wizard to create the uninstall deployment.

2. Monitor the Uninstall Deployment

1. **Navigate to Monitoring:**
 - o Go to Monitoring -> Overview -> Deployments.
2. **Check the Status:**
 - o Locate the deployment you just created and monitor the status to ensure the application is being uninstalled from the targeted devices.
 - o Review the Asset Details tab for detailed information on the success and failure of the uninstallation process.

3. Remove Application from SCCM Console (Optional)

1. **Navigate to Applications:**
 - o Go back to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Applications.
2. **Delete the Application:**
 - o Right-click on the application and select Delete.
 - o Confirm the deletion to remove the application from the SCCM console. Note that this step will remove the application metadata from SCCM, but not from the distribution points.

4. Remove Content from Distribution Points (Optional)

1. **Navigate to Content Locations:**
 - o Go to Monitoring -> Overview -> Distribution Status -> Content Status.
2. **Select the Application Content:**
 - o Locate the content associated with the application you deleted.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

3. Remove the Content:

- Right-click on the content and select Remove to delete it from the distribution points.
- Confirm the removal.

Example Scenario: Uninstalling Microsoft Office

1. Create an Uninstall Deployment for Microsoft Office:

- Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Applications.
- Select Microsoft Office and right-click to Deploy.
- Choose the collection of devices from which you want to uninstall Microsoft Office.
- In the Deploy Software Wizard, set Action to Uninstall.
- Configure other settings as needed and complete the wizard.

2. Monitor the Uninstall Process:

- Navigate to Monitoring -> Overview -> Deployments.
- Monitor the deployment status to ensure Microsoft Office is being uninstalled.

3. Remove Application from SCCM Console (Optional):

- Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Application Management -> Applications.
- Right-click Microsoft Office and select Delete.

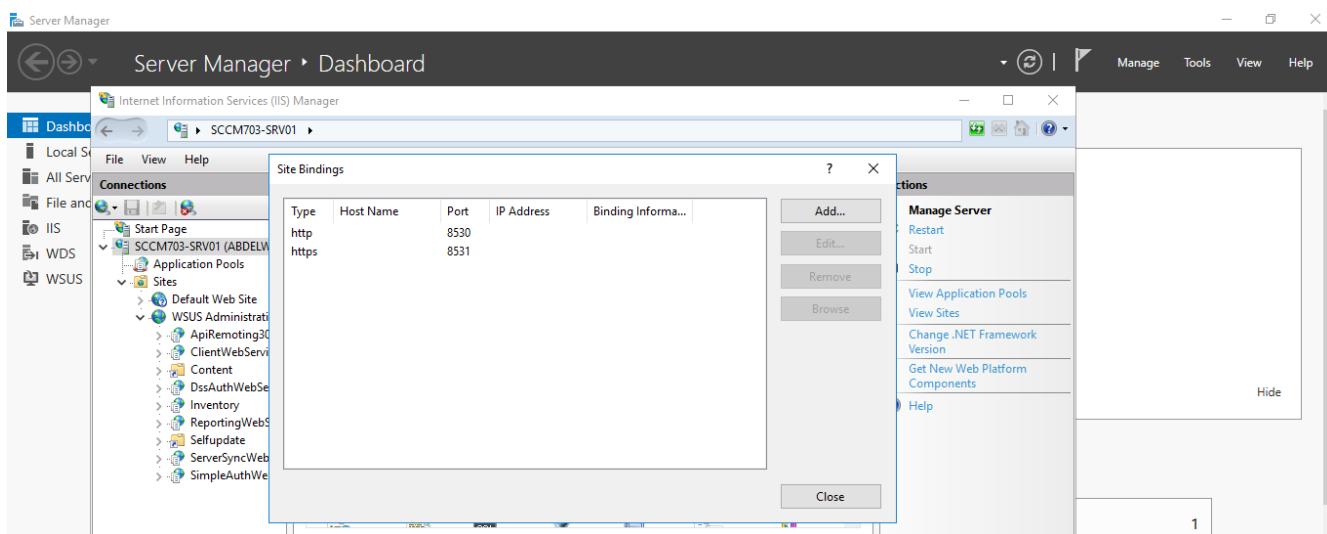
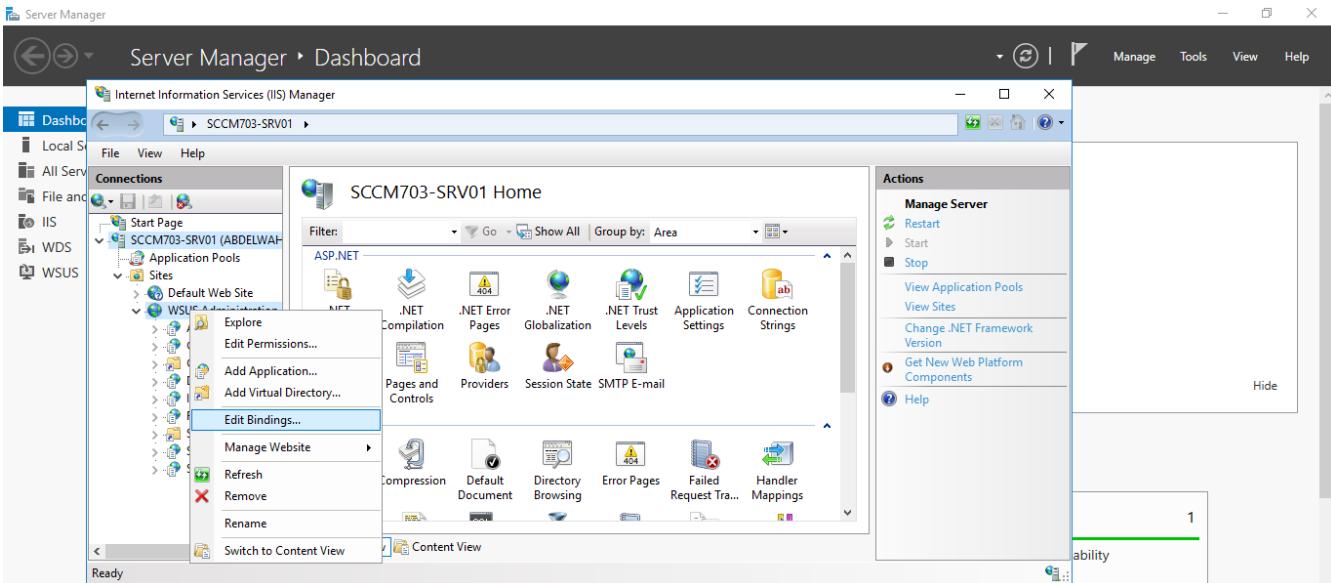
4. Remove Content from Distribution Points (Optional):

- Navigate to Monitoring -> Overview -> Distribution Status -> Content Status.
- Locate the content for Microsoft Office, right-click, and select Remove.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Install and configure a software update point

When setting up a software update point in SCCM, it's essential to be aware of the HTTP and HTTPS ports your WSUS server uses. To find these ports, open the WSUS Administration Console, go to "Update Source and Proxy Server" settings, and note the ports specified for the upstream server and proxy server updates. Typically, WSUS uses port 8530 for HTTP and 8531 for HTTPS by default.



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Add site role (software update point)

The screenshot shows the SCCM console with the 'Site Role' selected in the ribbon. The left navigation pane is expanded to show 'Administration' and its sub-options like 'Overview', 'Updates and Servicing', etc. The main area displays a table titled 'Servers and Site System Roles 1 items'. A context menu is open over a row for a primary site, listing options: 'Add Site System Roles' (with a plus icon), 'Start' (with a green arrow), 'Refresh' (with a circular arrow), 'Delete' (with a red X), and 'Properties' (with a document icon). Below the table, a section titled 'Site System Roles' lists five roles with their descriptions:

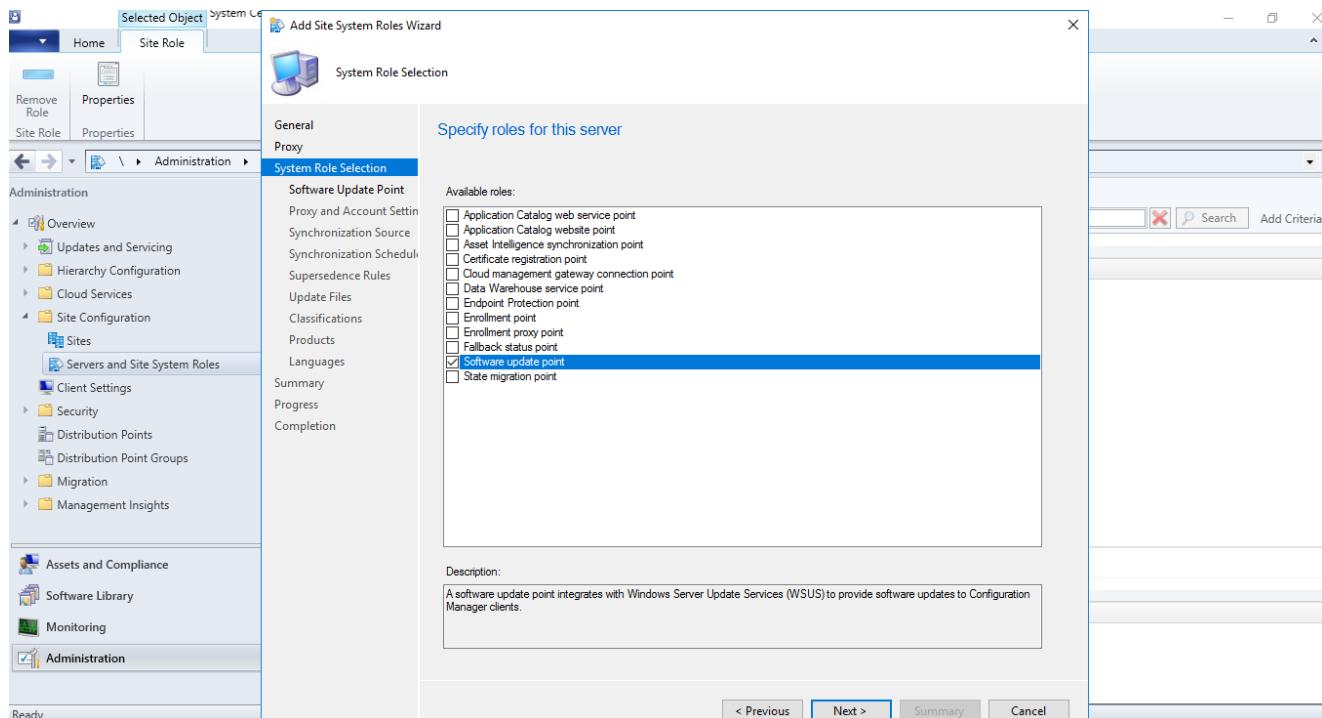
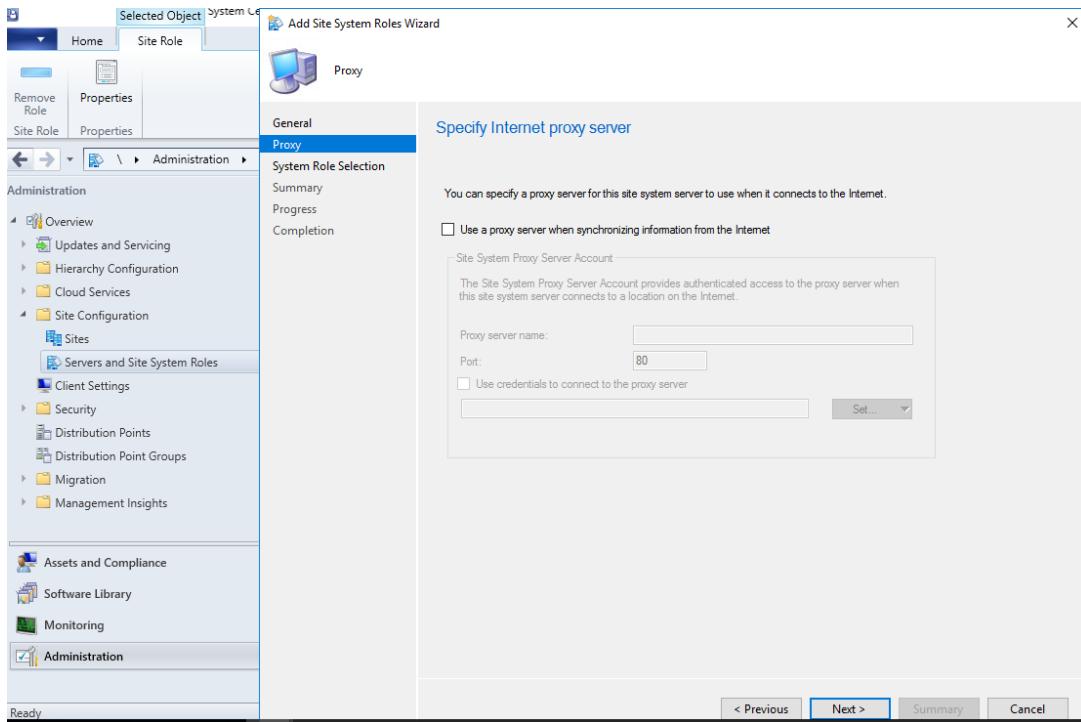
Icon	Role Name	Role Description
Database server icon	Site database server	A site system role that runs Microsoft SQL Server and hosts the Configuration Manager site...
Component server icon	Component server	Any server requiring a Configuration Manager service to be installed.
Distribution point icon	Distribution point	A Configuration Manager server role that stages packages for distribution to clients.
Site server icon	Site server	The main site system role that hosts the Configuration Manager components and services.
Site system icon	Site system	A server or server share that hosts one or more site system roles for a Configuration Mana...

The screenshot shows the 'Add Site System Roles Wizard' dialog box. The 'General' tab is selected. The 'Select a server to use as a site system' section contains the following fields and options:

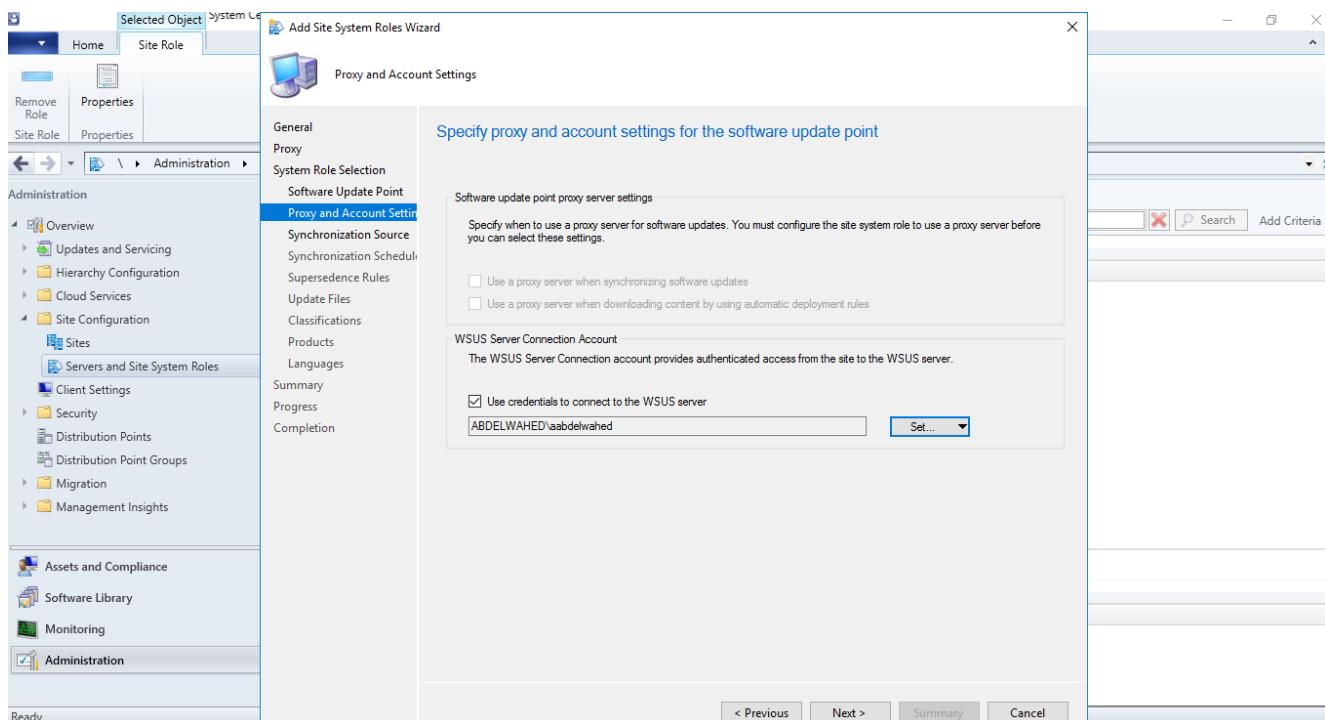
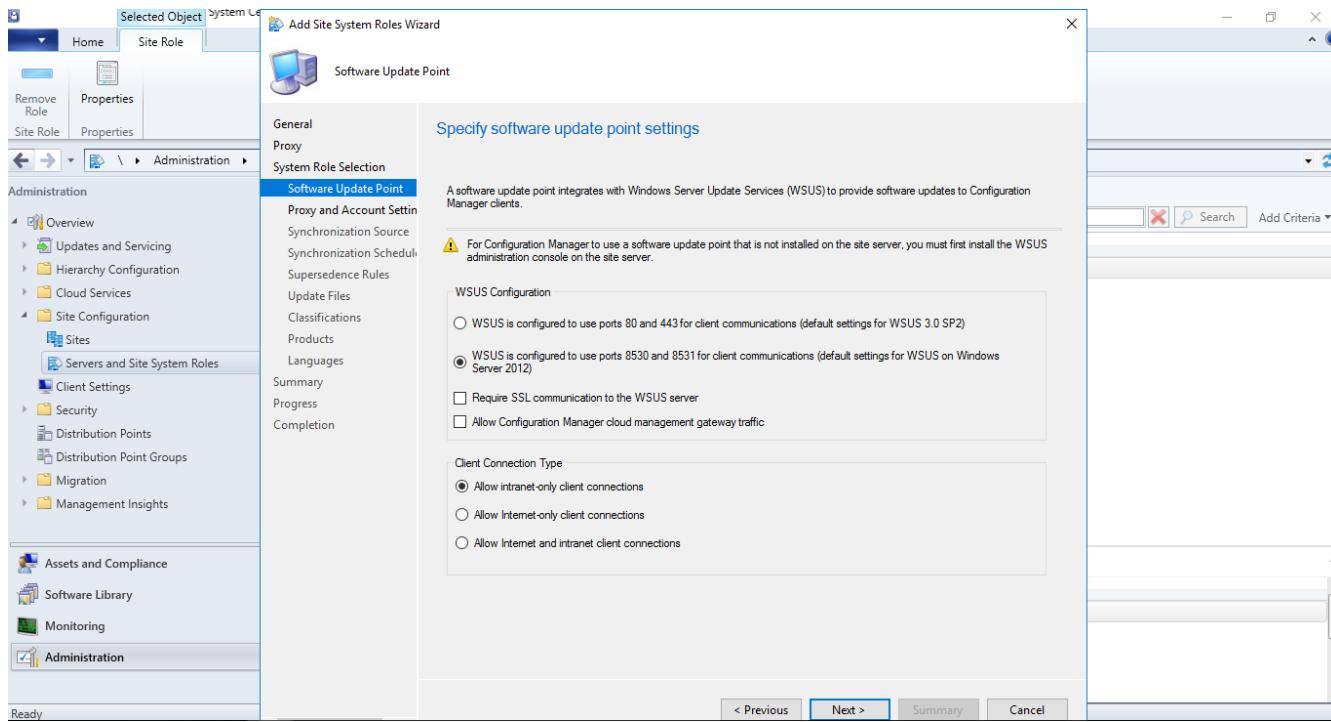
- Name (example: server1.corp.contoso.com):
- Site code:
- Specify an FQDN for this site system for use on the Internet
Internet FQDN (example: internetsvr2.contoso.com):
- Require the site server to initiate connections to this site system
After the installation of the site system roles, the site server initiates all connections to the site system server by using the Site System Installation Account.
- Site System Installation Account:
 - Use the site server's computer account to install this site system
 - Use another account for installing this site system
- Active Directory membership
- Active Directory forest:
- Active Directory domain:

At the bottom right are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Summary', and 'Cancel'.

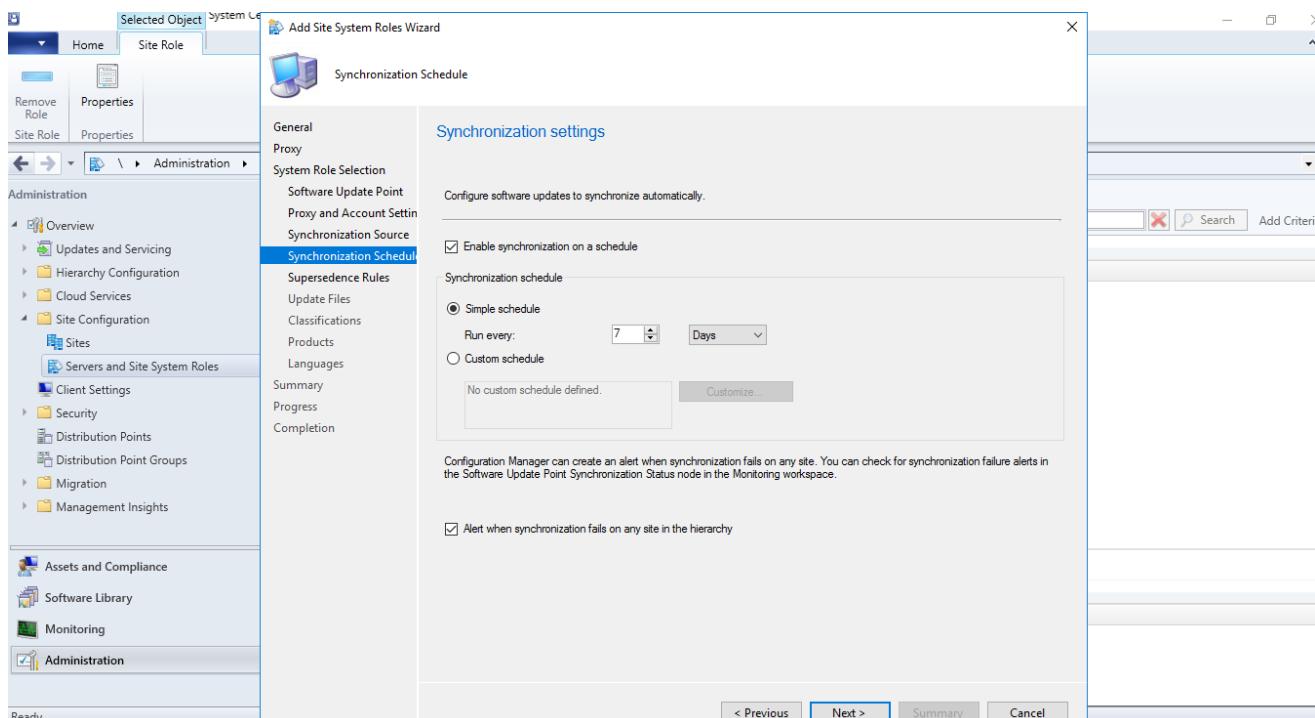
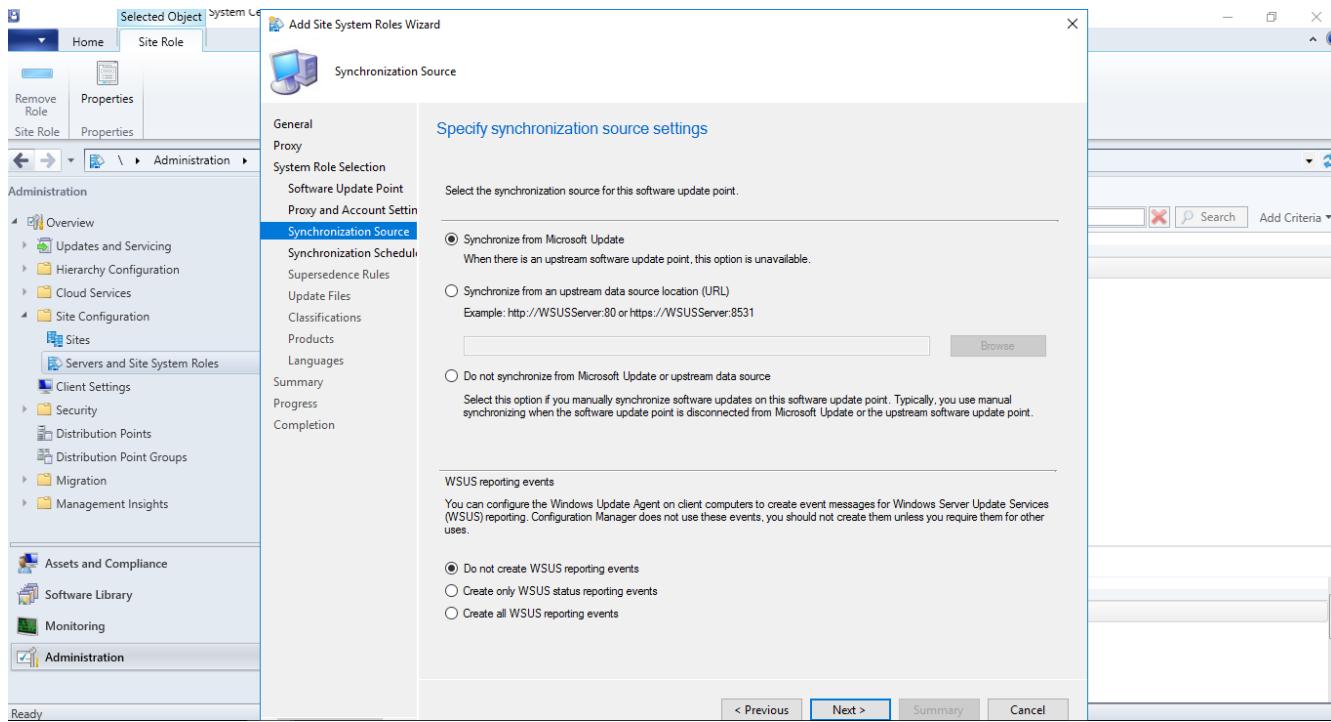
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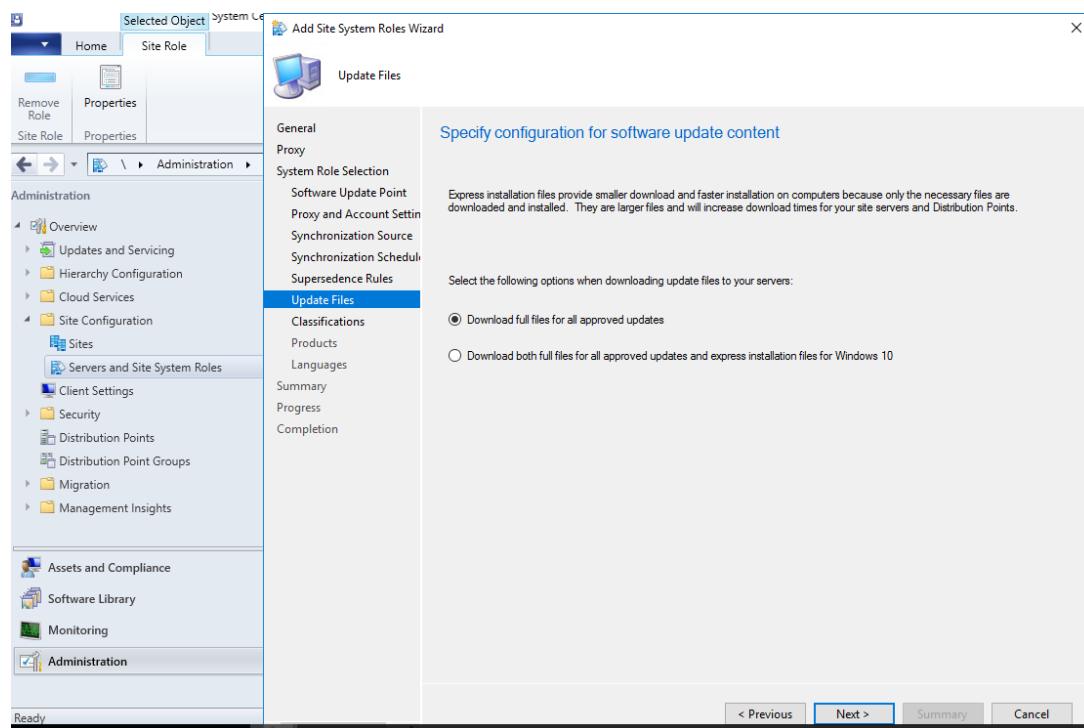
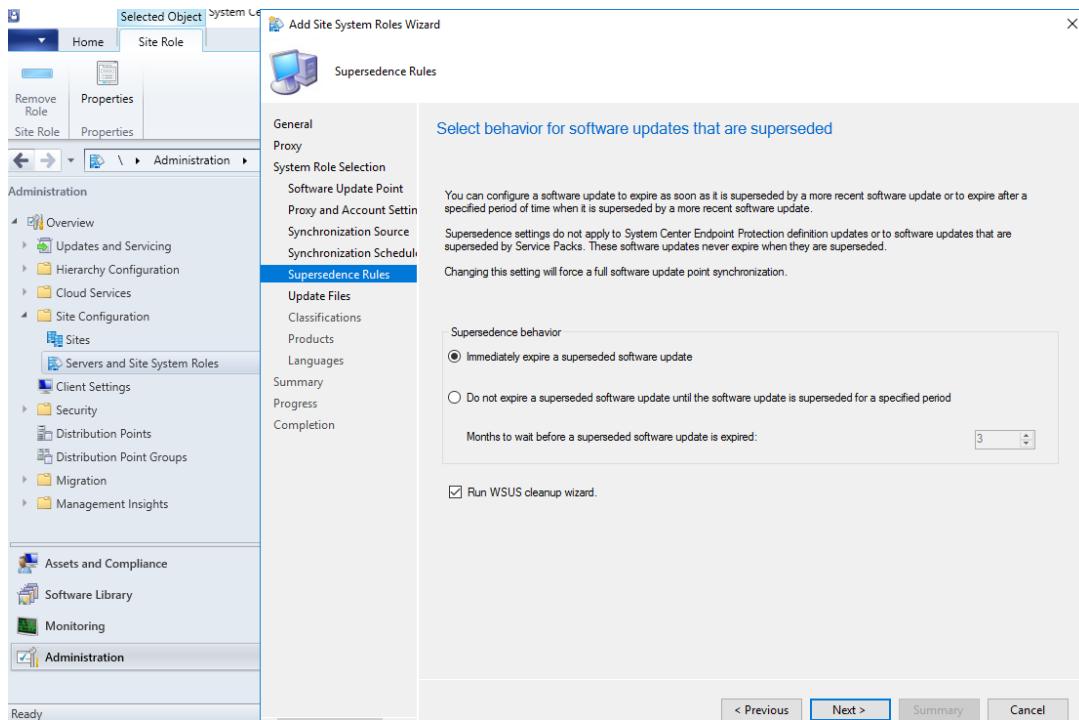
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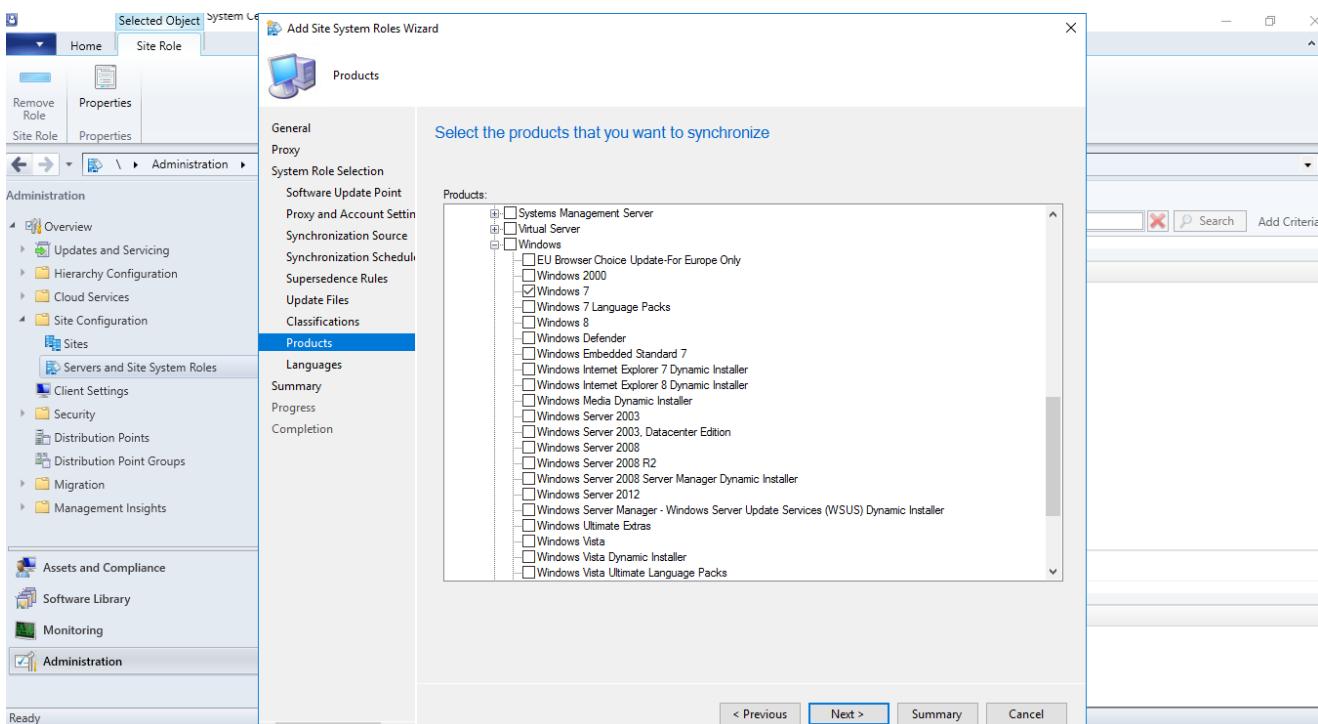
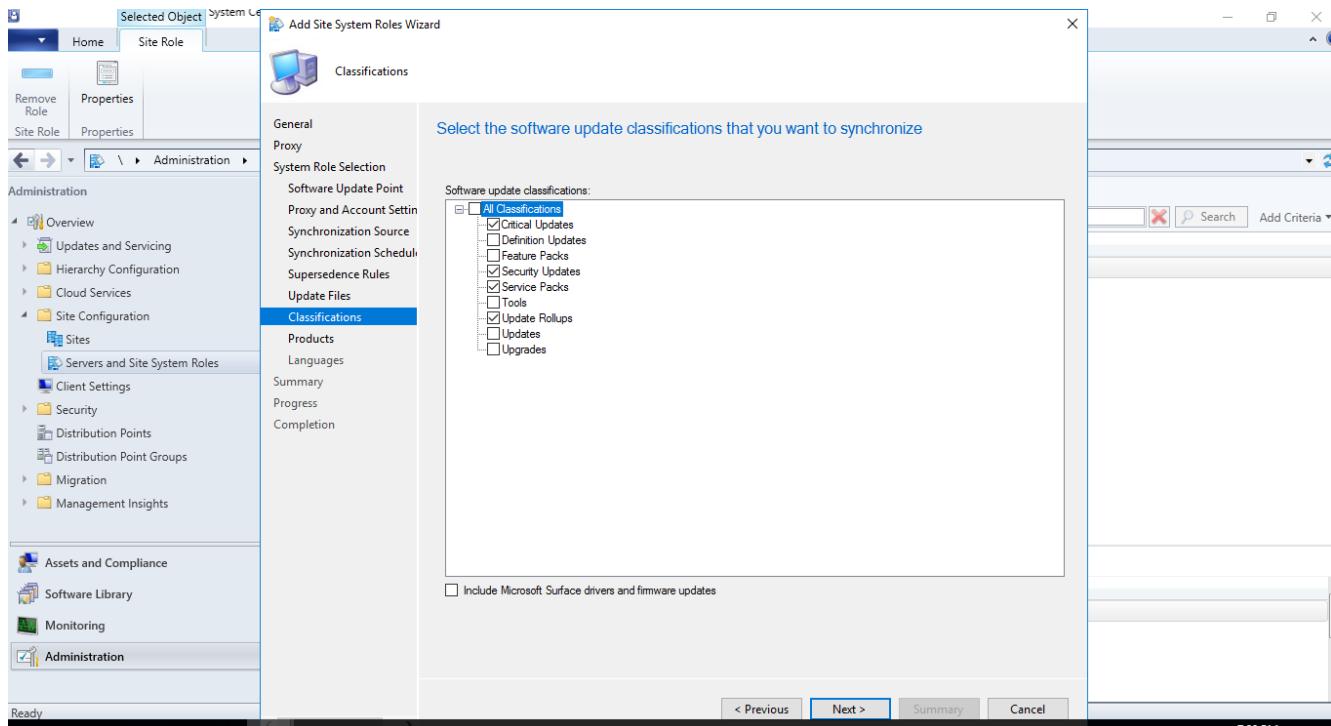
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



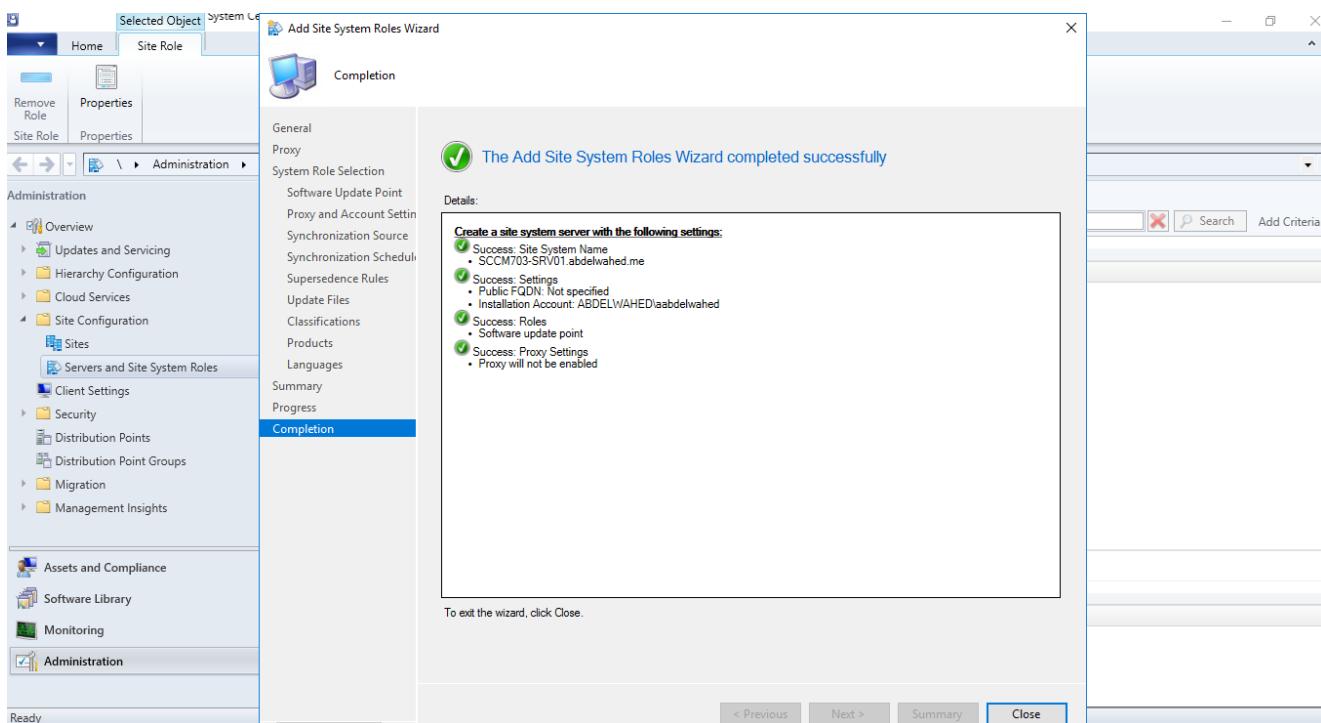
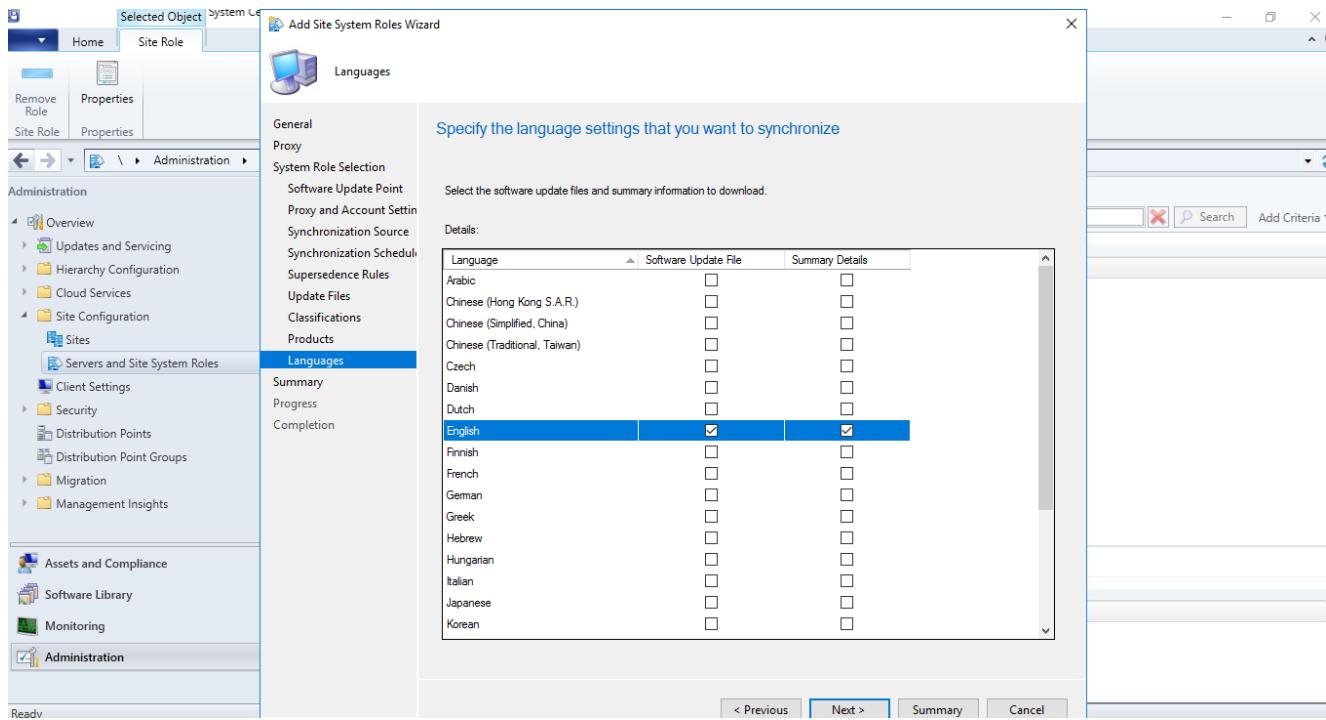
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



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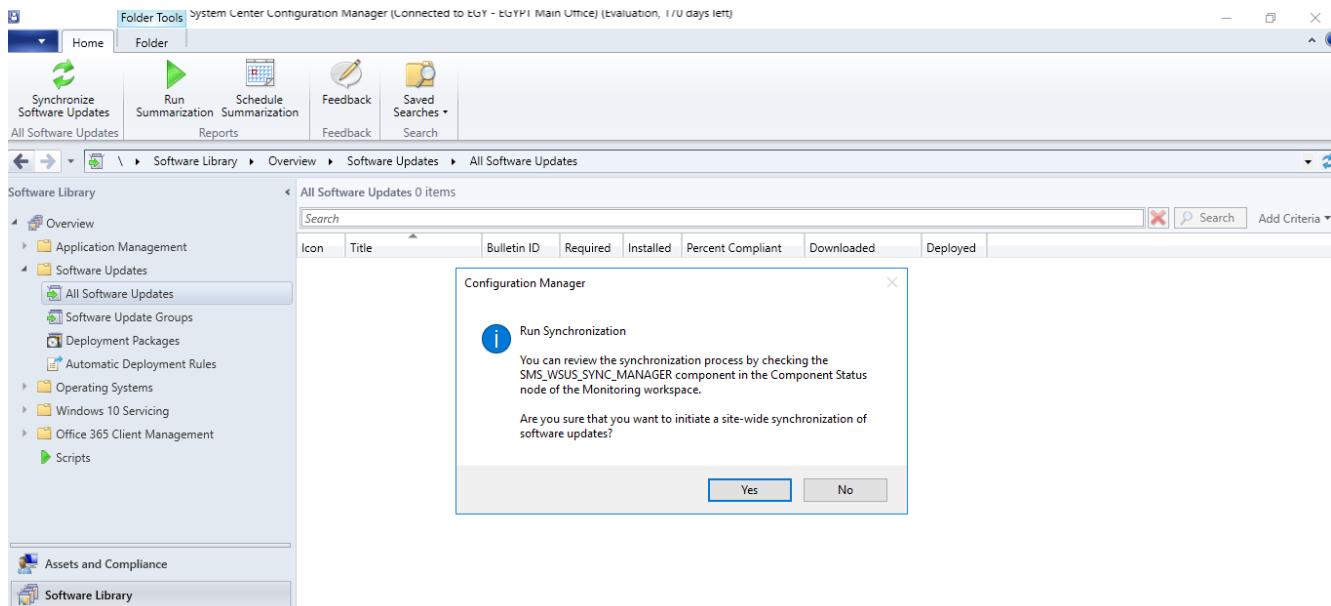


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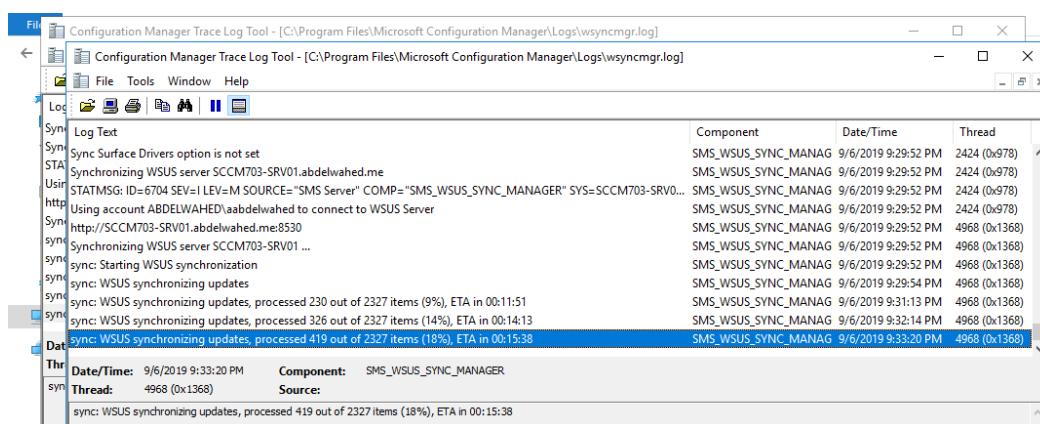
Now Synchronize Software Updates



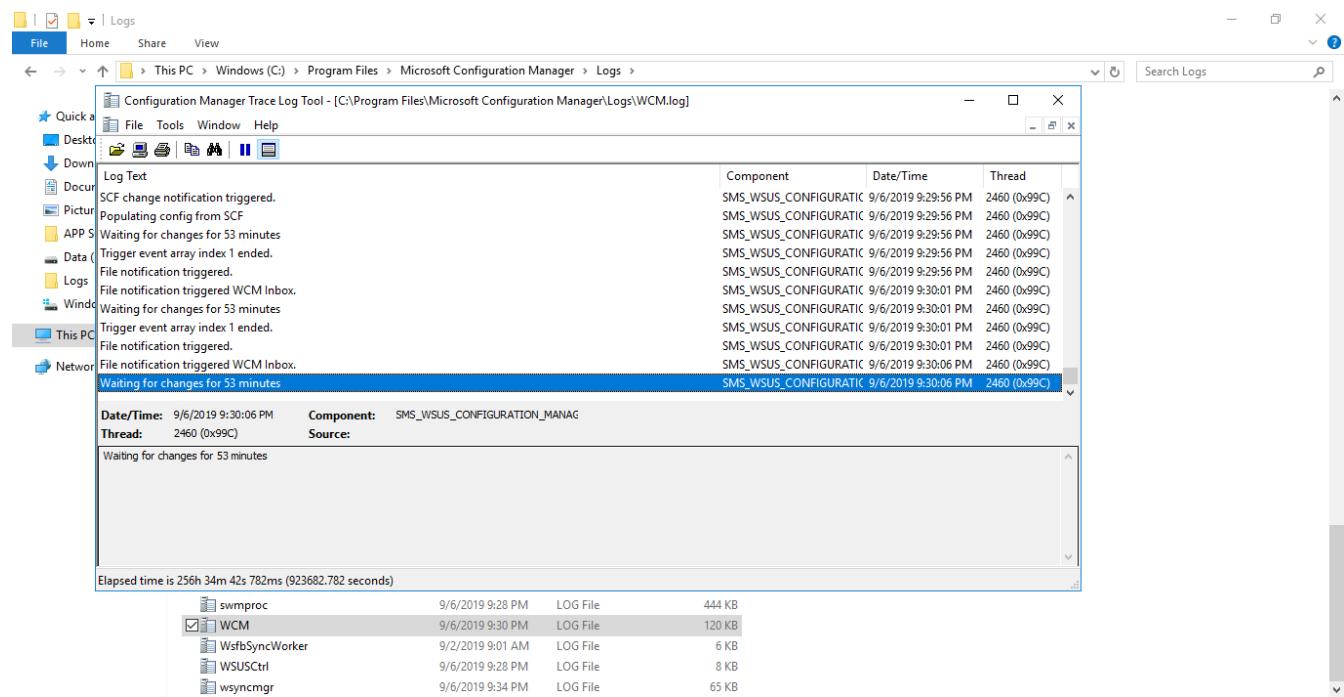
Once you've set up the software update point with Configuration Manager, monitor the sync progress of software updates by heading to the Monitoring workspace and clicking on the Software Update Points Synchronization Status node. You'll see how the synchronization is going, along with any errors or alerts that might have popped up.

Besides checking the sync status, you should examine the logs in the C:\Program Files\Microsoft Configuration Manager\Logs directory to resolve problems. The [wsyncmgr.log](#) details the sync process and records errors or warnings, while the [WCM.log](#) reports on software update point configurations and modifications.

Examining these records can assist in pinpointing potential complications in the software update point setup, including troubles with connection, authorization dilemmas, or disruptions in sync. Recognizing these problems allows you to take suitable measures to rectify them, confirming that the software update point is accurately configured and functioning efficiently.



SCCM Quick Lab Guide



The screenshot shows the System Center Configuration Manager Software Library interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Folder, Synchronize Software Updates, Run Summarization, Schedule Summarization, Feedback, Saved Searches, Download, Create Software Update Group, Edit Membership, Review License, Deploy, Move, Properties, Deployment, Move, and Properties.

The left sidebar shows a tree view of the Software Library categories: Overview, Application Management, Software Updates, Software Update Groups, Deployment Packages, Automatic Deployment Rules, Operating Systems, Windows 10 Servicing, Office 365 Client Management, and Scripts.

The main pane displays a grid of software updates with columns: Icon, Title, Bulletin ID, Required, Installed, Percent Compliant, Downloaded, and Deployed. A search bar and filter options are available above the grid.

A detailed view of the "2017-07 Cumulative Update for Windows 10 Version 1507 for x64-based Systems (KB4025338)" update is shown at the bottom, including its Detail and Statistics sections. The Detail section provides information like Severity (Critical), Bulletin ID (4025338), Article ID (4025338), and Date Released (7/11/2017 5:00 PM). The Statistics section shows compliance status: Compliant: 0, Required: 0, Not Required: 0, and Unknown: 4.

Steps to Create and Deploy Software Update Packages in SCCM

Applying software updates in SCCM involves creating a deployment package and specifying which updates should be included in the deployment. Here's a step-by-step guide to creating a software update deployment:

1. Navigate to Software Updates

- Open the Configuration Manager console.
- Navigate to Software Library -> Software Updates.

2. Select Updates for Deployment

- Use criteria such as product, classification, or severity to select the updates you want to deploy.
- Alternatively, create a custom search query to find specific updates.

3. Create Deployment Package

- Right-click the selected updates and choose Create Deployment Package.

4. Create Deployment Package Wizard

- **Package Information:**
 - Provide a name and description for the package.
 - Select the distribution points where the package will be deployed.
 - Specify other deployment settings as needed.
- **Deployment Schedule:**
 - Configure the start time, deadline, and other scheduling options.
- **User Experience:**
 - Configure notifications, installation behavior, and reboot options.
- **Summary and Finish:**
 - Review the summary of the deployment package.
 - Click Finish to create the deployment package.

5. Deploy the Updates

- After the deployment package is created, right-click the deployment package and select Deploy.

6. Deploy Software Updates Wizard

- **Target Collection:**
 - Select the collection of client computers to deploy the updates to.
- **Installation Settings:**
 - Specify installation settings and configure other deployment options.
- **Deployment Schedule:**
 - Configure the start time, deadline, and other scheduling options.
- **User Experience:**
 - Configure notifications, installation behavior, and reboot options.
- **Summary and Finish:**
 - Review the summary of the deployment settings.
 - Click Finish to deploy the updates to the selected collection of client computers.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Example Scenario: Deploying Critical Updates

Scenario: You need to deploy critical updates for Windows 10.

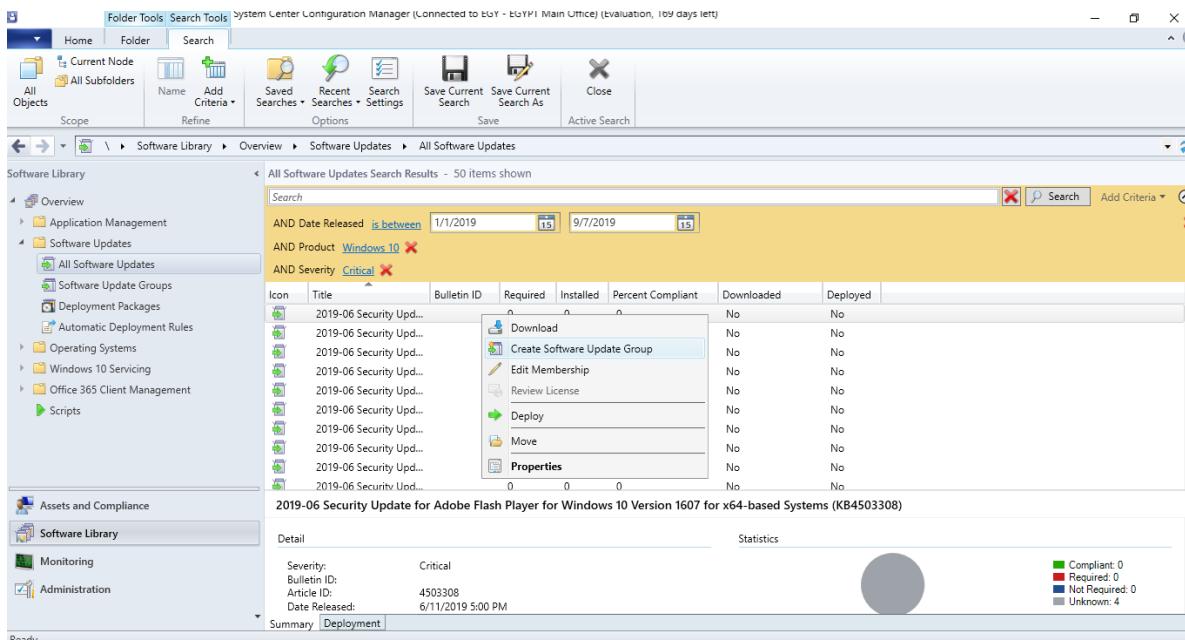
Steps:

1. **Navigate to Software Updates:**
 - o Open the SCCM console.
 - o Go to Software Library -> Software Updates.
2. **Select Updates:**
 - o Use the criteria to filter updates by Product: Windows 10 and Classification: Critical Updates.
 - o Select the relevant updates.
3. **Create Deployment Package:**
 - o Right-click the selected updates and choose Create Deployment Package.
 - o Name the package "Windows 10 Critical Updates".
 - o Select the appropriate distribution points.
 - o Configure other settings as needed.
4. **Configure Deployment Package Wizard:**
 - o Set the deployment schedule to start immediately and set a deadline.
 - o Configure the user experience to notify users and allow them to schedule the installation within the deadline.
 - o Review and finish the package creation.
5. **Deploy the Updates:**
 - o Right-click the newly created deployment package and select Deploy.
 - o Choose the collection containing all Windows 10 client computers.
6. **Deploy Software Updates Wizard:**
 - o Configure installation settings to install updates during maintenance windows if available.
 - o Set the deployment schedule to enforce the deadline.
 - o Configure user experience settings to ensure users are notified of the pending updates.
 - o Review and finish the deployment.

The screenshot shows the SCCM console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Folder Tools' and 'Search Tools'. Below the toolbar, the title bar reads 'System Center Configuration Manager (Connected to EGY - EGYPT Main Office) (Evaluation, 109 days left)'. The main window displays the 'Software Library' search results for 'All Software Updates'. The search filters are set to 'AND Date Released is between 1/1/2019 [15] and 9/7/2019 [15]', 'AND Product Windows 10 [X]', and 'AND Severity Critical [X]'. The results table has columns: Icon, Title, Bulletin ID, Required, Installed, Percent Compliant, Downloaded, and Deployed. There are eight rows of results, all showing 0 for Required, Installed, and Downloaded, and No for Percent Compliant, Deployed, and Deployed.

Icon	Title	Bulletin ID	Required	Installed	Percent Compliant	Downloaded	Deployed
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No
[Green Update Icon]	2019-06 Security Upd...		0	0	0	No	No

SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

The screenshot shows the SCCM interface for managing software updates. In the center, a search results window displays 'All Software Updates Search Results - 50 items shown' for 'Windows 10'. A modal dialog titled 'Create Software Update Group' is open, prompting for a 'Name' (set to 'Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019') and a 'Description'. Below the search results, a specific update entry for '2019-06 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows 10 Version 1607 for x64-based Systems (KB4503308)' is selected. At the bottom of the screen, a navigation bar includes icons for Synchronize Software Updates, Schedule Summarization Reports, Feedback, Show Members, Download, Run Summarization, Refresh, Delete, Deploy, Set Security Scopes, Classify, and Properties.

Software Library Overview Software Updates All Software Updates Software Update Groups Deployment Packages Automatic Deployment Rules Operating Systems Windows 10 Servicing Office 365 Client Management Scripts Assets and Compliance Software Library Monitoring Administration

Search AND Date Released is between 1/1/2019 [15] 9/7/2019 [15] AND Product Windows 10 AND Severity Crit Create Software Update Group Name: Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019 Description: Create Cancel

2019-06 Security Upd... 0 0 0 No No
2019-06 Security Upd... 0 0 0 No No

2019-06 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows 10 Version 1607 for x64-based Systems (KB4503308)

Detail Statistics

Severity: Critical
Bulletin ID: Article ID: 4503308
Date Released: 6/11/2019 5:00 PM

Compliant: 0 Required: 0 Not Required: 4 Unknown: 4

Synchronize Software Updates Schedule Summarization Reports Feedback Show Members Download Run Summarization Refresh Delete Deploy Set Security Scopes Classify Properties

Software Library Overview Software Updates All Software Updates Software Update Groups

Search

Icon	Name	Description	Date Created	Last Date Modified	Percent Compliant	Created By	Deployed	Downloaded	Number of Coll
Green circle icon	Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019		9/7/2019 6:57 AM	9/7/2019 6:57 AM	0	ABDELWA...	No	No	0

System Center Configuration Manager (Connected to EGY - EGY Main Office) (Evaluation, 189 days left)

Home Synchronize Software Updates Schedule Summarization Reports Feedback Show Members Download Run Summarization Refresh Delete Deploy Set Security Scopes Classify Properties

Software Library Overview Software Updates All Software Updates Software Update Groups Deployment Packages Automatic Deployment Rules Operating Systems Windows 10 Servicing Office 365 Client Management Scripts Assets and Compliance Software Library Monitoring

Search

Icon	Name	Description	Date Created	Last Date Modified	Percent Compliant	Created By	Deployed	Downloaded	Number of Coll
Green circle icon	Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019		9/7/2019 6:57 AM	9/7/2019 6:57 AM	0	ABDELWA...	No	No	0

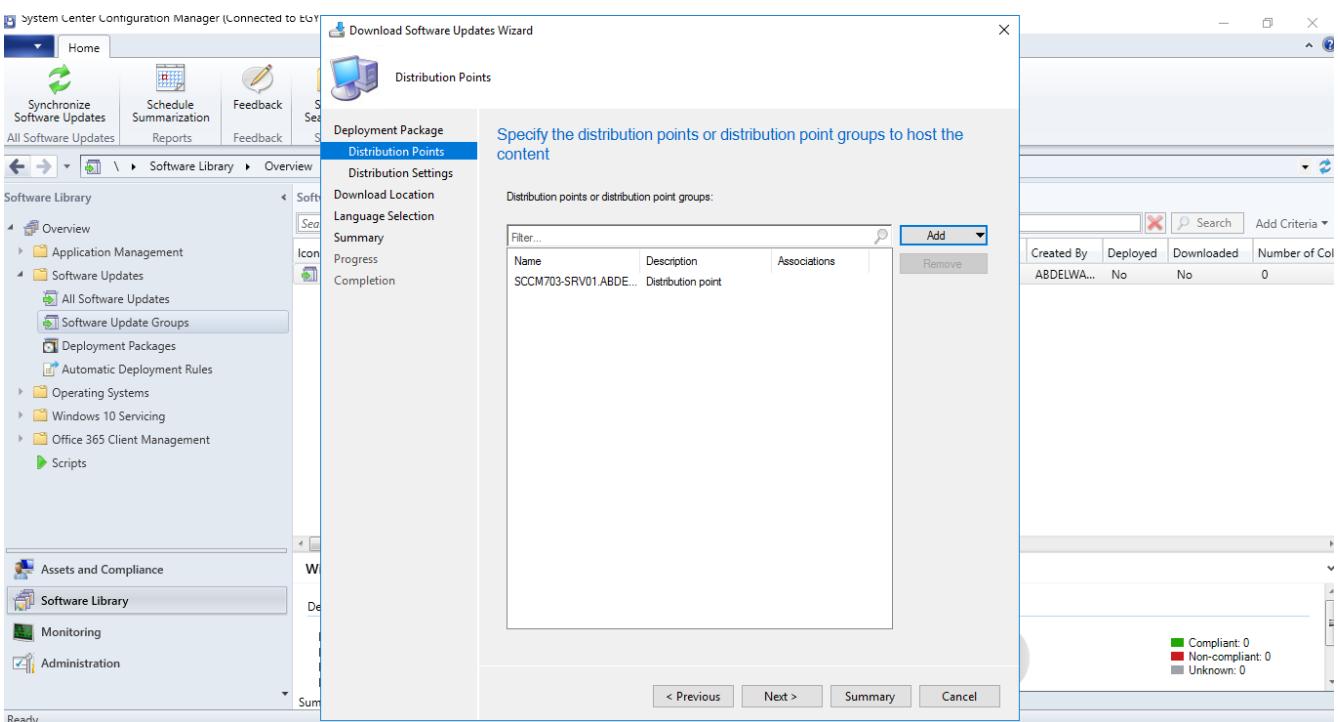
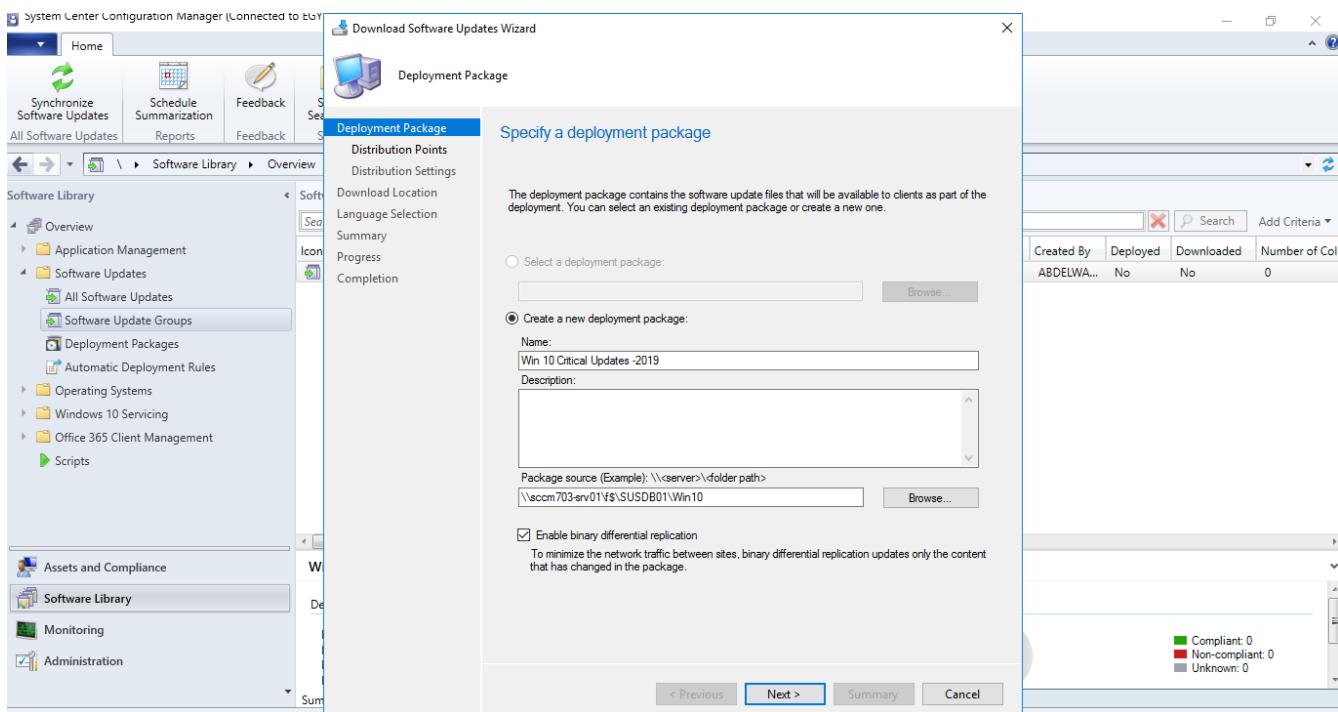
Show Members
Download
Run Summarization
Refresh F5
Delete Delete
Deploy
Set Security Scopes
Properties

Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019

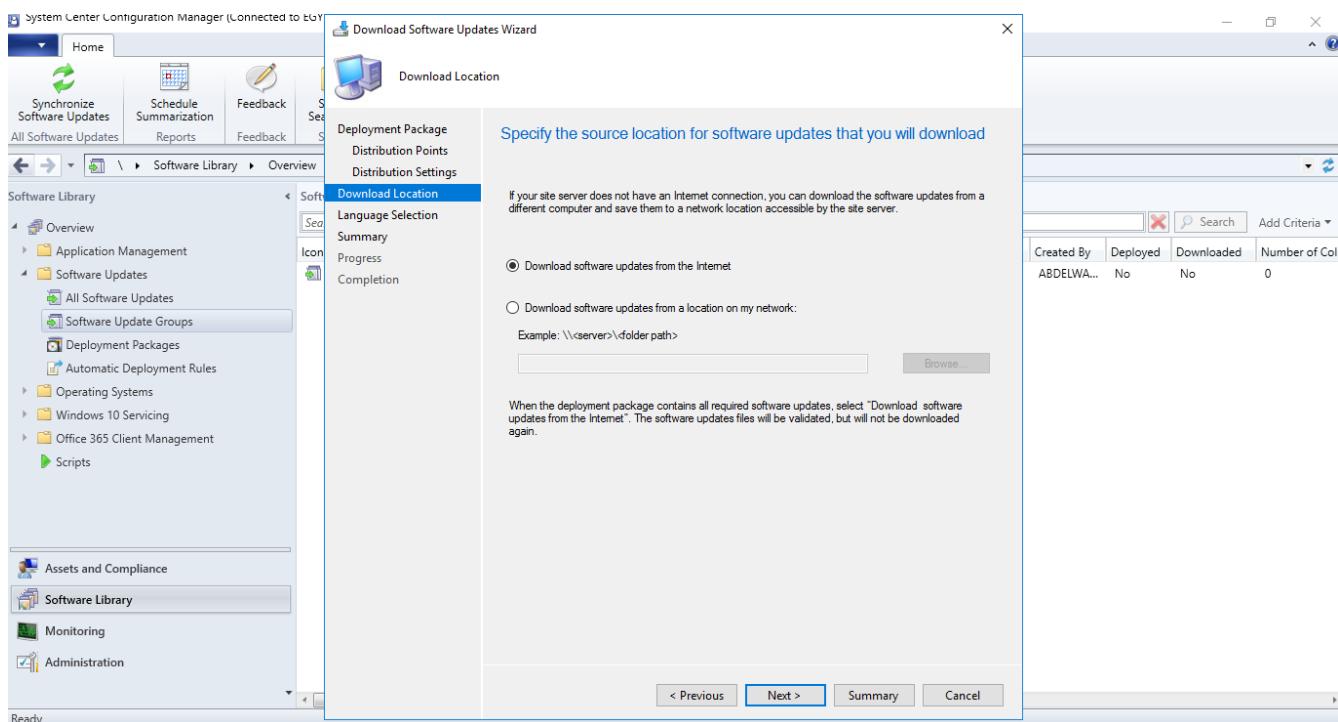
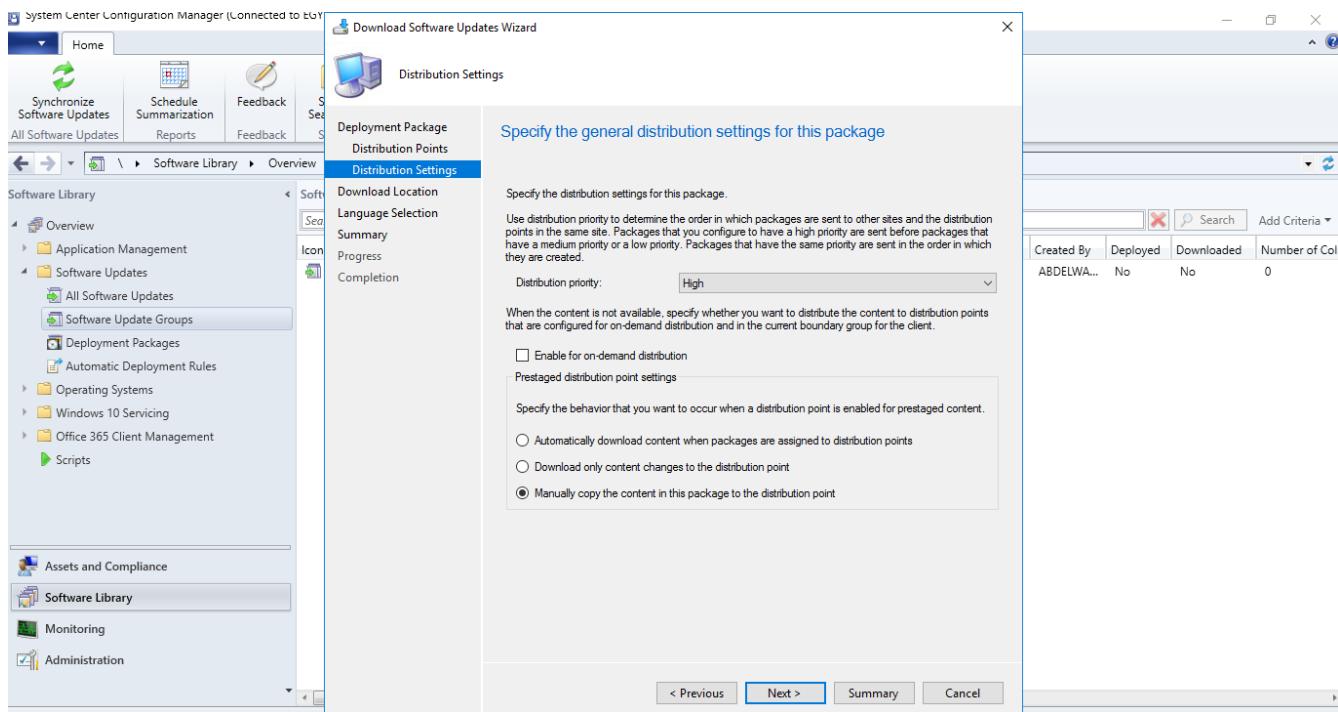
Detail Statistics

Date Created: 9/7/2019 6:57 AM

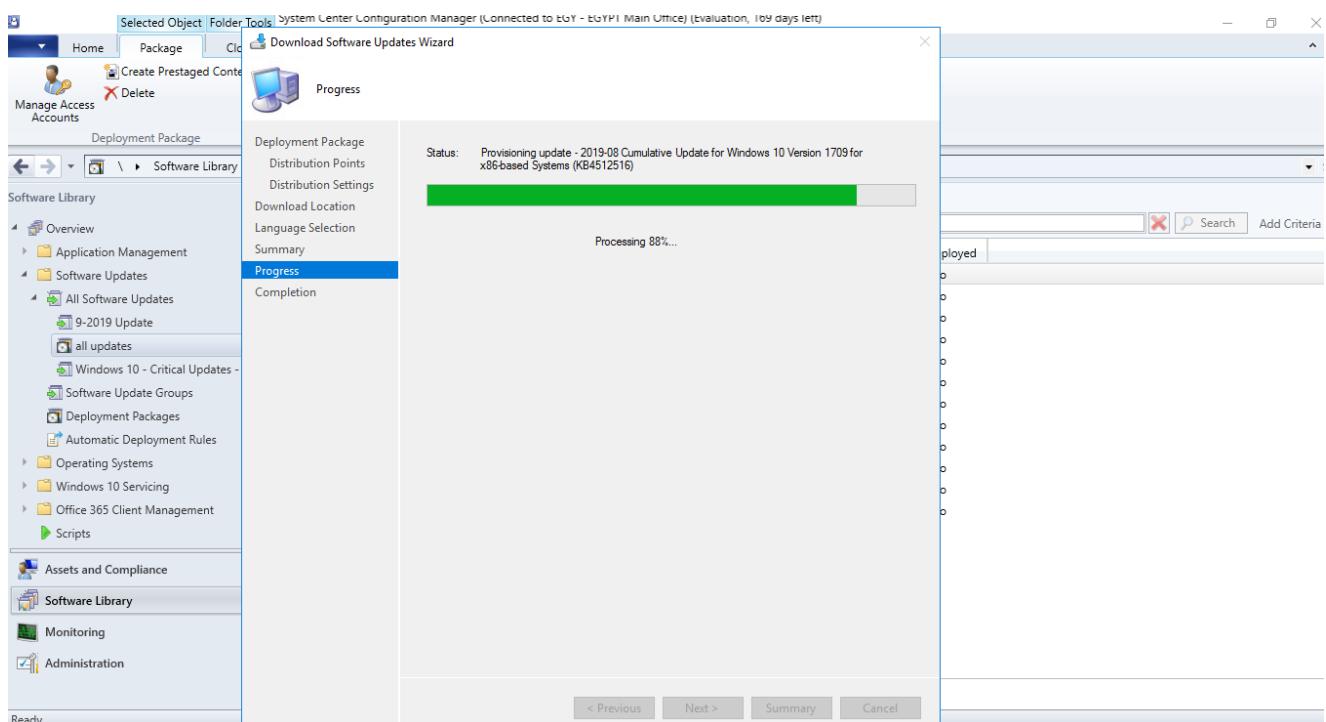
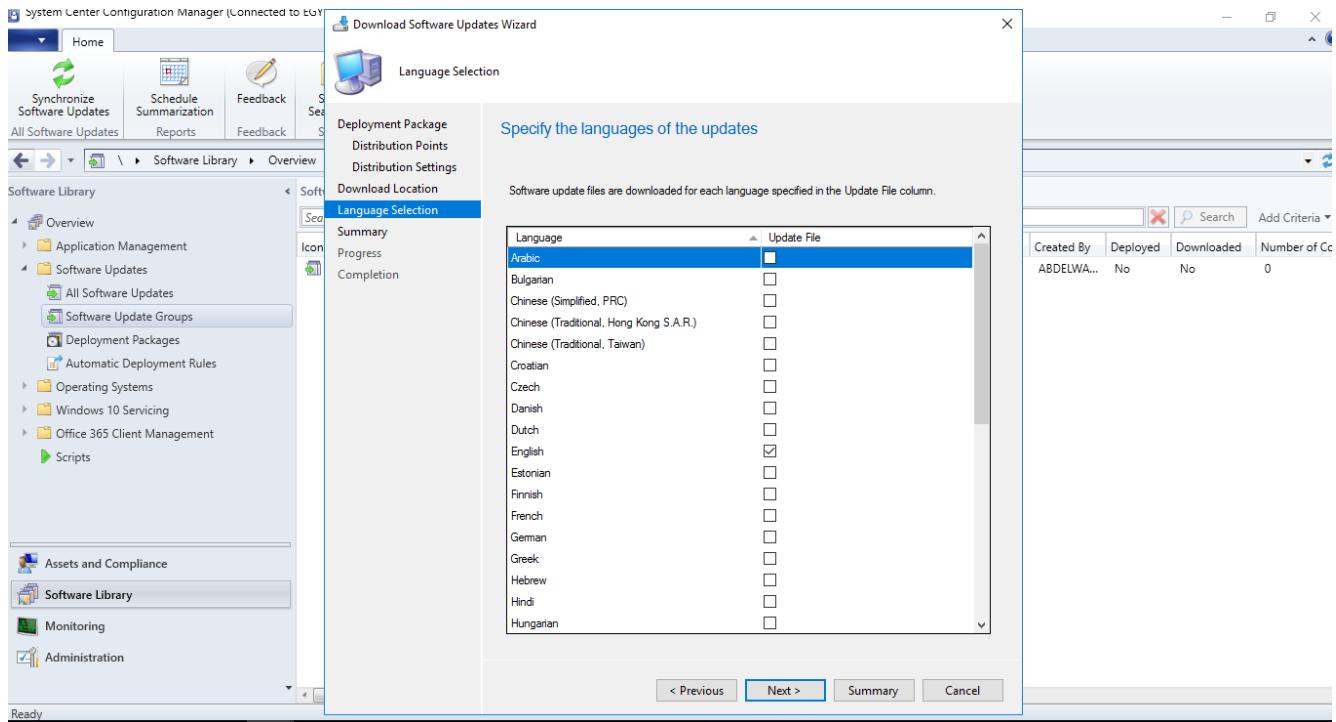
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



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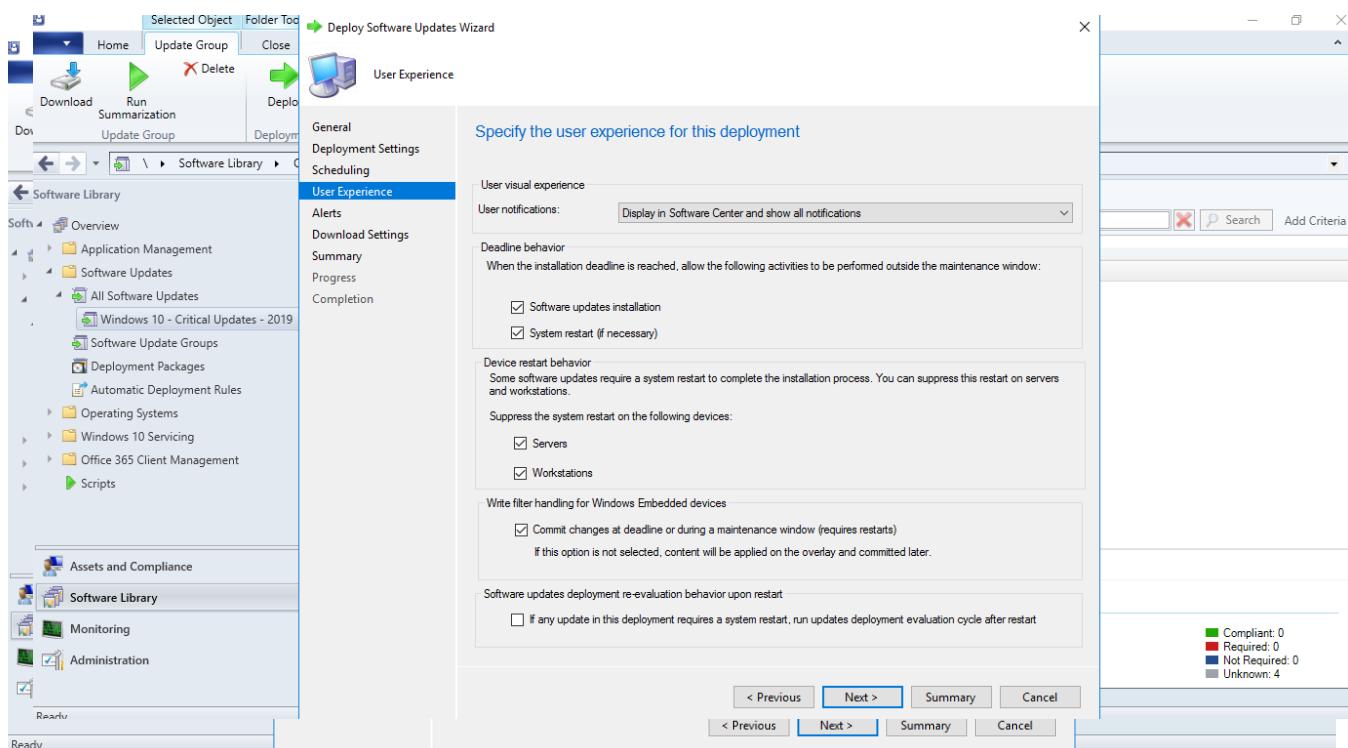
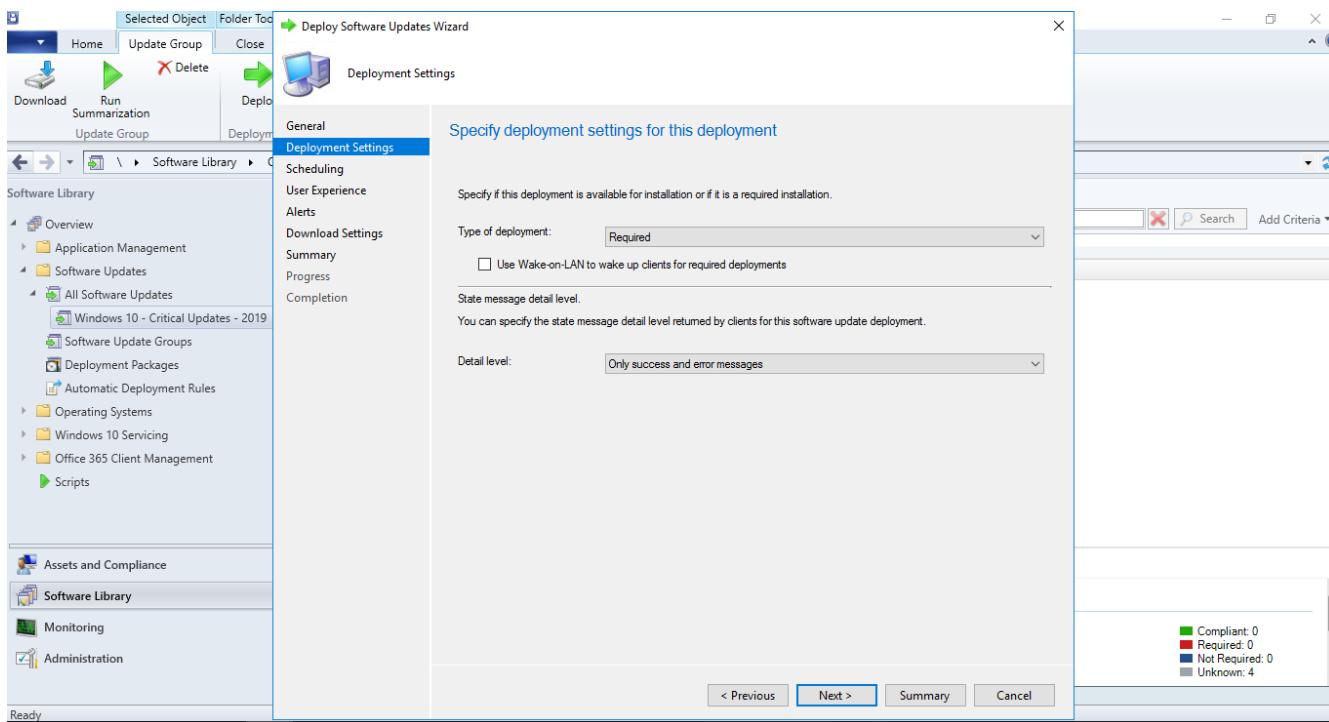


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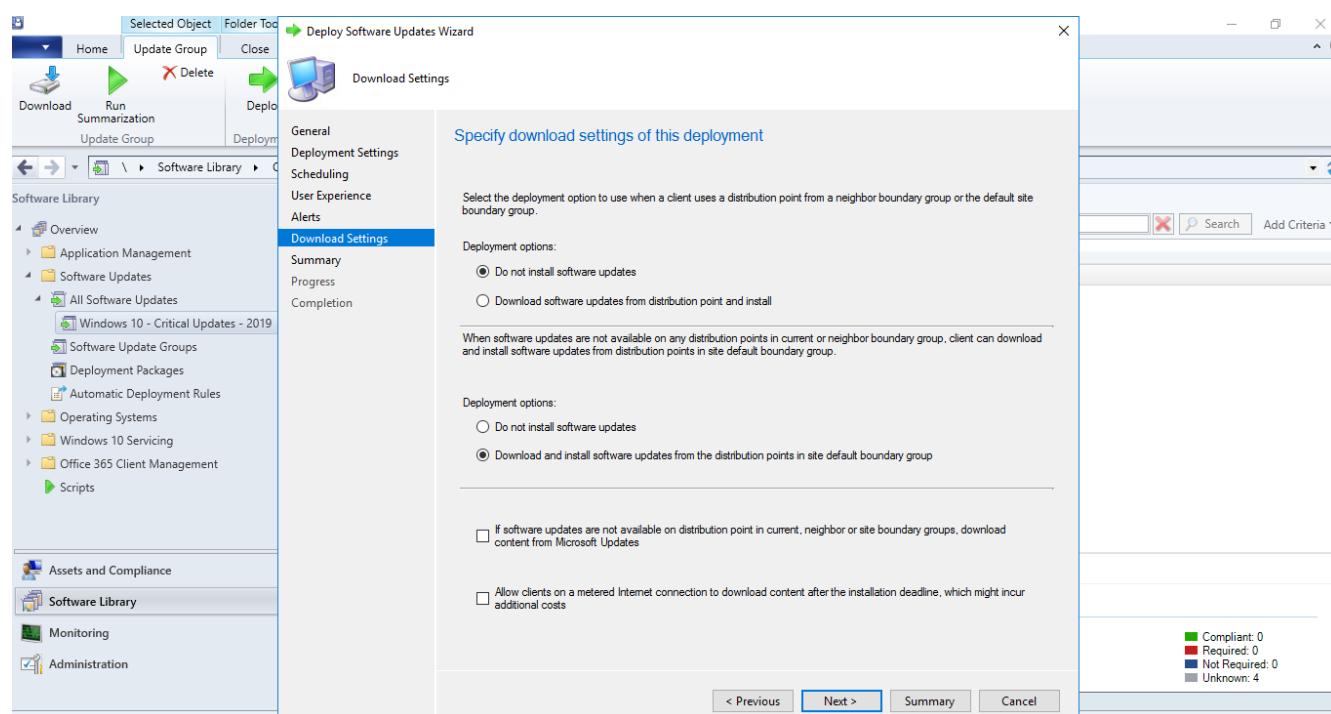
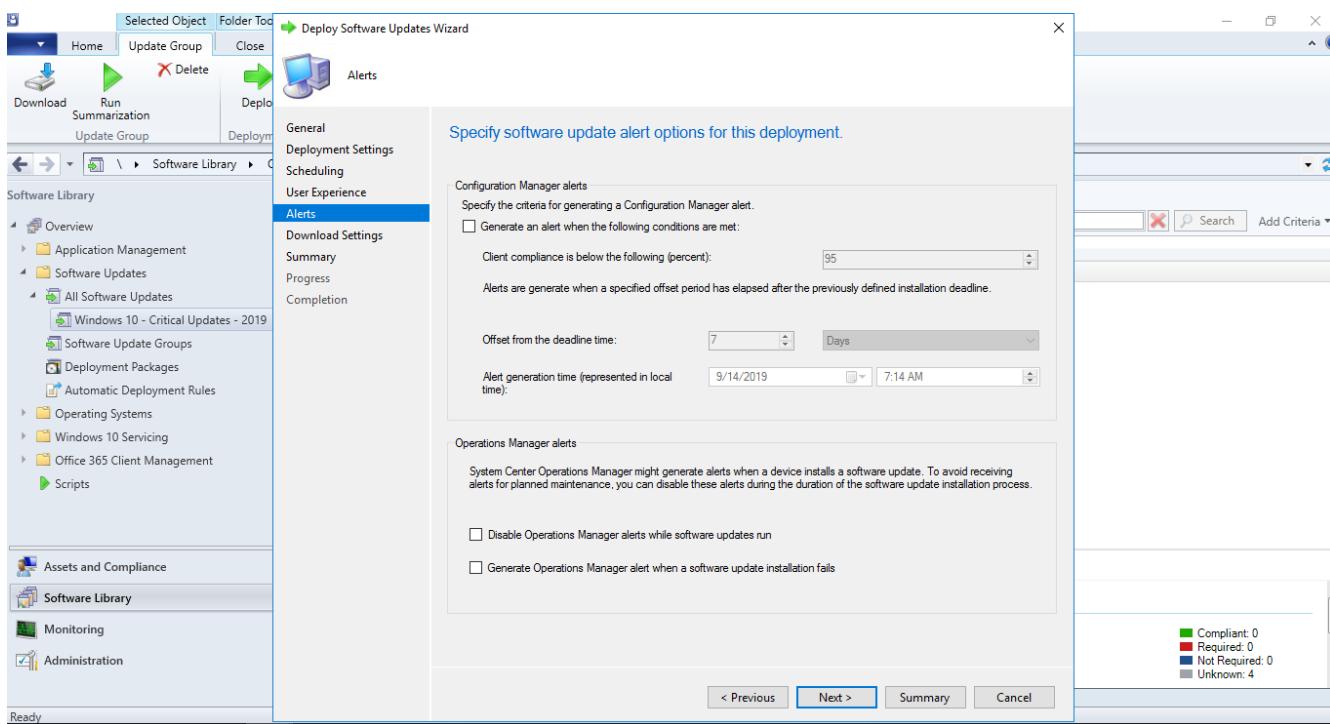
This screenshot shows the SCCM Software Library interface. The left navigation pane is expanded to show the 'Software Updates' section, specifically 'All Software Updates' and 'Windows 10 - Critical Updates - 2019'. In the center, a search results grid displays a single item: '2019-06 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows 10 Version 1607 for x64-based Systems (KB4503308)'. The item has a status of 'Critical' and was released on '6/11/2019 5:00 PM'. Below the grid, a deployment wizard is open, showing the 'General' step. The deployment name is set to 'Microsoft Software Updates - 2019-09-07 07:13:24 AM'. The collection selected for deployment is 'All Systems'. A summary bar at the bottom right indicates 0 compliant, 0 required, 0 not required, and 4 unknown systems.

This screenshot shows the 'Deploy Software Updates Wizard' window, specifically the 'General' step. The deployment name is 'Microsoft Software Updates - 2019-09-07 07:13:24 AM'. The software update selected is '2019-06 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows 10 Version 1607 for x64-based Systems (KB4503308)'. The collection is set to 'All Systems'. The summary bar at the bottom right indicates 0 compliant, 0 required, 0 not required, and 4 unknown systems.

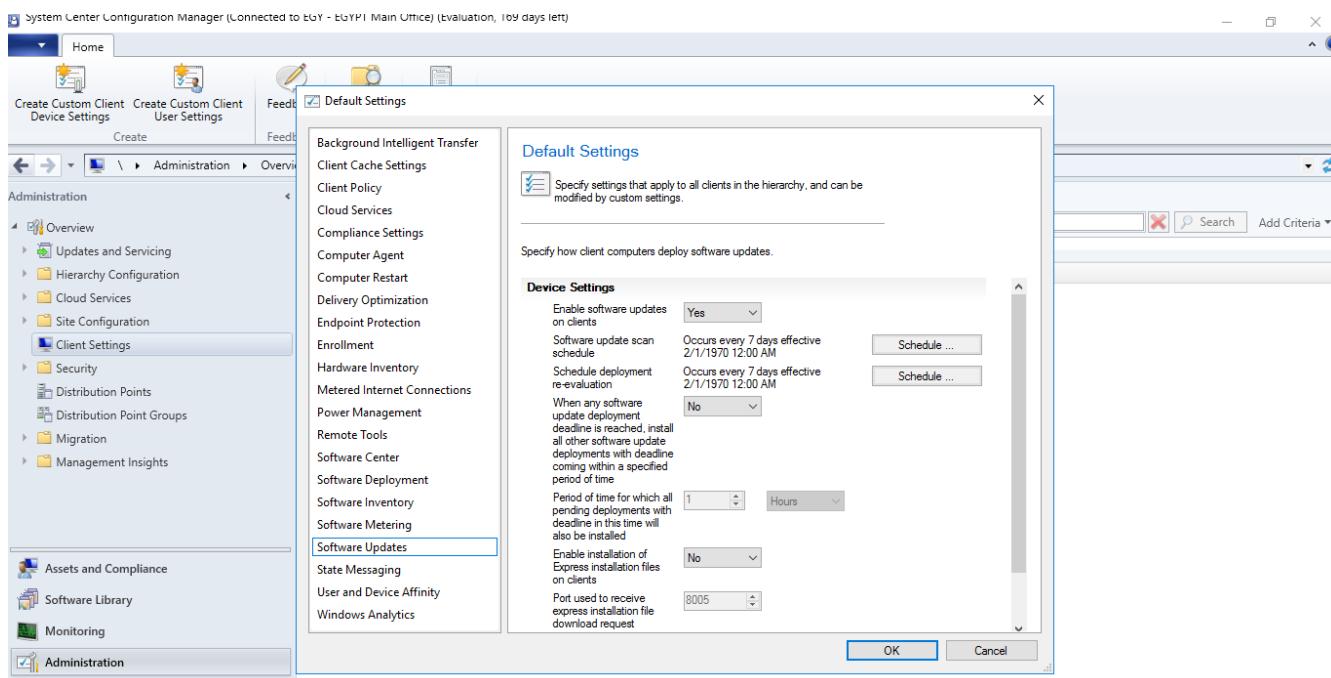
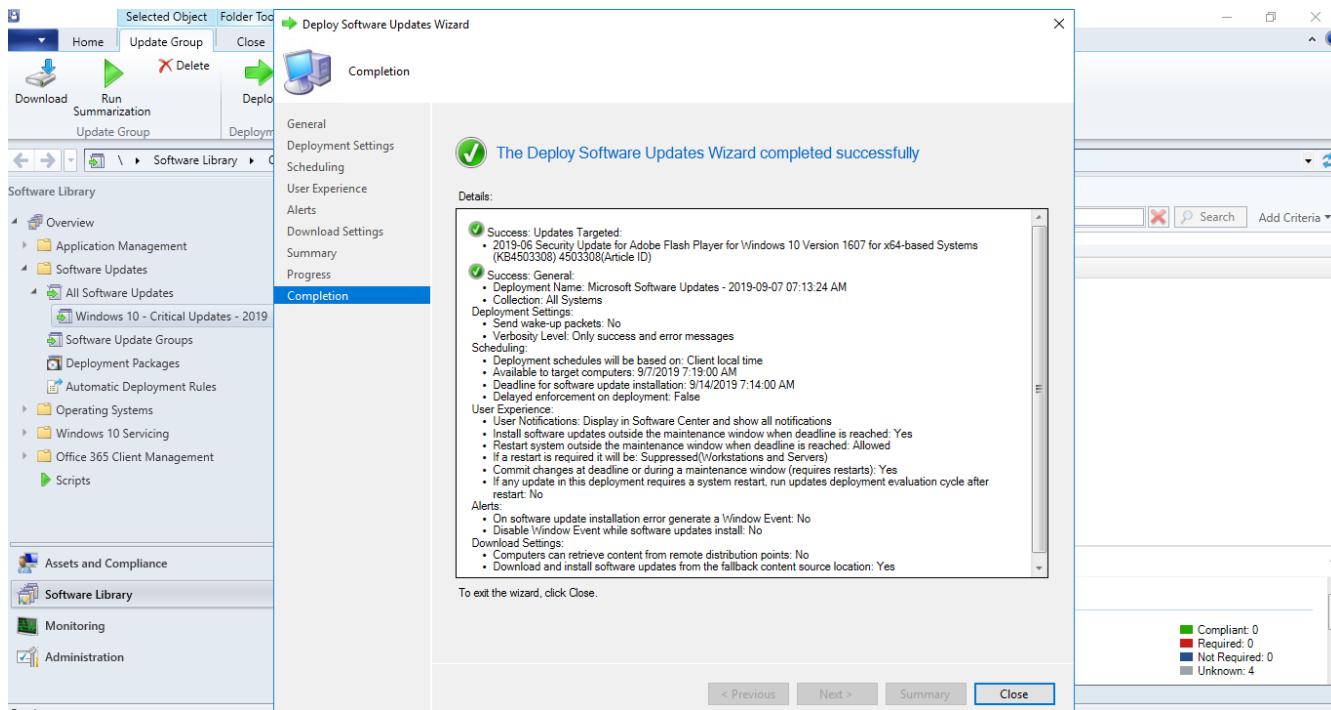
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



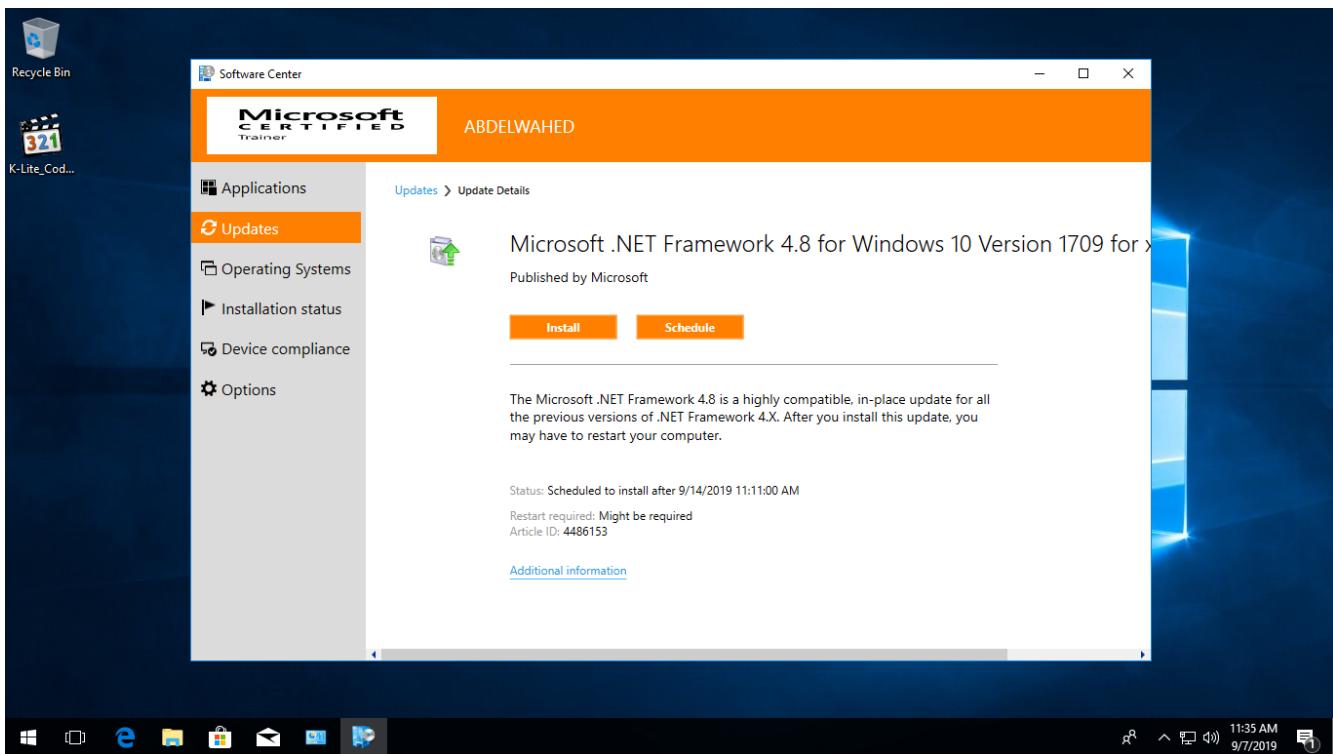
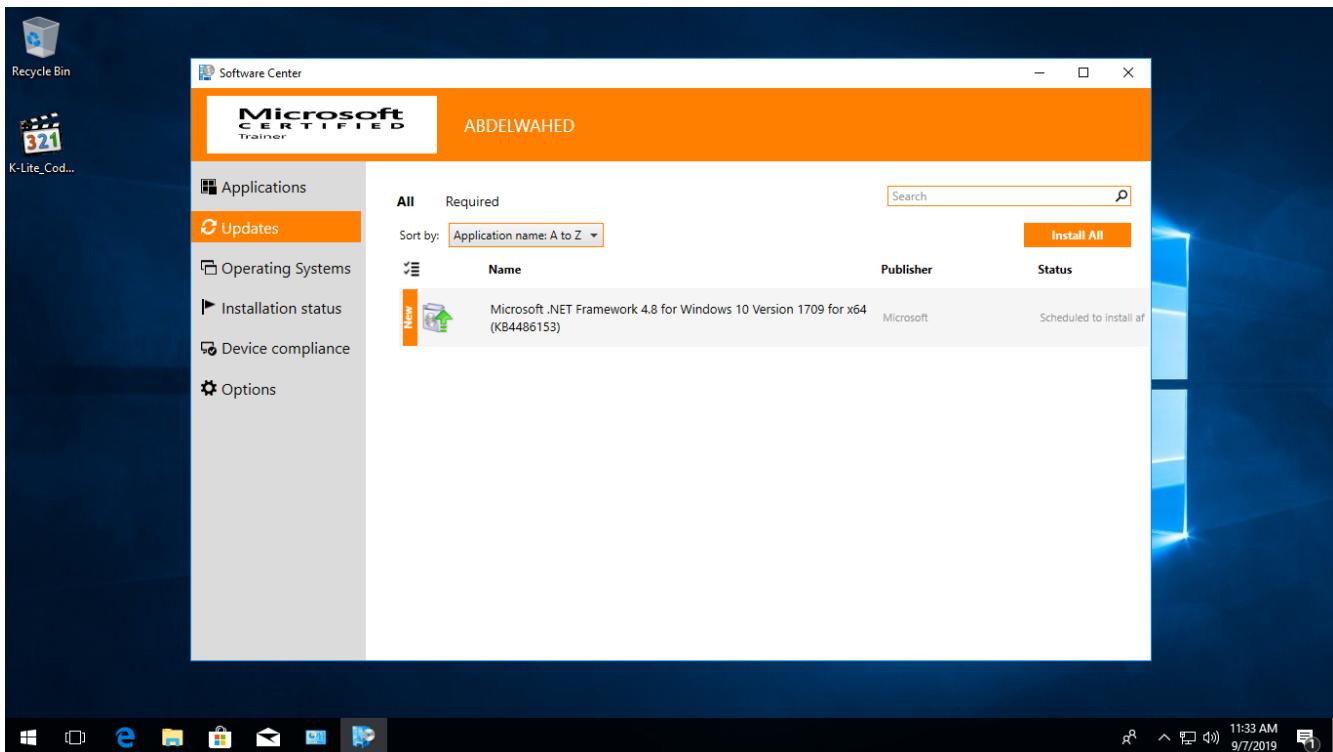
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide



Deploy OS

Deploying OS with Bare Metal Installation using SCCM

Deploying an OS using SCCM for a bare metal installation involves several steps, from configuring network access and boot images to creating and deploying task sequences. Here is a detailed guide:

1. Configure Network Access Account

- **Purpose:** Allows SCCM to access the network location where installation files are stored.
 - Navigate to Administration -> Overview -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
 - Select your site, and in the ribbon, click Configure Site Components -> Software Distribution.
 - In the Network Access Account tab, specify an account that has read access to the network share containing the OS installation files.

2. Configure Boot Images

- **Check Boot Image Properties:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Operating Systems -> Boot Images.
 - Right-click the boot image (x86 or x64) and select Properties.
 - In the Data Source tab, check Deploy this boot image from the PXE-enabled distribution point.
- **Customize Boot Image:**
 - In the Customization tab, enable Enable command support (testing only) to allow opening a command prompt by pressing F8 during boot.
 - Add necessary network drivers under the Drivers tab if required.
- **Distribute Boot Images:**
 - Right-click the boot image and select Distribute Content.
 - Follow the wizard to distribute the boot images to the distribution points.

3. Prepare Operating System Image

- **Use Default Image:**
 - Obtain the install.wim file from Windows 10 Business Edition or another version and place it in a shared network location.
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Operating Systems -> Operating System Images.
 - Right-click and select Add Operating System Image, specifying the network path to install.wim.
- **Optional: Schedule Updates:**
 - After adding the OS image, right-click it and select Schedule Updates to integrate updates from WSUS if available.

4. Create and Customize Task Sequence

- **Add Task Sequence:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Overview -> Operating Systems -> Task Sequences.
 - Right-click and select Create Task Sequence to create a new task sequence for the OS deployment.
- **Edit Task Sequence:**
 - Select the created task sequence and click Edit.
 - Configure the task sequence steps, such as Apply Operating System, Apply Device Drivers, and Setup Windows and ConfigMgr.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

- **Task Sequence Types:**
 - Choose appropriate task sequence types, such as bare metal deployment or in-place upgrade (e.g., from Windows 10 build 1511 to build 1902).

5. Distribute Task Sequence

- **Distribute Task Sequence:**
 - Right-click the task sequence and select Distribute Content.
 - Follow the wizard to distribute the task sequence to the distribution points.

6. Deploy Task Sequence

- **Deploy to Client Computers:**
 - Right-click the task sequence and select Deploy.
 - Choose the collection of target client computers. If deploying to new or non-SCCM clients, select Unknown Computers.
- **Deployment Settings:**
 - Configure deployment settings, such as making the deployment available or required, and schedule the deployment.

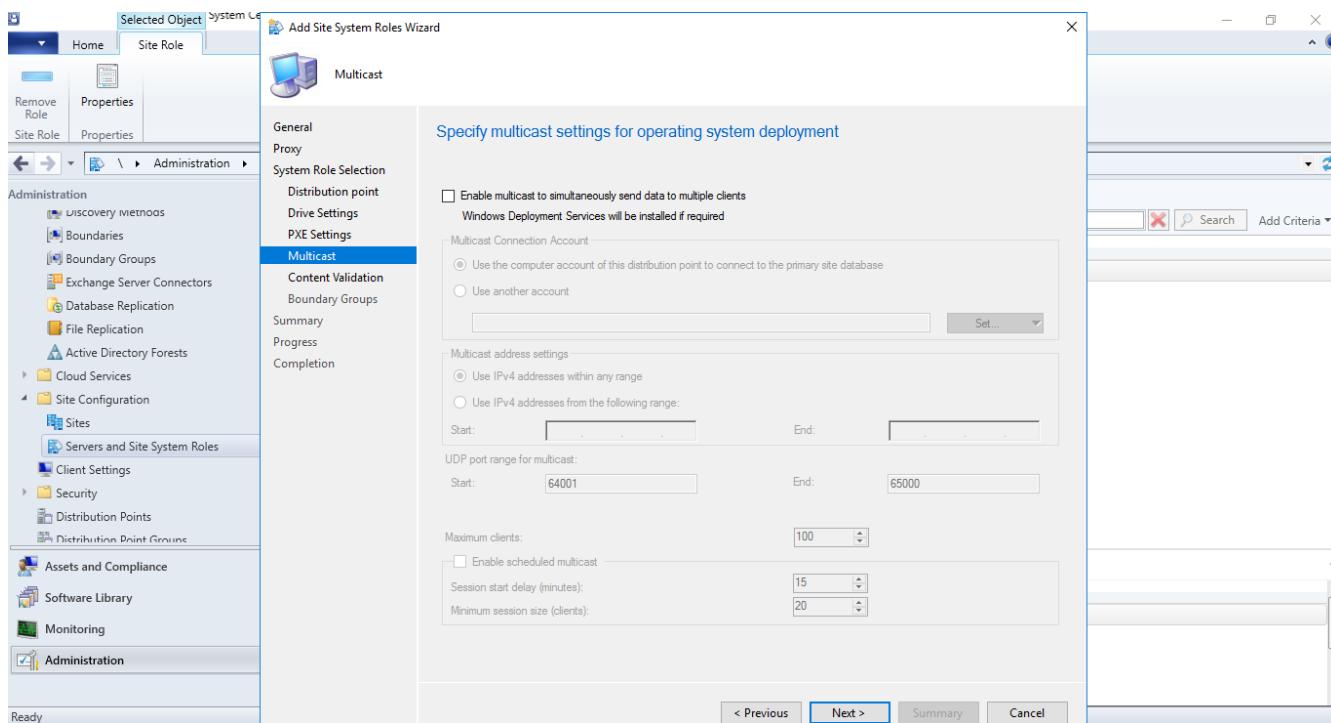
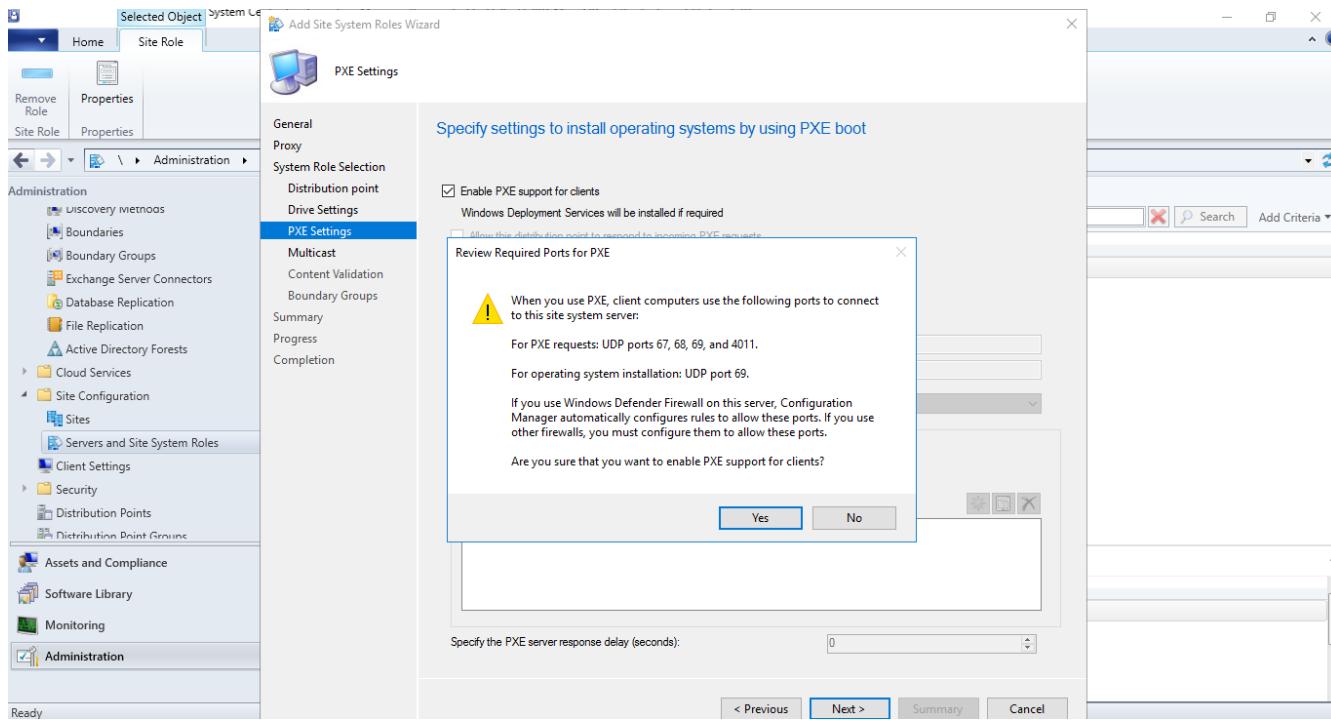
Example Scenario: Deploying Windows 10 Bare Metal Installation

Scenario: You need to perform a bare metal installation of Windows 10 on unknown computers.

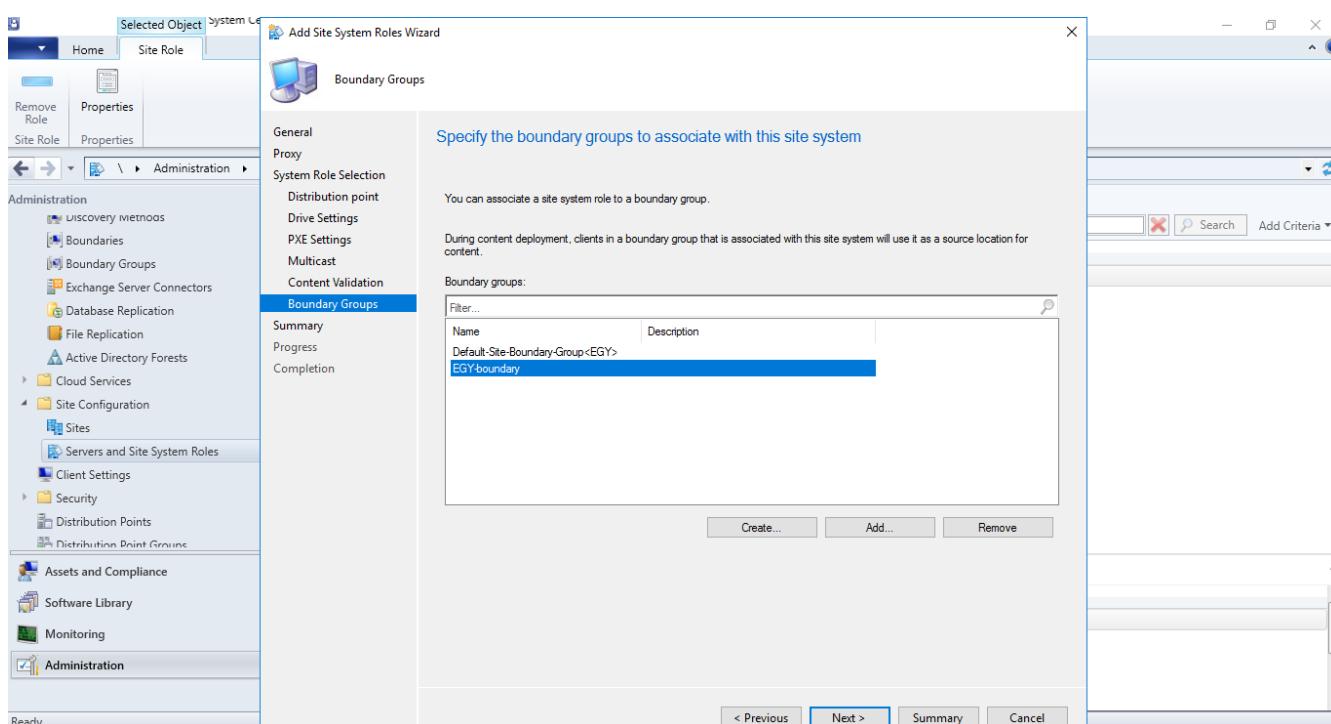
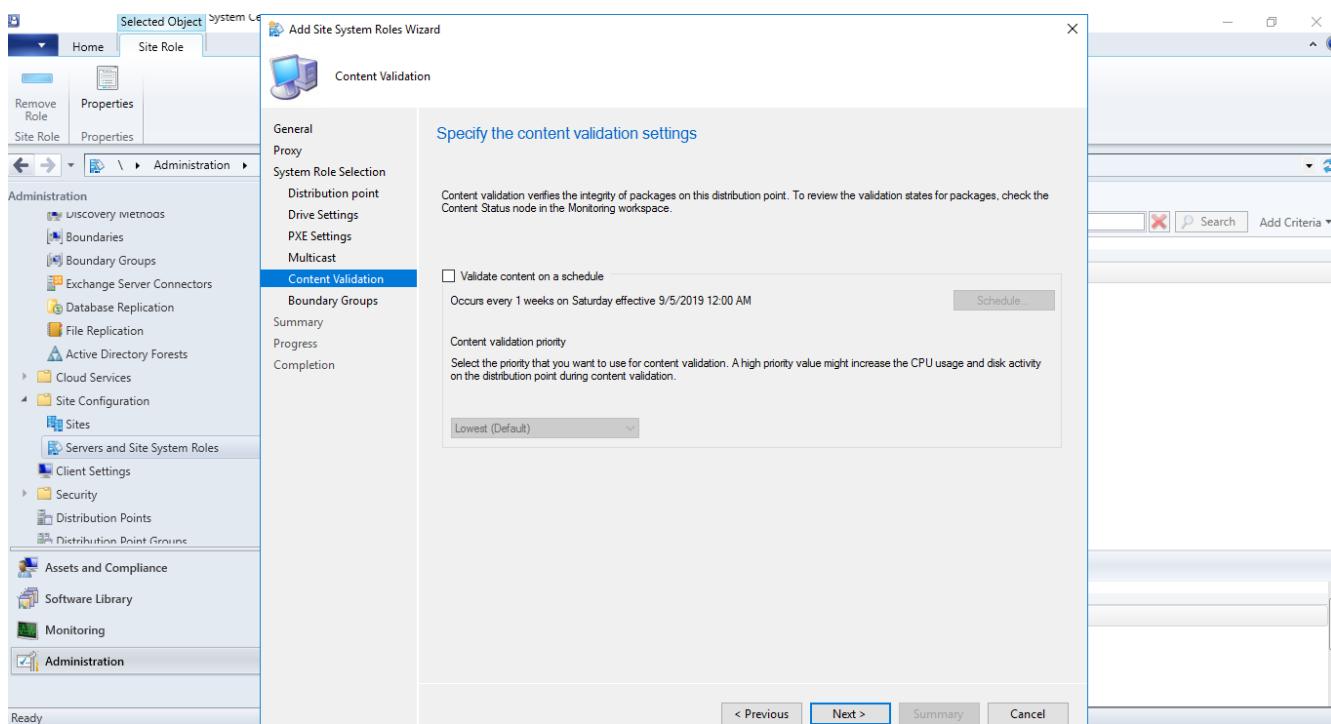
1. **Configure Network Access Account:**
 - Go to Administration -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
 - Select the site, and configure the Network Access Account.
2. **Configure Boot Images:**
 - Go to Software Library -> Operating Systems -> Boot Images.
 - Select the x64 boot image, enable command support, and deploy from PXE-enabled distribution points.
 - Distribute the boot image to distribution points.
3. **Prepare OS Image:**
 - Add the install.wim from Windows 10 Business Edition.
 - (Optional) Schedule updates if using WSUS.
4. **Create Task Sequence:**
 - Navigate to Software Library -> Operating Systems -> Task Sequences.
 - Create a new task sequence for Windows 10 deployment.
 - Edit the task sequence to include steps like applying the OS image and configuring the SCCM client.
5. **Distribute Task Sequence:**
 - Distribute the task sequence to the distribution points.
6. **Deploy Task Sequence:**
 - Deploy the task sequence to the Unknown Computers collection to allow installation on new devices.
 - Configure deployment settings to make it available for PXE boot.

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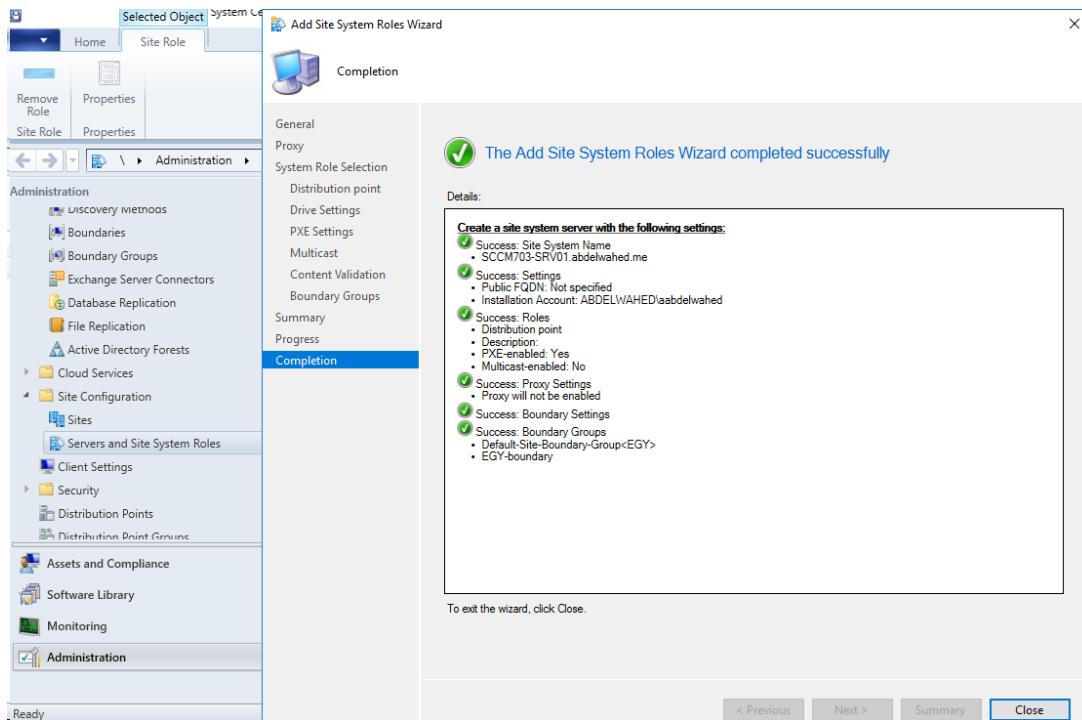
When adding the distribution point role in OS deployment



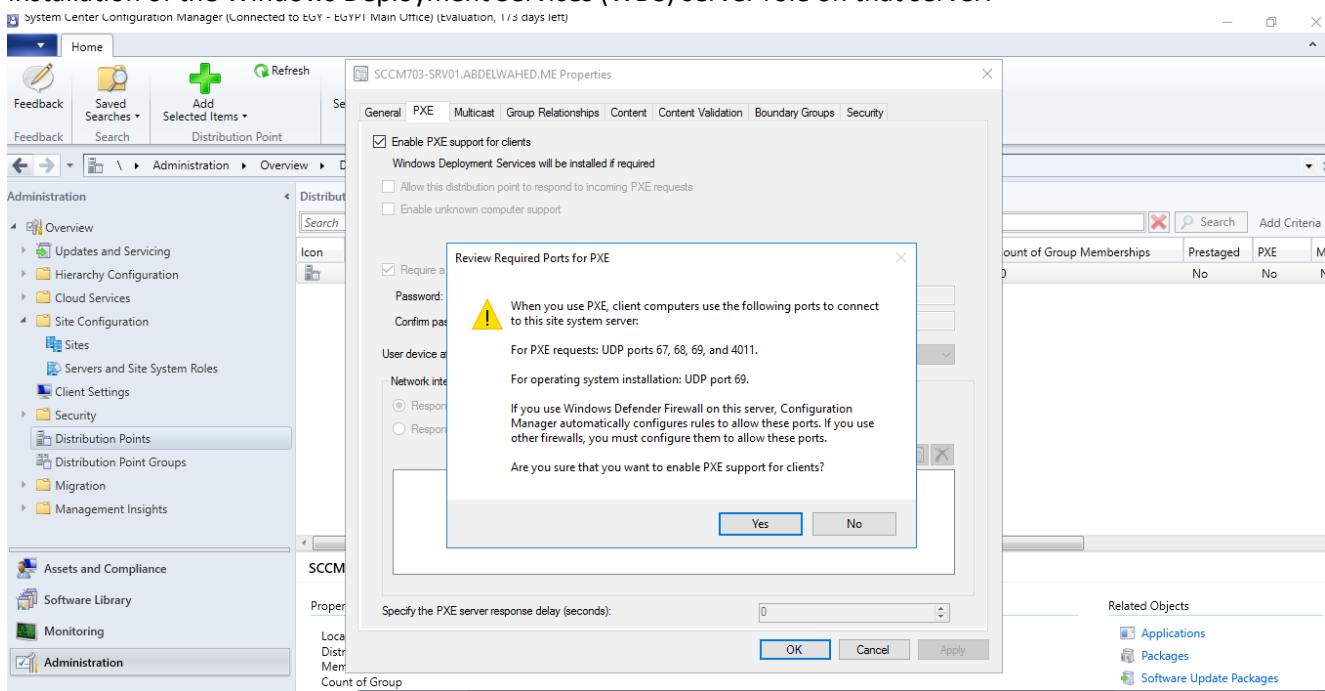
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

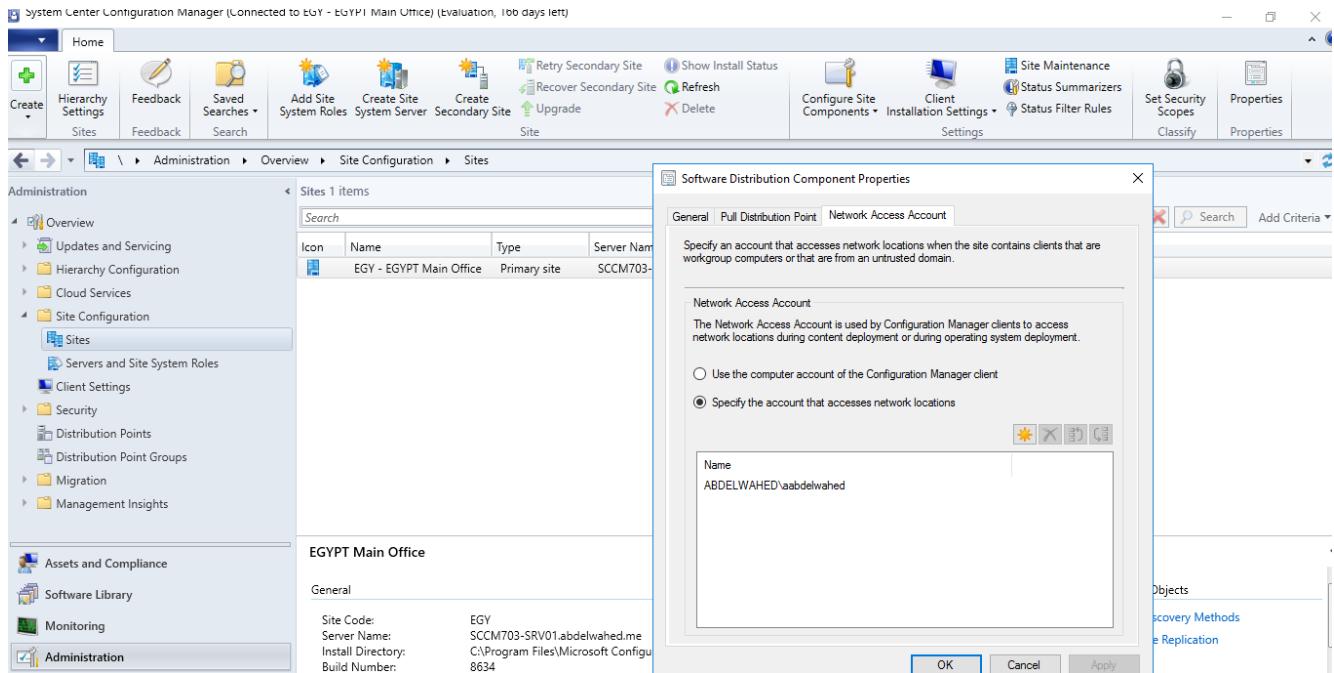


Activating PXE or multicast options on a server-configured distribution point will automatically trigger the installation of the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role on that server.



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Add network access account to allow CM to access the network location



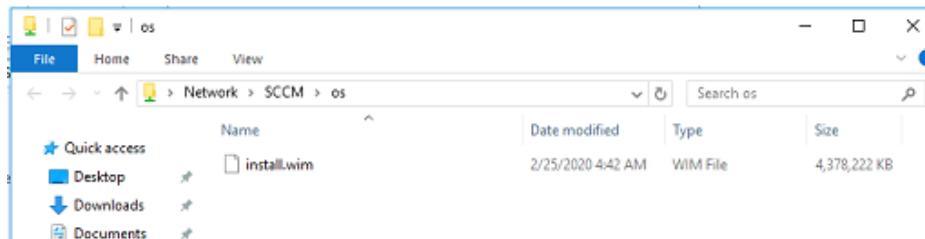
Adjust the properties of boot images for x86:

- Customization:** Include a command line option to access the cmd by pressing F8 when the boot image appears.
- Data Source:** Ensure this boot image is available from PXE-enabled deployment.
- Drivers:** Add any required network drivers, making sure to add the driver's package first.

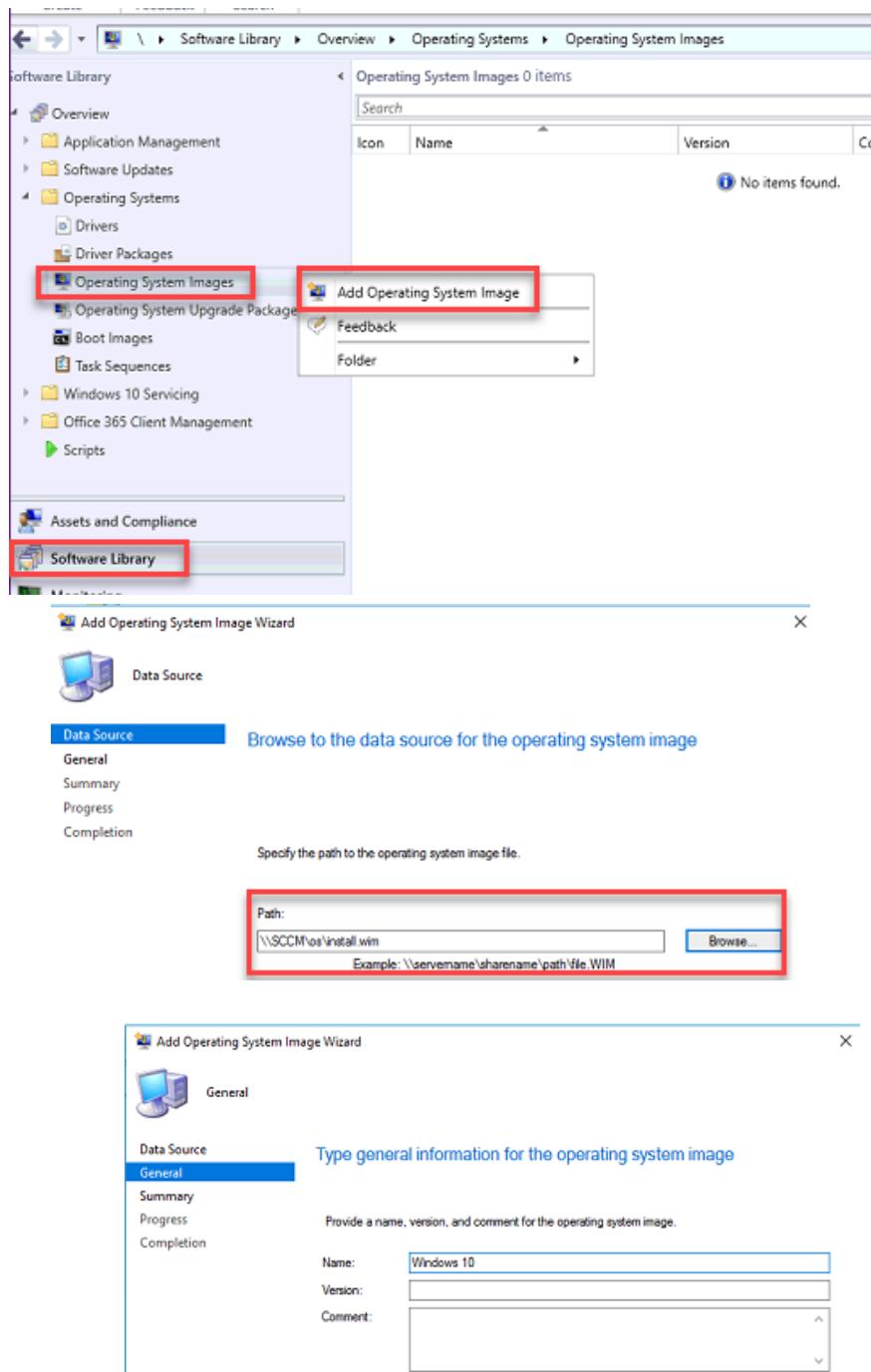
Distribute both of the boot images to the distribution point.

For Operating System Images:

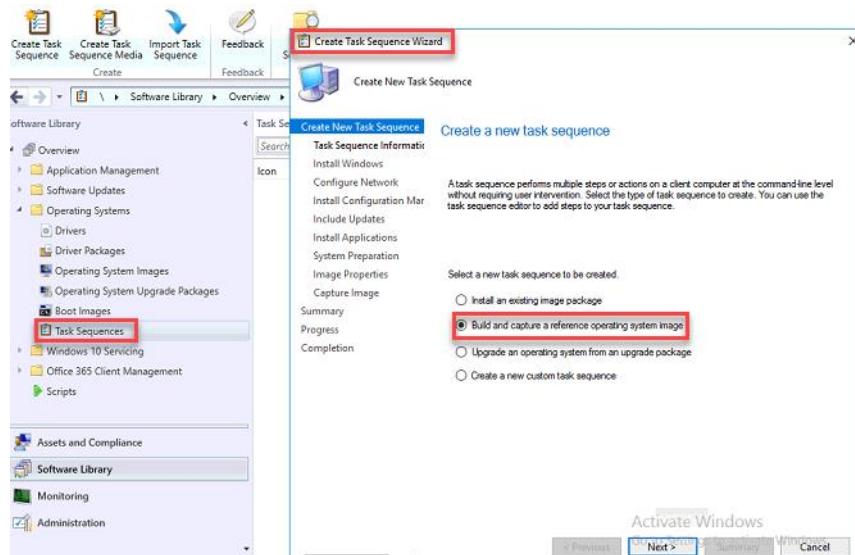
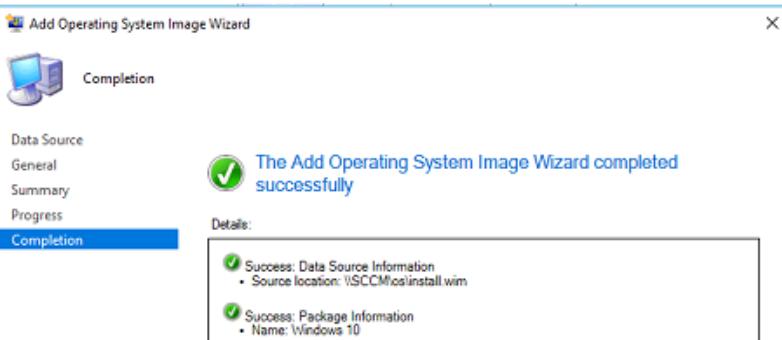
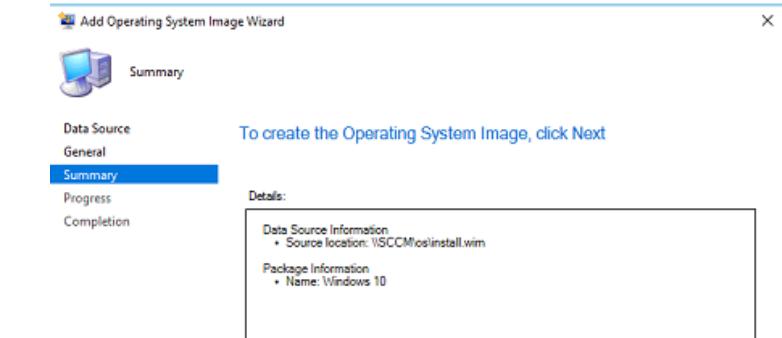
Transfer the install.wim file from the Windows OS CD to the shared folder.



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SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

The following screenshots illustrate the configuration of a task sequence in the SCCM Create Task Sequence Wizard:

Task Sequence Information:

- Task sequence name: Win 10
- Description: (empty)
- Boot image: Boot image (x64) en-US

Install Windows:

- Image package: Windows 10 en-US (highlighted with a red box)
- Image index: 5 - Windows 10 Pro
- Product key: (empty)
- Server licensing mode: Do not specify
- Maximum server connections: 5
- Local administrator password:
 - Randomly generate the local administrator password and disable the account on all supported platforms (recommended)
 - Enable the account and specify the local administrator password (selected, highlighted with a red box)
 - Password: (redacted)
 - Confirm password: (redacted)

Configure Network:

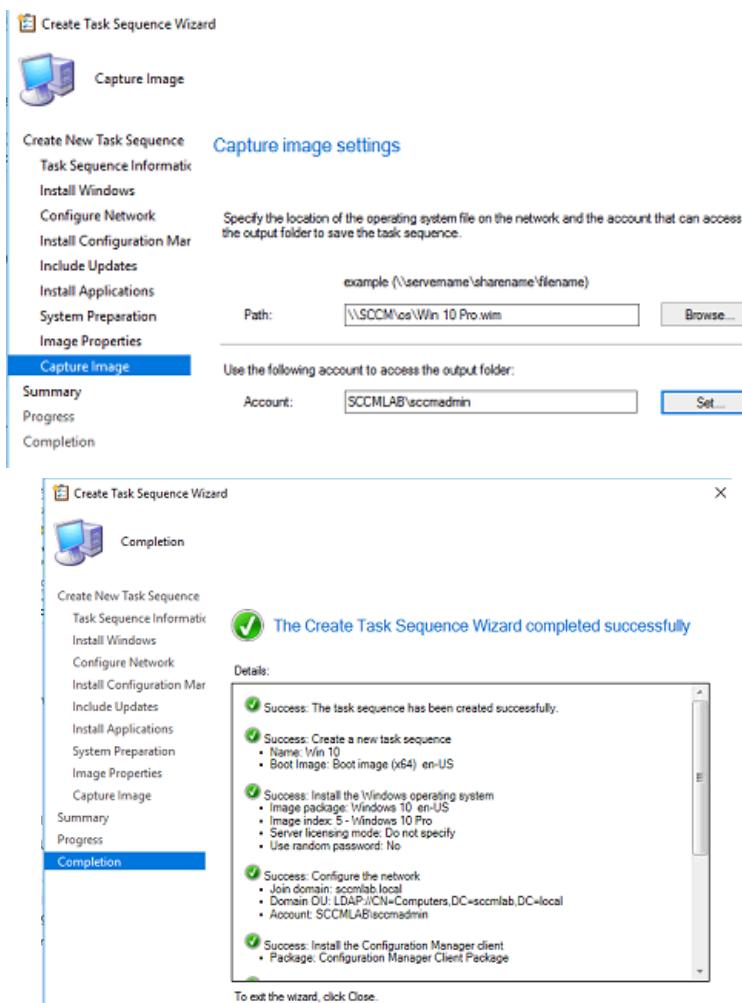
- Select the domain or workgroup to join:
 - Join a workgroup (radio button)
 - Join a domain (radio button, selected, highlighted with a red box)
 - Domain: sccmlab.local
 - Domain OU: LDAP://CN=Computers,DC=sccmlab,DC=local
 - Account: SCCMLAB\acmadmin

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

The screenshots illustrate the process of creating a task sequence in SCCM to perform three main actions:

- Install Configuration Manager:** The wizard step "Install Configuration Manager" is selected. It specifies the "Configuration Manager Client Package" (highlighted with a red box) and provides options for "Installation properties".
- Include Updates:** The wizard step "Include Updates" is selected. It allows choosing the type of software update deployment:
 - Required for installation - Mandatory software updates only
 - Available for installation - All software updates
 - Do not install any software updates** (selected)
- Install Applications:** The wizard step "Install Applications" is selected. It lists the applications to be run with the operating system image, including "7-Zip 19.00 (x64 edition)" (highlighted with a red box). A checkbox at the bottom indicates the option to continue installing other applications if one fails.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

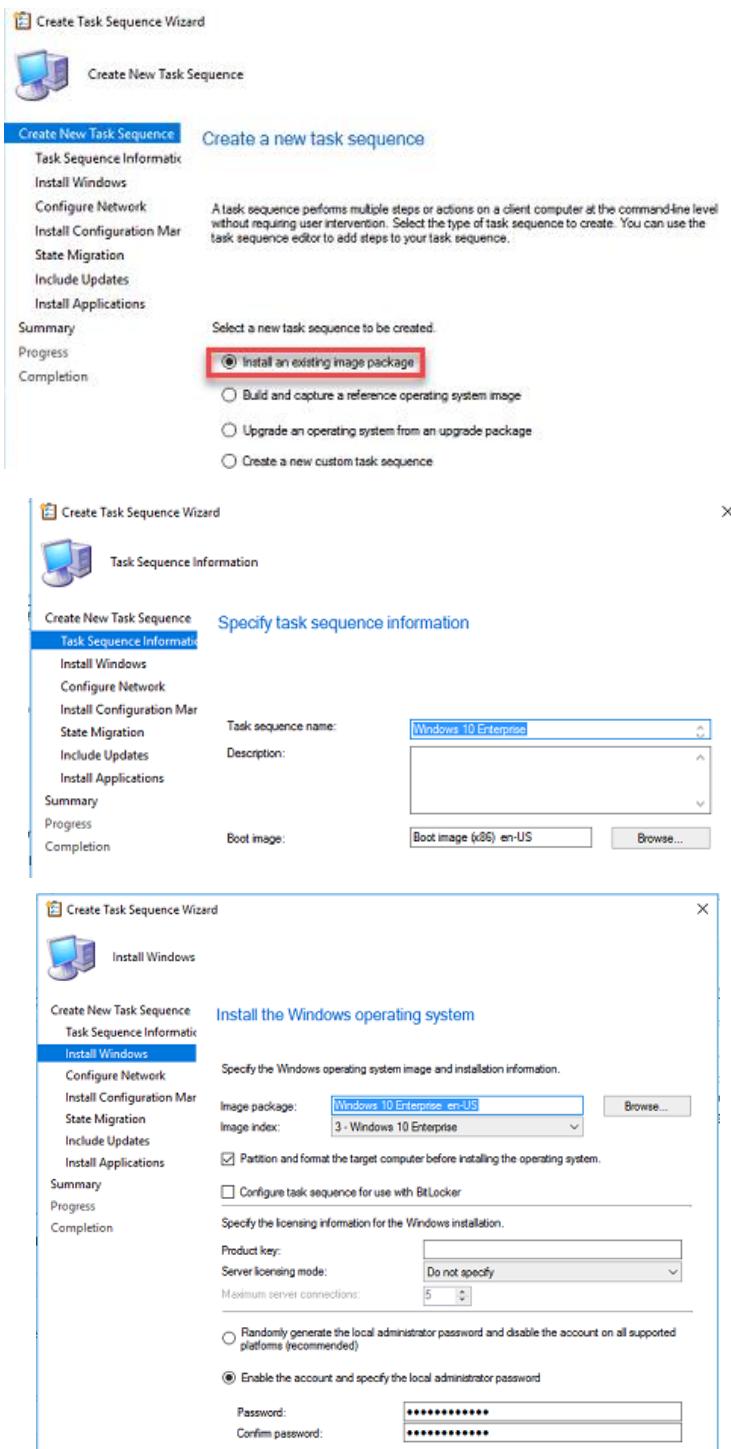


- 1- Proceed to release it on a distribution point and then deploy it to an unidentified computer to allow for network installation.
- 2- Ensure the task is distributed to the distribution point and set up deployment targeting the unknown client if necessary to support Non-CM clients.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Deploy Windows 10 Enterprise without capture

Create Windows 10 Image for 10 Enterprise then follow steps down:



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

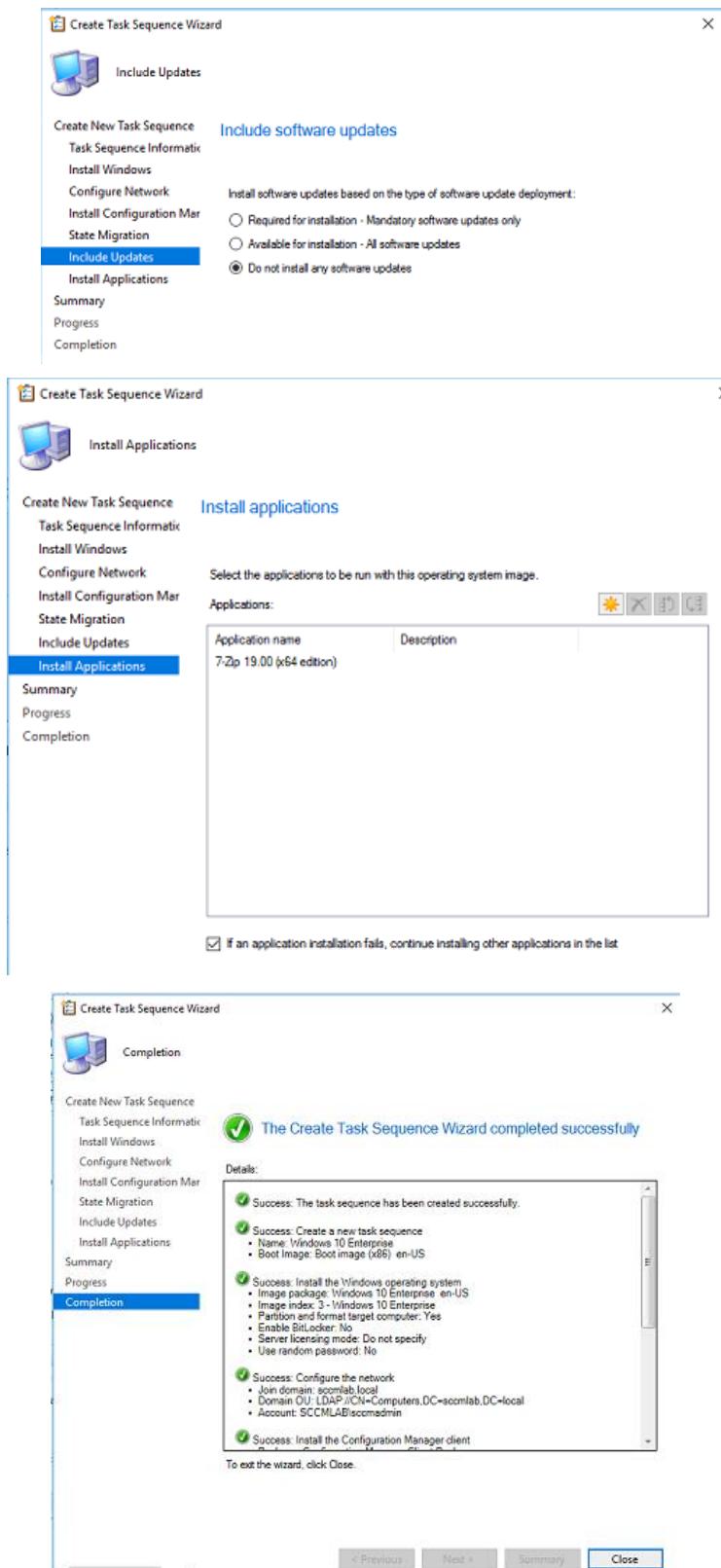
The following three screenshots show the SCCM Create Task Sequence Wizard interface, illustrating the configuration of a task sequence for a new deployment.

Configure Network (Step 1 of 10): This step allows you to join a workgroup or a domain. It includes fields for Workgroup, Domain, and Domain OU, along with an account selection for joining the domain.

Install Configuration Manager (Step 2 of 10): This step specifies the Configuration Manager client package, site assignment, and installation properties. It shows a package named "Configuration Manager Client Package".

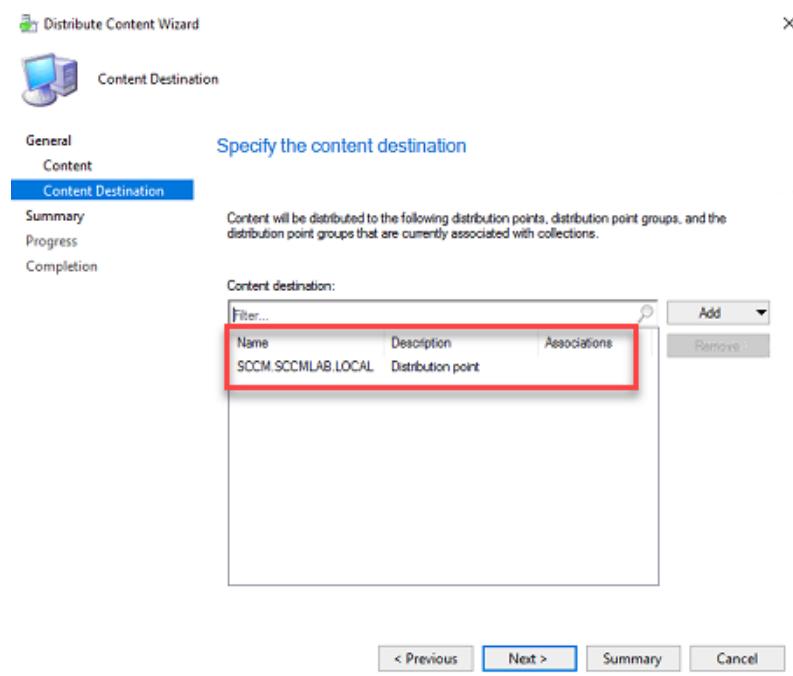
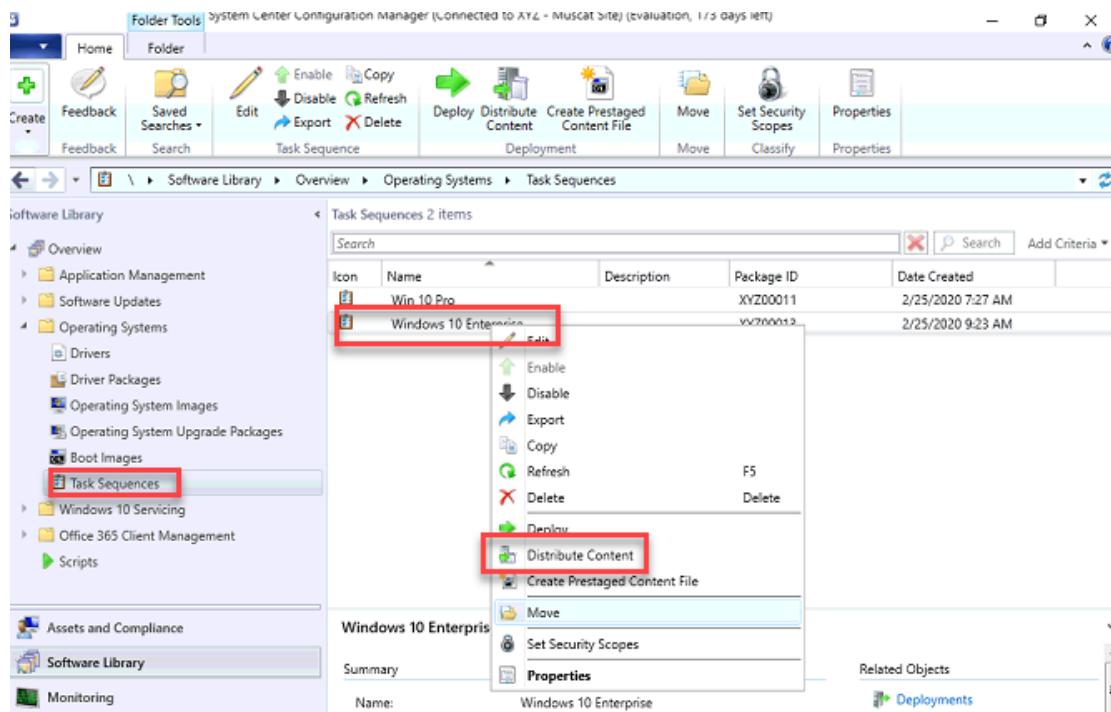
State Migration (Step 3 of 10): This step configures state migration settings. It includes options for capturing user settings and files, selecting a USMT package (Microsoft Corporation User State Migration Tool), and choosing between saving to a State Migration Point or locally. It also includes checkboxes for capturing network and Windows specific settings.

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SCCM Quick Lab Guide

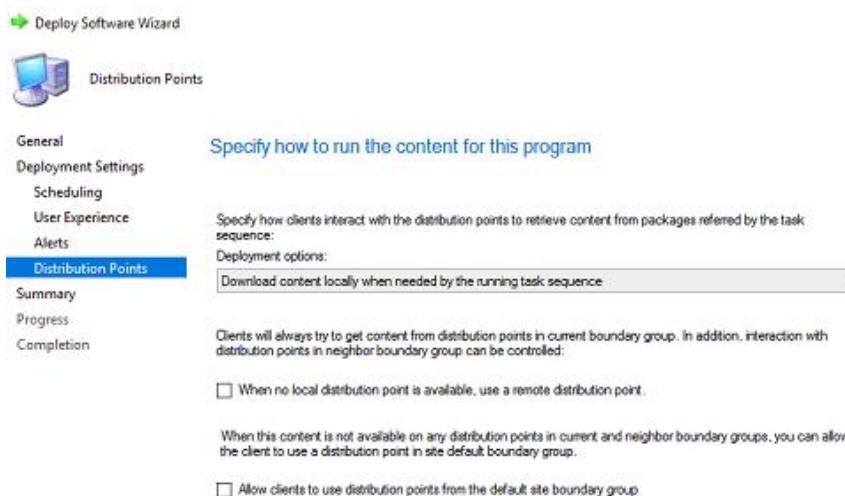
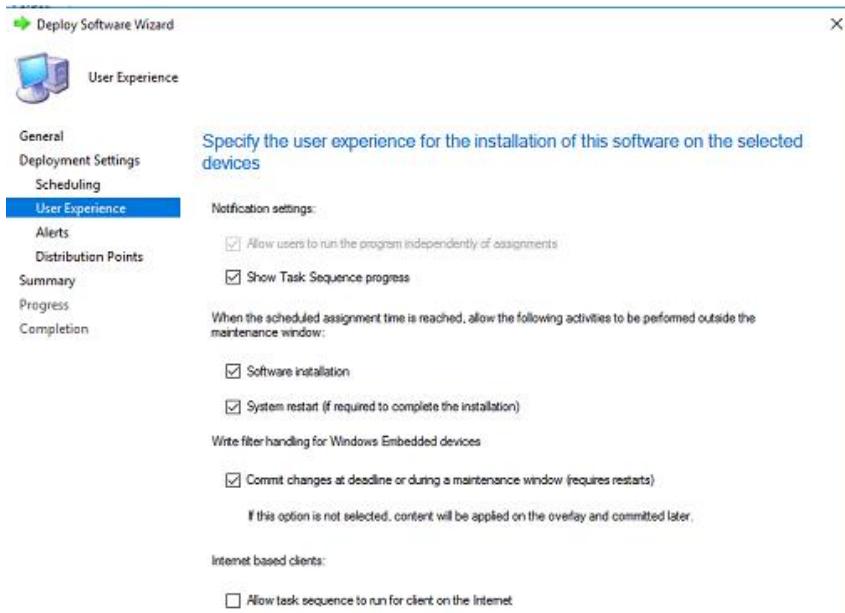
Distribute and Deploy



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

The screenshot shows the SCCM Software Library interface. In the left navigation pane, under 'Operating Systems', 'Task Sequences' is selected. The main area displays a table of Task Sequences, with 'Windows 10 Enterprise' selected. A context menu is open over this item, with the 'Deploy' option highlighted and surrounded by a red box. Below this, the 'Windows 10 Enterprise' task sequence is shown in a detailed view with tabs for 'Summary' and 'Properties'. A second window titled 'Deploy Software Wizard' is open, showing the 'General' tab. It contains fields for 'Task sequence' (set to 'Windows 10 Enterprise') and 'Collection' (set to 'Windows 10 Clients'), both of which are also surrounded by red boxes. The 'Deployment Settings' tab is selected in this wizard window. The third window, also titled 'Deploy Software Wizard', shows the 'Deployment Settings' tab. It includes fields for 'Action' (set to 'Install') and 'Purpose' (set to 'Available'), both of which are surrounded by red boxes. The 'Make available to the following' dropdown at the bottom is also highlighted with a red box and contains the value 'Configuration Manager clients, media and PXE'.

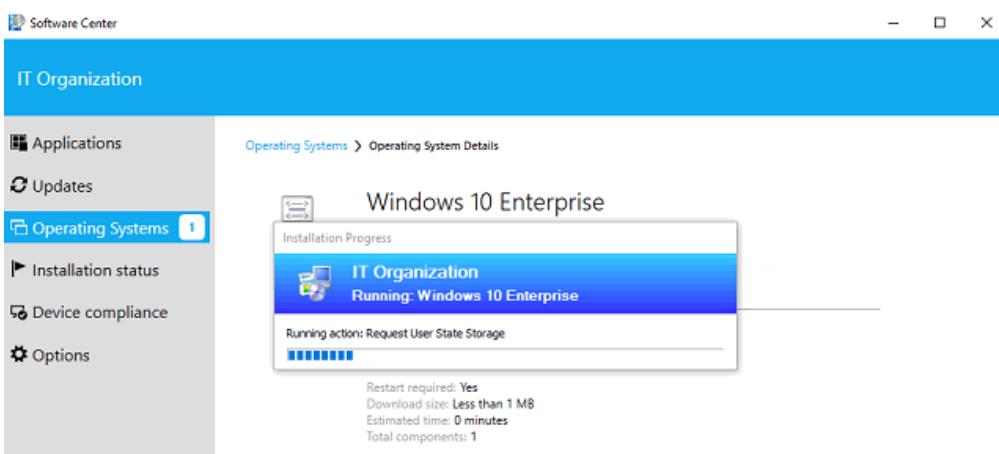
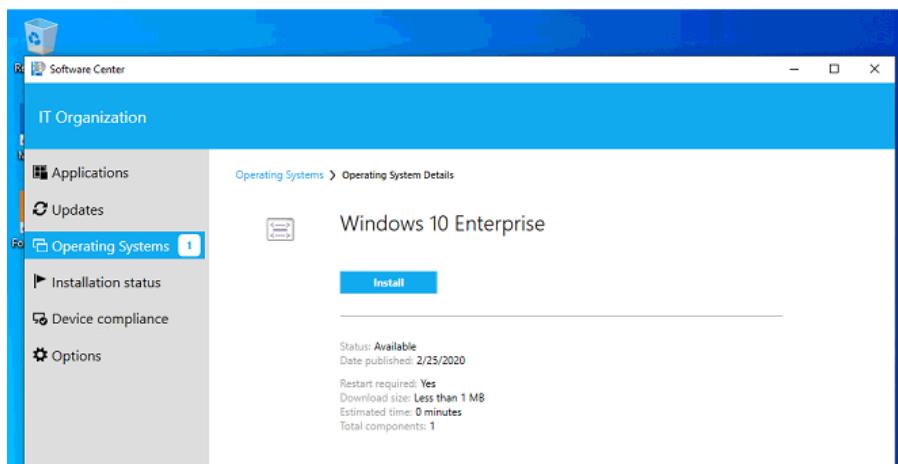
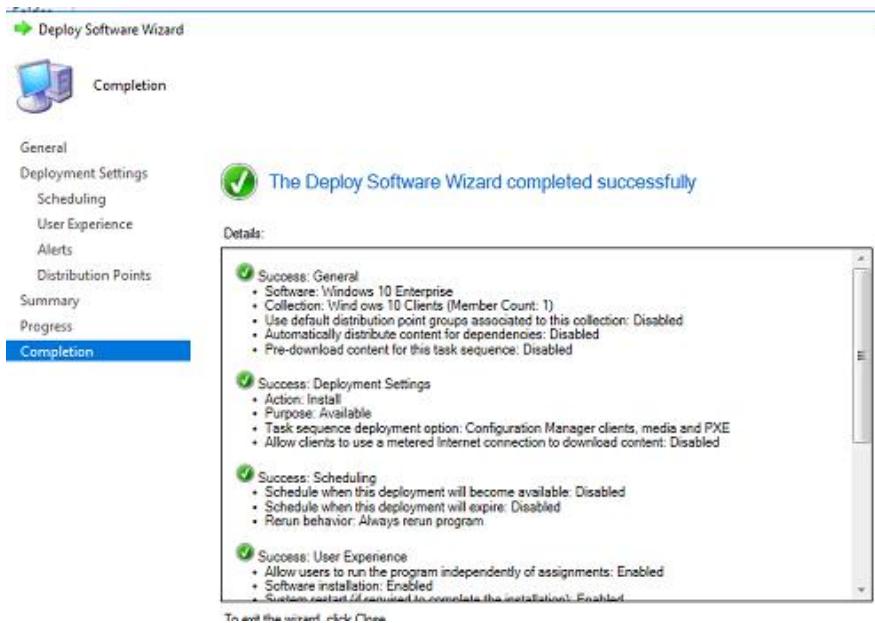
SCCM Quick Lab Guide



A network access account is required to access content from Windows PE.

< Previous Next > Summary Cancel

SCCM Quick Lab Guide



SCCM Quick Lab Guide

Installing with User State Migration using Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) and SCCM

Performing an installation with user state migration involves integrating Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) with System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) and configuring the necessary settings to capture and restore user state. Here are the detailed steps:

1. Download and Install MDT

- **Download MDT:**
 - Download the latest version of Microsoft Deployment Toolkit from the Microsoft Download Center.
- **Install MDT on the SCCM Server:**
 - Run the MDT installer on the SCCM server.
 - During the installation, select the option "Install the MDT extensions for Configuration Manager" to integrate MDT with SCCM.

2. Configure SCCM with MDT Extensions

- **Close and Reopen SCCM Console:**
 - Close the SCCM console and reopen it to ensure that the MDT extensions are loaded.

3. Create MDT Task Sequence in SCCM

- **Navigate to Task Sequences:**
 - In the SCCM console, go to Software Library -> Overview -> Operating Systems -> Task Sequences.
- **Create MDT Task Sequence:**
 - In the left-hand pane, select Create MDT Task Sequence.
 - This will open the Create MDT Task Sequence wizard.

4. Configure MDT Task Sequence

- **Select Deployment Share:**
 - In the wizard, select the deployment share where the MDT files are stored.
- **Select Operating System and Architecture:**
 - Choose the operating system (e.g., Windows 10) and the architecture (e.g., x64) that you want to install.
- **Configure Task Sequence Settings:**
 - Configure various task sequence settings, such as task sequence name, description, and boot image.

5. Configure User State Migration

- **User State Capture and Restore:**
 - In the task sequence wizard, configure the user state migration settings:
 - **Capture User State:** Select options to capture the user state during the deployment process.
 - **Restore User State:** Select options to restore the user state after the operating system installation.
- **Specify User State Store Location:**
 - Define the network location or local storage where the user state data will be temporarily stored.

SCCM Quick Lab Guide

6. Additional Task Sequence Settings

- **Network Settings:**
 - Specify network settings, such as IP configuration and DNS settings.
- **Computer Name and Domain Join Information:**
 - Configure the computer name settings and domain join information.

7. Review and Finish

- Review the summary of the task sequence settings.
- Click Finish to create the MDT task sequence.

8. Deploy Task Sequence

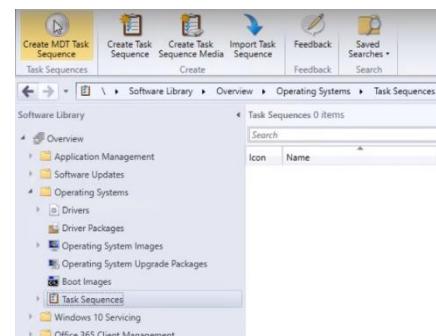
- **Deploy to Target Clients:**
 - After creating the MDT task sequence, deploy it to the target client computers:
 - Right-click the task sequence and select Deploy.
 - Choose the collection of client computers that you want to target.
- **Deployment Settings:**
 - Configure deployment settings, such as making the deployment available or required, and schedule the deployment.

Example Scenario: Deploying Windows 10 with User State Migration

Scenario: You need to deploy Windows 10 to client computers while capturing and restoring user state.

1. **Download and Install MDT:**
 - Download MDT from the Microsoft Download Center and install it on the SCCM server.
 - Select "Install the MDT extensions for Configuration Manager" during installation.
2. **Configure SCCM with MDT Extensions:**
 - Close and reopen the SCCM console to load the MDT extensions.
3. **Create MDT Task Sequence:**
 - In SCCM, go to Software Library -> Operating Systems -> Task Sequences.
 - Select Create MDT Task Sequence and follow the wizard.
4. **Configure Task Sequence:**
 - Select the MDT deployment share.
 - Choose Windows 10 (x64) as the operating system.
 - Configure user state migration to capture and restore user state.
 - Define network settings, computer name, and domain join information.
 - Review and finish the task sequence creation.

5. **Deploy Task Sequence:**
 - Right-click the MDT task sequence and select Deploy.
 - Target the appropriate collection of client computers.
 - Configure deployment settings and schedule.



Upgrading Microsoft Endpoint Configuration Manager

Upgrading Microsoft Endpoint Configuration Manager (ConfigMgr) ensures your organization maintains security, functionality, support, compatibility, and performance. Here's a comprehensive guide to upgrade ConfigMgr:

1. Plan the Upgrade

- **Review the Release Notes:**
 - Understand new features, functionalities, and changes in the new version of ConfigMgr.
- **Check Requirements:**
 - Ensure your hardware, software, and network infrastructure meet the new version's requirements.
- **Review Customizations:**
 - Check if your customizations will be compatible with the new version.
- **Determine Upgrade Strategy:**
 - Decide between an in-place upgrade (simpler) or a side-by-side migration (less risky, more flexible).
- **Create an Upgrade Plan:**
 - List tasks, timelines, and responsibilities in detail.

2. Prepare for the Upgrade

- **Backup the Configuration Manager Database:**
 - Backup the ConfigMgr database to protect against any issues during the upgrade.
- **Install Prerequisite Software:**
 - Install any additional software required by the new ConfigMgr version (e.g., .NET Framework, SQL Server).
- **Download Installation Media:**
 - Obtain the installation media for the new ConfigMgr version.
- **Run the Prerequisite Checker Tool:**
 - Ensure all prerequisites are met and resolve any highlighted issues.

3. Upgrade the Site Server

- **Run the Setup Program:**
 - Start the setup program and follow the wizard to upgrade the site server.
- **Choose Upgrade Option:**
 - Select between an in-place upgrade or side-by-side migration.
- **Enter Product Key:**
 - Enter the product key for the new ConfigMgr version.
- **Choose Installation Location:**
 - Specify where to install the new ConfigMgr version.
- **Follow the Wizard:**
 - Complete the wizard to finish the site server upgrade.

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4. Upgrade Client Agents

- **Automatic Client Upgrade:**
 - Use the automatic client upgrade feature to upgrade client agents during a specified maintenance window.
- **Software Update Deployment:**
 - Deploy a software update containing the new ConfigMgr client to client computers.
- **Script or Group Policy:**
 - Use a script or group policy to install the new ConfigMgr client on client computers.

5. Verify the Upgrade

- **Check the Configuration Manager Console:**
 - Verify that all ConfigMgr components (site server, management points, distribution points, reporting services) are functioning correctly.
- **Check Client Status:**
 - Ensure all client agents have been successfully upgraded and are reporting to the new version of ConfigMgr.

6. Update Configuration Manager Clients

- **Take Advantage of New Features:**
 - Update the ConfigMgr client on each managed computer to use new features.
 - This can be done using automatic client upgrades, software update deployments, scripts, or group policies.

Example Scenario: Upgrading ConfigMgr

Scenario: You need to upgrade ConfigMgr from version 2002 to version 2103.

1. Plan the Upgrade:

- Review release notes for ConfigMgr version 2103.
- Check that your infrastructure meets the requirements for version 2103.
- Review customizations and decide to perform an in-place upgrade.
- Create a detailed upgrade plan.

2. Prepare for the Upgrade:

- Backup the ConfigMgr database.
- Ensure .NET Framework and SQL Server are updated to required versions.
- Download ConfigMgr 2103 installation media.
- Run the prerequisite checker tool and resolve any issues.

3. Upgrade the Site Server:

- Run the ConfigMgr setup program.
- Select in-place upgrade.
- Enter the product key for version 2103.
- Specify the installation location.
- Follow the wizard to complete the site server upgrade.

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4. Upgrade Client Agents:

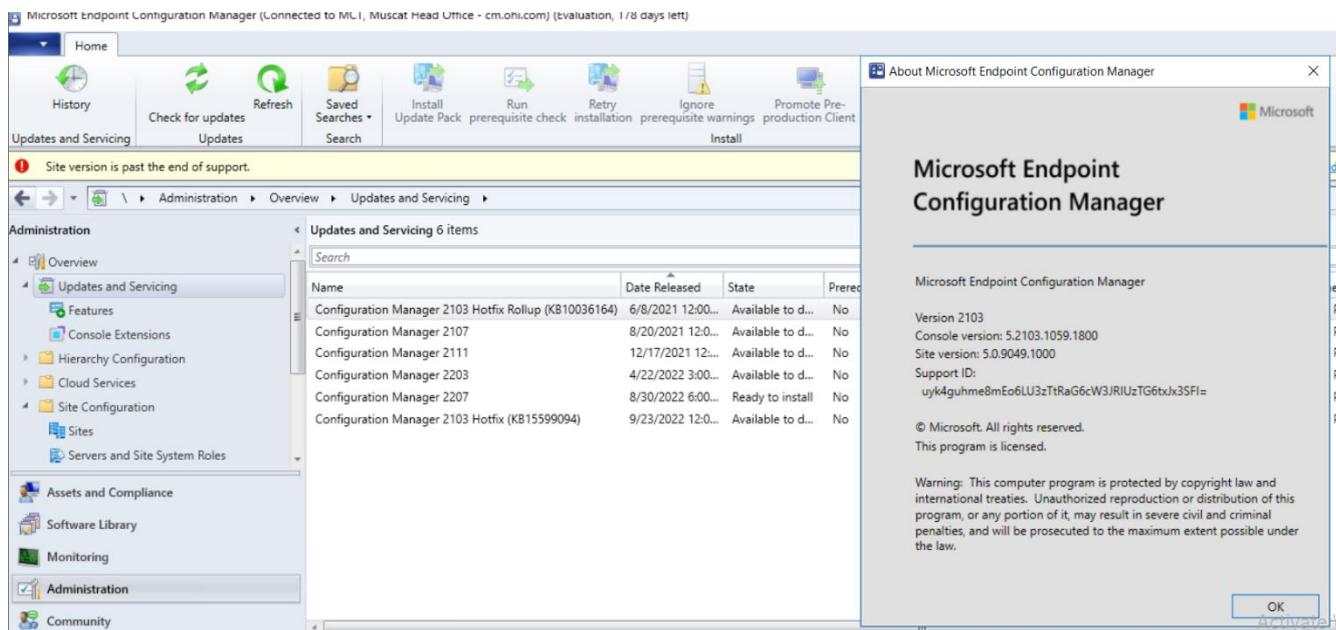
- Configure automatic client upgrade during a maintenance window.
- Deploy the ConfigMgr 2103 client as a software update to all client computers.
- Optionally, use a script or group policy for additional coverage.

5. Verify the Upgrade:

- Check the ConfigMgr console to ensure all components are functioning.
- Verify client status and confirm that all client agents report to ConfigMgr 2103.

6. Update Configuration Manager Clients:

- Ensure all managed computers have the ConfigMgr 2103 client installed to leverage new features.



Backup and Restore Site System Data in SCCM

Backing up and restoring site system data in System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) is crucial for data protection and disaster recovery. Here's a detailed guide on how to perform these tasks:

Backup Site System Data

1. **Open SCCM Console:**
 - o Navigate to Administration -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
2. **Access Site Maintenance:**
 - o Right-click on the site you want to back up and select Site Maintenance.
3. **Select Backup Option:**
 - o In the "Site Maintenance" dialog box, select Backup ConfigMgr Site Server and click Next.
4. **Specify Backup Location:**
 - o On the "Backup Site Server" screen, select the backup location.
 - o Enter the credentials for accessing the backup location (network share or local drive).
5. **Choose Data to Backup:**
 - o On the "Backup Settings" screen, choose to back up the site database, SCCM installation folder, or both.
6. **Set Backup Schedule:**
 - o On the "Schedule" screen, select the backup schedule.
 - o Choose to run the backup immediately or schedule it for a specific time.
7. **Review and Start Backup:**
 - o Click Next to review the backup settings.
 - o Click Next again to start the backup process.
8. **Verify Backup:**
 - o Once the backup is complete, verify the backup by checking the backup location for the backup files.

Restore Site System Data

1. **Open SCCM Console:**
 - o Navigate to Administration -> Site Configuration -> Sites.
2. **Access Site Maintenance:**
 - o Right-click on the site you want to restore and select Site Maintenance.
3. **Select Restore Option:**
 - o In the "Site Maintenance" dialog box, select Restore ConfigMgr Site Server and click Next.
4. **Specify Restore Location:**
 - o On the "Restore Site Server" screen, select the backup location.
 - o Enter the credentials for accessing the backup location.
5. **Choose Data to Restore:**
 - o On the "Backup Selection" screen, select the backup files you want to restore (site database, SCCM installation folder, or both).

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6. Set Restore Options:

- On the "Restore Settings" screen, choose to overwrite the existing site data or restore the data to a new location.

7. Set Restore Schedule:

- On the "Schedule" screen, select the restore schedule.
- Choose to restore the backup immediately or schedule it for a specific time.

8. Review and Start Restore:

- Click Next to review the restore settings.
- Click Next again to start the restore process.

Example Scenario: Backing Up and Restoring SCCM Site Data

Scenario: You need to back up and restore your SCCM site data to ensure data protection and prepare for disaster recovery.

1. Open SCCM Console:

- Go to Administration -> Site Configuration -> Sites.

2. Site Maintenance:

- Right-click your site and select Site Maintenance.
- Choose Backup ConfigMgr Site Server and click Next.

3. Backup Location:

- Select a network share (e.g., \\backupserver\backups) and provide credentials.
- Choose to back up both the site database and the SCCM installation folder.

4. Schedule Backup:

- Schedule the backup to run daily at 2 AM.
- Review and confirm settings, then start the backup.

5. Verify:

- Check \\backupserver\backups for backup files to ensure the backup completed successfully.

Steps to Restore:

2. Open SCCM Console:

- Go to Administration -> Site Configuration -> Sites.

3. Site Maintenance:

- Right-click your site and select Site Maintenance.
- Choose Restore ConfigMgr Site Server and click Next.

4. Restore Location:

- Enter \\backupserver\backups and provide credentials.
- Select the backup files for both the site database and the SCCM installation folder.

5. Restore Settings:

- Choose to overwrite existing site data.
- Schedule the restore to run immediately.

6. Review and Confirm:

- Review the restore settings.
- Start the restore process.